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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1855.

NO. 1.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

PLANT YOUR MOIST LAND.

The long continued dry season, and the prospect of its continuance, is a matter of serious moment to every cultivator of the soil.

It is now the month of January—a time when thousands of acres of high land should have been planted with grain, and if the present weather continues much longer, such lands cannot be planted at all—for experience begins to convince men that it will not do to plant grains upon high lands late in the season. Should we have rains within one month, these high lands can be planted to peas, beans, turnips, buckwheat, melons, and such crops, but not to grains like wheat and barley, for the dry, hot sun, will strike the grain during the season when it is in the milk, and a shriveled kernel and a consequent short crop, will be the result.

Plant then, your moist lands, for the risk of injury by reason of rains, is not so great as that of an entire failure on dry lands from want of rain. Again, then, we say, plant grain in all the lands you can now cultivate. If rain should come so as to enable you to plant your highlands within ten or fifteen days, do so by all means, but it is not safe to delay seeding the lowlands. A neglect to do so, may cost you your entire crop of grain—should rains come and "drown it out," you will be repaid by the benefit done the uplands which will then fitted for the seed. Plant your moist grounds then with grain without delay. We urge this step from a serious conviction that if the present dry weather continues much longer, its influence upon the value of breadstuffs in this State, will be one of deep import, and to be counted by millions of dollars.

We trust and hope our grain-growers, one and all, will not despair at the prospect. Take courage. Let county meetings be convened where an interchange of opinions upon this and other topics of interest to the farmers and State, may be had, statistical facts presented, and practical views expressed and much, very much, good may result therefrom.

Again would we urge upon every grain-grower throughout our State, to delay not the work of seeding their moist lands with grain. Set the plow immediately at work, and should the rains overtake you in the meadows, flee to the uplands where a rich harvest will then be sure to crown your industry and perseverance. Industry is ever sure of a reward—take courage then and plant.

THE man who to the utmost of his power augments the great mass of public or individual happiness, will, under every institution, be the happiest of men himself.

WINDMILLS—A HINT.

[For the California Farmer.]
SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., Dec. 13, 1854.

COL. WARREN: Enclosed I send an article on Windmilling, a subject that has not received all the attention it is worthy of. In many parts of California there is ample wind power for all the purposes for which steam or water power is generally used; while it must be cheapest. The great difficulty has been heretofore the irregularity or unsteadiness of the power; but if the annexed statement be correct, that difficulty has been overcome, and Mr. Halliday's name deserves to be registered with Franklin and Professor Morse. Now, for the price of a single horse, thousands in California can harness the wind and make it work as gentle, and do more of it than any horse living; besides the board of the horse is all saved. I am decidedly of opinion that it is necessary to be cautious how we tap those powerful veins or subterraneous streams of water that course beneath us, lest we might have too much of a good thing. San Jose Valley, for instance, might be rendered somewhat sickly, by having a superabundance of water exposed to the rays of a summer's sun; and there might be such a thing as a much larger stream than is wanted, bursting up through one of those artesian augur holes. Not that I would say aught against the artesian fever, that seems to be becoming prevalent—provided proper calculations are made as to future consequences, and provided also that wind power cannot be had. But where there is plenty of wind I would prefer pumping for irrigation from a common well or stream, so that I could stop it when I pleased, and make the same cheap horse do many other turns necessary to be done on a farm.

In the Scientific American there are some valuable articles on Windmilling. There is also an engraving of a mill and pump in this paper, all complete, which is offered for sale for \$30, boxed up and sent to order to any part of the world. And there should be a depot or manufactory for all such things in California.

Daniel Halliday, of Ellington, Ct., has invented and put in successful operation a self-adjusting windmill, which furls its own sails at the proper time, stops when the wind is too high, and starts upon its steady round again when it returns to the approximate degree of force. It has been in operation six months without requiring a hand to regulate the sails; has run fifteen days and nights consecutively without stopping; has drawn water from a well twenty-eight feet deep, and one hundred feet distant, forcing it into a reservoir in the upper part of a barn, in sufficient quantities for farm and garden irrigation, and cost but fifty dollars.

A word for the FARMER. Though I am not a farmer, I am the farmer's friend; and though not an editor, I am not a stranger to the business. I have heard long since, that it is the delight of some folks to find fault with others; while they are the least inclined to perfection or good works themselves. Some say they will not pray, because they pay a man to pray for them; and others pay an editor for his paper, and expect him to anticipate their views and wants, and write to please them; while they never write an article to please the editor, themselves, or any one else. Now, Colonel, you, as well as other editors, have some of those kind of subscribers, and, lest they be too hard on you, and become so rigid as bite off their noses to spite their face, suffer me to drop them a hint. It is not an editor's business to write all or even the greater part of what he gives wings to, but show his taste and wisdom in selecting from what others have wrote, or may write; and let those find fault that may, when they practically teach the better way.

As ever yours, T. J. HARVEY.

SUNFLOWER FOR FOWLS.

[For the California Farmer.]
SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., Dec. 29, 1854.

COL. WARREN: Dear Sir—I send you a slip cut from an eastern paper, which I am of opinion is worthy a place in the FARMER; and more particularly so, as domestic fowls are unhealthy in California, and I am hard to believe that the

climate, or the water, which is so peculiarly healthy for men and animals, should militate against the health of fowls—the cause must be in the food! And I can think of nothing coupled with so much promise as the Sunflower; it has been a favorite in our family, not only for fowls, but as an ornamental plant, long before the birth of my memory, and I intend it shall be in California, when I can obtain seed.

CULTURE OF THE SUNFLOWER.—A "Conestoga" correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says:—"I do not think there is sufficient attention paid to the cultivation of this plant. The Sunflower is a native of South America, but is easily cultivated in any common soil, either by sowing the seed early in spring, or by slips or offsets from roots. It is now a common and well known production, having long since become naturalized throughout the United States. The manner of planting and cultivating it, is not dissimilar to that adopted in growing Indian corn, and its acreable product exceeds that of the most prolific cereals. The principal uses to which the seed of the Sunflower is ordinarily applied, are the manufacture of oil, for painting and burning, and the feeding of horses, sheep, bees and swine. The oil is clear, thin and inodorous when burnt, though of an agreeable taste. For painting, it is said to be preferable to any other oil now in use. As a feed for hens, it is highly prized. Being of an oily nature, it approximates more nearly to the character of animal food than any grain that can be fed to them, and supplies to a considerable extent a very efficient substitute for meat. The Sunflower requires good soil, and may be changed in the same manner as Indian corn, when grown on soils that are friable, rich and moist."

I have not seen a sick horse or horned animal in California, but what was the result of maltreatment, and they can stand even more maltreatment here than in any part of the world with which I am acquainted; all of which makes me more curious to know the cause of the fatality among domestic fowls. Can you or your numerous correspondents enlighten us on the subject?

As ever yours, T. J. HARVEY.

In answer to our correspondent's inquiry for information, in relation to the disease of fowls, we re-publish the following communication on this subject, from Dr. Phinney, which was published in vol. 1, No. 12, of the Farmer. We should be happy to hear from any one who can give us further information:

Messrs. EDITORS:—It may surprise you that a physician should undertake to prescribe for anything but human beings; but those of us who take an interest in our profession are apt to notice disease wherever we may see it.

The mortality amongst poultry has long attracted my attention, and, knowing their great value in this country, I was, out of mere curiosity, led to investigate the matter by repeated dissections of those that have died. I found they all had inflammation, and in most cases ulceration of the crops and bowels. This inflammation may exist for some time and attract little notice, but when ulceration has progressed so as to penetrate the crop or the bowels, the fowl dies almost instantaneously. Having ascertained this, I next wished to know what would cure such a state, and I gave with success sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in doses of from one-twelfth to one-twentieth of a grain twice a day. The medicine may be made into a pill, with bread, and either fed to the chicken or forced down its throat. Hoping I may have given some useful information to the subscribers of your valuable journal, I remain, &c., J. B. PHINNEY.

INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE

Upon the General Interests of the People.

THE intrinsic and comparative importance of agriculture and kindred pursuits will be more justly appreciated, when the generosity of thinking men shall have duly considered its influence upon the Social, Civil and Pecuniary interests of the American people.

The cultivation of the soil is eminently peaceful, and tranquilizing, in its effects—conducting to the development of physical strength, to the promotion of health, and to the augmentation of happiness. Of course this is said in reference to those who know how to think, how to labor, and how to enjoy. But we can never realize the peaceful influence of rural employments, until we have been abroad, into the great busy world, to observe the fierce conflicts of antagonistic interests, the stern grappling of mind with mind, the overreaching love of gain, the petty tricks of trade,

the low resorts of meanness, or the hazardous schemes of reckless villany, which contaminate and curse the very atmosphere of "those places where men most do congregate" for the purposes of trade, traffic and hazardous speculation. From these great "sores upon the body politic," we turn to the home of the intelligent Farmer, or that of the enlightened, temperate and industrious artisan, and there find peace contentment and enduring happiness. Not everywhere, perhaps, for there are exceptions to all general rules, and sorrow and anxiety are common to all classes; but if the rule does not always hold good, other things, extraneous to these modes of life, must cause the difficulty.

The home of the farmer, where industry, directed by intelligence, seems thrift—where thrift secures plenty, and plenty brings contentment—where cheerfulness produces happiness, and joy springs spontaneously from an exuberance of gratitude to the Giver of mercies—there you may see the influence which a noble employment exerts upon the social interests of the people.

But we are not to stop here. From these fire-side sanctuaries goes out a redeeming influence, which is embodied in the civil laws and institutions of the State and of the Nation.

Virtue and vice are confined to no one class of mankind. But we are free to say that the virtues of patriotism, sincerity, integrity and practical honesty, are more congenial with rural pursuits than with any other. Law—what is it but an embodiment of a moral sentiment—an expression of the prevailing sense of right? Hence, the importance of having our civil laws emanate from a pure and wholesome public sentiment. And where shall we look for an influence, powerful, as an element of improvement—an influence, adapted to the genius of our social and political institutions, and the wants and emergencies of our civilization, if not among the independent cultivators of the soil? From those homes, where the virtues are not only taught but exemplified—array from the haunts of dissipation and profligacy—there must, we repeat, go out a redeeming principle, that shall purify the high and low places of Power, and scatter, broadcast, the blessings and blessedness of Truth, Equality and Justice.

But here we come in contact with a standing complaint—not altogether unfounded—and yet originating in a glaring fault; for which the industrial classes are themselves responsible. It is said, and perhaps truly, that the essential interests of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, have never, as yet, been duly represented in our National and State Legislatures; and that, while other interests have been duly protected, and encouraged, by special legislation, ours have been most shamefully neglected.

Admitted—and what then? Whose fault is it? The true answer to this inquiry places us in almost a ridiculous position. Let Ohio, as a sample of all the members of this great confederacy, answer it. Here we are, a State with more than a quarter of a million of farmers, and a host of mechanics—a large and overwhelming majority over all other classes combined. And we call ourselves the Sovereign People. We have under cultivation, nine millions, eight hundred and fifty-one thousand, four hundred and ninety-three acres of land, and nearly as much more yet unimproved. And still we claim that we are not fairly represented in the grand councils of the people, and complainingly assert that our educational and other interests are not properly cared for.

Whose fault is it? It is your own fault; you have neglected your own business. You have not qualified yourselves for high and responsible positions. You are conscious of the fact, and do not, as a class, feel competent take the keeping of your own interests and institutions into your own hands. You therefore select others to do this business for you; and still you complain of the unfaithfulness of your chosen servants! Whose fault is it? With your broad acres of fruitful fields—with markets at your doors, and prices that would make Jeshurun "grow fat and kick"—with the schoolmaster abroad, and in your midst—with a Press laboring to give utterance to the grand results of scientific investigations—with sons and daughters rising up around you, to call you blessed, and whose "eyes wait upon you" for useful knowledge, you still complain of neglect, and wait to be lifted out of the quagmire of voluntary degradation and despondence! This should not be so. And it is believed that the time is near at hand, when men and women engaged in the industrial avocations, will rise to the plane of a decent self-respect, and exercise a more comprehensive supervision of their own interests and affairs. It is our aim to aid, to the full extent of our ability, in bringing about so desirable a state of things. Let every friend of these great interests become a co-worker in this laudable undertaking.—Ohio Farmer.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

With this issue we publish THREE THOUSAND COPIES, and trust the FARMER will find a welcome reception. Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under the proper head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the Reduction in price of our Journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a hurry can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully add the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we wish our friends to enjoy our paper, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can offer good inducements. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

Cotton and Wheat at Shanghai.

Among the many interesting facts gathered from our friend Dr. Green, of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, we present the following:

At the time of sowing their wheat, they scatter the seed of cotton also; the wheat grows and shades the cotton so that it does not appear and grow till the wheat is harvested, when it is carefully cultivated and a full crop obtained.

It should be understood that at Shanghai they universally plant in rows; they sow the seed in beds, and then transplant them. In this way they cultivate well between the rows, and the result is two crops—one of wheat and one of cotton.

We simply suggest this plan to our friends in California—and for planting wheat in drills, we most cheerfully recommend Gatlin's Grain Drill, manufactured by L. Henderson, of Santa Clara, advertised in our columns, and approved of by many of our best cultivators. May we not hope our cultivators will try the experiment?

WINDMILLS, DISEASE OF FOWLS, &c.—Ever pleased to receive from our friends communications upon subjects touching matters of interest connected with agriculture and home industry and comfort, we are pleased to call particular attention to the communications of our valued correspondent from San Louis Obispo. The subjects spoken of are important and we hope to hear frequently from the same source.

THE NEW YEAR.

ONE year since our craft was launched upon the ocean of public favor—one year since the CALIFORNIA FARMER was sent forth as the advocate of the Agricultural Interest of California. With a few zealous friends to support, who felt the necessity of such a journal, the CALIFORNIA FARMER was sent forth. Hope, earnest hope, inspired those who were its projectors, and confident that the cause it was pledged to advocate was WORTHY OF THE SUPPORT and encouragement of every well wisher of the best interest of our State, its proprietors felt sanguine of success.

That the cause it was pledged to maintain was a noble one, we rejoice to know is now beginning to be more fully and freely admitted. Agriculture and its kindred sciences now stand before the world as the great pillars that support and sustain our mercantile and commercial interests. The products of the soil fill the warehouses of the merchant, the world over. The products of the soil load the ships whose sails whiten every sea. The products of the soil fill the granaries that feed the hungry millions that cover the earth's surface. It is the product of the soil that meets us at our social board, at the morning, noon, and evening meal. It is the products of the soil that "garland our homes," that scatter the sweetest flowers and the richest and most luscious fruit in our path through life.

The bright flowers that spring from the earth, and the ripe fruit we pluck from the bending bough, are the mementos of the "early paradise" that will be again enjoyed upon earth when man recognizes the "true dignity" of man's first and best employment, the tilling of the earth. The flowers that bloom upon earth are esteemed as the purest emblem and the most fitting testimonial for the "Birthday," the "Bridal," and the "Grave"—the triune of life—where life should be purest and brightest—its advent to earth—the newly wedded life—and when it passes into the spiritual, the eternal life. The fruits of the earth are emblematical of man's labor—"As we sow so shall we reap;" if we sow sparingly, we shall reap sparingly; if we sow bountifully, we shall reap bountifully.

Like the flowers and fruits of this fair earth, we are the humble advocates of this noble science. We have endeavored to perform our duty to the best of our ability. We have endeavored to scatter flowers and fruits by their "type" with a liberal hand, by the various subjects we have laid before our readers during the past year. With the opening address of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in its first issue, the following course of action was promised as the guide for the future; those who have been its readers will know how well and truly that course has been pursued; no better promise could we make than to reiterate the same at the opening of the present year:

"That which contributes most directly to the substantial happiness of mankind, that which really advances and elevates the science of Husbandry, of all pursuits the most productive; that which holds in constant revelation the purest comminglings of life and nature; that which is most honest and unaffected in its teachings, is the kind of information—the kind of literature or science which is received and cherished by a competent farmer. And this is the kind of information which we desire to communicate. To collect and present in agreeable portraiture the ever varying suggestions of science—to record the progressive developments of Agriculture, and submit them to the consideration of our California Farmers, is, or should be, the object of our work. This is at any rate the course we shall adopt. Eschewing all partyisms in politics, all the affectations of society, and all the cant of religion, we shall devote ourselves to the improvement of Agriculture, to the embellishment of Homes, and to the elevation of Human Character."

How well and how steadily we have pursued this course, we leave for our friends, for those whose interests we have advocated and upon whose justice we rely, to decide.

Avoid a thousand severe and trying discouragements we have endeavored to pursue our way, having an eye single to the cause of Agriculture and its kindred sciences; laying aside political, sectarian, or personal feelings, we have endeavored to perform our duty regardless of personal, physical, mental, or pecuniary suffering, and having a firm reliance on the excellence and nobleness of our cause; and with a firm faith in a kind Providence, we have been sustained and carried through all suffering to the close of one and the opening of another year, and with a confident hope that a brighter and a more cheering prospect is before us, and before those who are identified with the most valuable, most important interest of mankind—for so we have and shall ever esteem the cause of Agriculture.

The pledges we made at our commencement

were made upon the following conditions, and we believe we have redeemed in a good degree ours. We repeat those conditions and ask those who remember that pledge, if we have not done so—and we ask them in return, have others redeemed theirs as well? If we have come short, to whose account shall it be laid? The following were our words:

"But to redeem such a pledge, we must receive the liberal support of those who feel an interest in any of the departments of the science of Agriculture. In no country are there more intelligent farmers than in California, and it is from these that we expect a most essential support; not from subscriptions and advertisements alone, but from the innumerable and thrilling sources of information which are opened to individuals, and which when recorded and published, become of invaluable benefit to the masses.

"If the votaries of farming will take a little trouble upon themselves in affording this kind of support, we will engage to furnish a weekly journal that will be a credit to the cause, and an interesting visitant to every household in the Commonwealth."

Such have been our aims the past year—and with the same high purpose we pledge our best energies again as we present ourselves at the opening of this our New Year.

To the cultivators of the soil of California we appeal. To the merchant and the ship owner, to the manufacturer, the mechanic, the artisan, to all we appeal for their interest in behalf of our Journal for it is their cause we advocate. Each and all are identified with the great interests of "agriculture;" it is interwoven with every branch of trade and commerce, when prosperous it shines on all—when adverse fortune rests on it, it injures all, it affects the entire community and should ever be recognized and encouraged by an entire community. The past year has been one of uncommon disaster and depression upon this great interest and its influence now overshadows the land. But amid the clouds that darken the sky there is "one break of blue in the clouds" and to that we turn in hope. It is this: our people are now awake to the importance of a better recognition of these interests—and this will save our state. Subjects like the "settlement of titles" the importance of "permanent settlers" and an "increase of population"—are upon the public mind. The value of the agriculture of California is being felt and this is our main hope.

We tender our sincere and grateful thanks to those who have cheered and encouraged us in our efforts, labors and trials. We ask their kind indulgence and gentle judgment upon our short coming, and for the many errors we may have committed in our labors. We have tried to do some good and we will try to do more; we seek a kind and continued smile from every subscriber, and from all who have aided us by their word, pen, and subscription—renew and increase these, and this will renew and increase our strength and ability to labor, for that labor shall be given in truthful earnestness to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER worthy the patronage and support of every citizen.

To the Press, we owe much—for many of our "cotemporaries" we have a remembrance laid up in our hearts that shall never be forgotten. We remember kindness—that is all we wish to remember. We wish all our brethren of the Press success and will aid as we have an opportunity. We ask a kindly word now and then as we may deserve; for the cause we advocate we ask it, not for ourselves alone. Upon this our new year we tender to our friends, our patrons, our correspondents, our cotemporaries; to all we tender the best and kindest wishes of the season, and most earnestly pray that this new year may be to them a most happy one, that each and all may be "Blest in Basket and in Store."

Agricultural Influence at the Capital.

It is all-important that the interests of Agriculture should have a voice in our halls of legislation, and those who have this interest at heart should look to this matter in season, for the Agriculture of California should be kept before the minds of our people.

When at Sacramento a few days since, we had the pleasure to meet W. W. Stowe, Esq., the able representative of Santa Cruz. To this gentleman the cultivators of our State owe much, for his care of their interests the past year, and we rejoice to know he is again placed where he can so ably serve these interests and those of the State.

OUR PROSPEROUS COTEMPORARIES.—Surely and truthfully we wish our brethren of the Chronicle and Pioneer a most earnest "Happy New Year"—although we see they have already taken measures to secure it without the wish. Happy, happy may they be forever.

Steamer Combinations.

THE steamers upon the waters of the Sacramento river, and the San Joaquin, exert a great influence upon the mercantile and commercial business of California, but their influence upon the agricultural interests is also of great moment, and it is for this that we have so often presented the subject of "steamers" to our readers. Communications between portions of our State and the seaport, are like the arteries of the body, leading blood to and from the heart; disarrange them and the whole system is diseased;—and we have ever kept an eye upon these arteries, and wished to see the blood flow freely and purely from the heart to the extremities, and back again for purification. And when the "steamer combination" was formed, we approved, for we believed great good would result from it—and so it has. First, all the old and worthless boats were withdrawn, and none but the very best were placed in use; life and property were safe; speed, comfort and safety were the watchwords, the community seemed pleased, and the price then paid, (\$8,) though it seemed too high, was cheerfully paid, and it was only just—for it was like an insurance for safety to life and property. Then the combination had full power, full control. We then suggested that the company should meet the wants of the public and try the plan which we then proposed—(we now republish the article for reference)—for we truly believed it should have been done. But instead of this the price was increased, and it became a burden too heavy to be borne, and the consequence was new lines as competitors for public favor.

The agriculturists that travel upon our rivers are many—their name is not Legion, but it will be—and the cattle and other stock, grain, fruits, &c. is immense; the farmers travel, and they felt this heavy burden, for they were poor and needed consideration. The result has been just as we expected, just as we predicted. The Combination were not alive to the future consequences of their acts, and the burden became too heavy to be borne longer, and necessity has created the present lines that now compete for the trade and travel of our rivers.

Never had a company so glorious a chance for a splendid fortune, never had a company so fair a chance for public favor and approbation—but the Rubicon is passed, others are in that field to reap the golden harvest, and the public will decide who can serve them best. We ever regret to see such opportunities lost, but progress is the word, the deed is done, and now the field is open. We have enjoyed the courtesies of each and of all, and wish success and prosperity to all. We have uttered our own opinions fearlessly, but we cannot but ask the friends of our old favorite line and the stockholders to acknowledge that we were in the right in May last, and that our suggestions were those of the true friend.

[From the California Farmer of May 11.]

STEAMBOAT MONOPOLY.—It is most gratifying to us to note the promptness with which this great monopoly meet the wishes of their patrons: It is the best assurance that we were right in the views we advanced. The "high pressures" were supplanted this day (Monday) by the excellent steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. Pool, and it was pleasant to make a trip upon this favorite steamer again and meet familiar friends. If any one doubts the benefit of this combination, let them visit Sacramento and look across the river and see a dozen old boats laid up, and then bear in mind the safety in travelling only upon the very best boats with ease, comfort, rapidity, and no racing. No reasonable man will wish to go back to the old unsteady and unsafe fashions again.

[From the California Farmer of May 11.]

A HINT FOR THE STEAMER COMBINATION.—What say you gentlemen; in these times, that men call so awfully dull, and when the bravest of our business men get the blues, and ready to steal away anywhere—would it not be a wise plan to offer an inducement to travel? Would it not be better to carry up river 200 passengers regularly and 200 down regularly at six dollars, than to average only 100 at ten dollars. The passage money would be thus increased \$200, besides the profits of berths and suppers. This is a matter of dollars and cents, gentlemen, and although we have always advocated No. 1 boats and fair liberal prices, yet now, in the present very depressed state of trade, if more money can be made to flow into your pockets, and the community be induced to travel more, and be made to feel that you do desire to accommodate it, is it not worth while trying? You know you hold the power—you can try it—if it don't work well, you can abandon it, for it must be as you say. There are many cases where persons will not travel in the boats if they can avoid it. We saw one person yesterday go to the telegraph office and do his business in that way, at an expense of \$7 or \$8, although he would much rather have had a visit had the fare been \$6 or \$8 even. Two others declined going on account of the cost—which with the expenses there, amount to about \$40. It bears heavy upon those who are compelled to travel,

and especially those whose business is so much crippled, or lost, that they have no \$40 a trip, and they content themselves by remaining at home. All this is lost to the company. We can only say, "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

The Homeless.

How the feeling heart is touched with sadness at the thought that a fellow being is homeless. How quick every generous impulse of our better nature is brought into requisition, that we may offer aid and sympathy to that creature who seems marked as unfortunate—as peculiarly so, for to be homeless is the darkest and most fearful of all evils than can befall the human heart.

How much effort has been made, how much sympathy has been excited in behalf of the destitute and suffering in all the relations of life; and how often do we see real duties of the household neglected by those who are in affluent circumstances, that they may go from house to house and call a gathering of co-workers to relieve those who need such aid. All this effort to relieve the suffering is well, for it is commanded of us to "feed the hungry," "clothe the naked," and "relieve the distressed." This tends to make wretched homes happier and brighter; but we would ask, if sometimes there is not too much a *show of charity*, a desire of outside display of good works, if many who are thus notorious at all "charitable meetings" have not by their desire to make themselves famous as charitable and benevolent, neglected their own homes? Does not every day's experience teach us that much of this display of charity, much of this love of fame is bought at a high and fearful price—the price of happiness in one's home?

Do we not often see that many of those little nameless comforts, those delicate attentions, those favors that cost nothing but reflection, are too frequently disregarded on account of the time wanted for charitable meetings and benevolent duties abroad? We rejoice to see the broadest humanity, the widest charity, for "it hideth a multitude of sins;" but when it is so broad that it leads those whom "God gave to man," to "neglect their own household," then they are indeed worse than an infidel, and the cloak of charity will not cover the sin.

The New Year has come upon us in a new land, and the prosperity of that land, and the families that shall make their dwelling place here, depends almost entirely upon those whose influence is so potent in the circle of home; and it is not those only who are poor or sick, or those who are orphans, or childless, or friendless, or alone in the world, that are homeless. But there are many who are surrounded by all that should make life desirable—wealth, kindred, troops of friends that we could number among the most destitute, abject, homeless souls that we have ever met. Some by nature have no heart for home, and neither wealth nor friends could make one for them. Others, have all its most sacred associations, yet they are forgotten and perverted, and the word "home" is but a word for fashion, frivolity and worldly pleasure; and its members seek in the world without for those blessings which can only be found within the sacred circle of home.

When home is thus perverted from a sacred to a common use, 'tis then we see its members out in the world pursuing some phantom that will ever elude their grasp. The head, whose duty it is to direct, may have a heart to make a home of peace and happiness for earth, a home where the heart can find solace and comfort in the hour of sorrow and sickness; and he flies to it as a bird to its nest, when the day is done; but if the "mate bird" is flown, if the nest is deserted, though weary ever so much, he will seek for rest in some other nest, so long as his own is deserted. But, when all he seeks is there, when the mate bird comes in graceful flight to court him to his own home, then the heart is prompted to perform all those nameless but priceless acts of kindness and affection due to loved objects, and these call out reciprocal response, and the altar of home is made to burn with a divine flame. But, when those who direct, labor in vain, when the head plans what the heart prompts, and the incense is laid upon the altar, when that altar is deserted for fashionable rounds of pleasure, and the most sacred of duties, and the most tender ties and the sweetest attentions are neglected or forgotten, 'tis then the affectionate heart feels widowed and bereft; 'tis then it turns away to seek in billiard rooms, or drinking saloons, or gambling houses, for some alleviations of sorrow; 'tis then the fond heart feels that it is indeed homeless, and there is no thought so bitter, for such a heart knows what home should be, what it might be, what they would make it; and woe be to those who fail to

take and garner the loving heart that clusters around the altar of home. O, woman, how mighty thy influence! how fearful thy responsibility! How many homes, once happy and blest, have been lost forever, broken up, loving hearts separated, parents and children estranged—all resulting from a neglect of those little attentions at first, which ever seem as a connecting link to bind fond hearts.

How potent are the little things of home, the slipper and the chair for father when he returns, the greeting at the door for the husband, the salute of the sister to a brother. The coldest heart can be subdued by affection, and the sinning, erring one, won back from error by love. Wives, sisters, daughters, remember, while you meet to plan deeds of benevolence and charity for the widow and orphan, for the destitute and homeless, remember that if the highest, holiest, purest duties of home have been neglected for "outward charity" or love of the world, there are those who should be nearer and dearer that may feel that there is such a thing as to be sheltered, clothed, fed, and riot in luxury, even, and yet be "Homeless."

It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art;
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart;
But O, if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles,
How beautiful is earth!

Legislative Ball at Sacramento City.

The dedication of the new State House (County Court House,) opened for the grand Inaugural Ball, in honor of the members of the Legislature, came off on Friday evening last, at Sacramento city. Without flattery to the citizens of that city, or to the managers, we can safely say it was one of the most splendid affairs, perhaps the very best, ever planned and carried out in California. Nothing could exceed the elegance of the whole affair. The magnificent suites of rooms, the delicious strains of music, the hundreds of richly dressed, beautiful women, and genteelly attired parties of gentlemen; the quadrille, waltz, schottische, mazourka and polka, were all culminated by a joyous spirit that was universal amid this vast throng; for it was estimated there were over one thousand present, of whom near four hundred were ladies.

The Senate and Assembly chambers, the galleries of each, with all the rooms attached, were furnished superbly, richly, draped and decorated in excellent taste. The refreshments, the admirable meat supper at midnight, and the grand banquet of cakes, jellies, creams, &c., at 2 o'clock A. M., were all so excellently got up and so finely carried out, that we may safely say they could not be excelled.

The dancing commenced at 9 P. M., and continued with unabated interest till 4 A. M. The only objections raised, that we heard, was the "jam"—there was not space enough to dance with comfort or grace in such a thronged assembly.

A very full attendance of the Senators and Representatives, and ladies and gentlemen from San Francisco, Benicia and other parts of the State, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senator Gwin, General Wool, officers of the army with ladies of their families, and many distinguished strangers was present. The whole affair was truly grand as a festive scene, and reflects the highest credit upon the citizens and managers, upon the "Queen City of the Plains," and the whole State.

The Storm.

The spell is at last broken, the flood gates of heaven are open, and the clouds have dropped their fatness. Sorrowing and distrustful hearts have been cheered, and the song of praise and gratitude has ascended to the giver of "the early and the latter rain," for the earth has been refreshed, and hope springs to life anew, and whispers of "seed time and harvest."

The rain storm, at the going out of the old year and the coming in of the new, was ushered in by a gale of great violence. Those who have been long residents in California have not known a gale of greater severity. It commenced a few minutes after midnight, and continued till morning. Several buildings were blown over, others unroofed, warehouses more or less injured. The shipping in the harbor also suffered material damage, for the rain fell in torrents a part of the time; and many believe that during the storm there were two shocks of an earthquake. Residents in various parts of the city remember that they felt the shake, and they feel assured that wind could not thus cause brick and stone to shake.

However much we may regret the injury done,

still the good that has fallen upon the Agricultural interests of our State, upon all the interests of California, is beyond calculation. So much good is perceptible, however, that men were smiling faces, and all seemed to know the good that would result from it.

Cone Burr of the Arbor Vitæ.

The Cone of the Arbor Vitæ of Calaveras weighs when full grown not more than from one and a half to two ounces avoirdupois and is two and a half inches long by one and a half broad. When fresh it is of a greenish brown color and as hard as a stone; but after eight or nine days from its falling, the lobes open and the seeds fall out with the least shaking. The seeds are nearly the size, shape and color as those of the common parsnips; one hundred and forty of them are contained in each burr.

This burr is a perfect Cone, and is most elegant in its proportions and appearance. The seeds are found between the lobes next to the stem of the burr, and are surrounded by a curious deposit of deep purplish gum which is nearly the same in its characteristics as the Gum Kino of druggists. This Gum is astringent, is readily soluble in water and stains cotton cloth of a deep purplish brown. Doubtless it will be found to possess valuable medicinal properties, and it certainly deserves a trial from California physicians. T. or M.

Essex Institute.

SALEM, Oct. 3d, 1854.

Messrs. WARREN & SON: We acknowledge the acceptable present of samples of Californian field seeds, viz: Wheat, Oats and Barley, illustrative of the products of your soil. The Essex Institute is a Society of Natural and Civil History, and Horticulture is recognised as a branch of the former of these.

The Herbarium of the Institute, contemplates the collecting and preserving all kinds of seeds, for future reference, as well as to mark the progress of horticultural experiment.

Your present becomes available at once, to such an Institution.

We would gladly avail ourselves of the promise in your Circular "to forward from time to time all important information and such new and valuable seeds &c. as can be safely transmitted."

Specimens of the seeds of the native plants: the cones, nuts, acorns, &c. &c. of native trees; the mosses and lichens, &c., found growing upon the trunks of forest trees, or of the orchard, would be very acceptable.

The latter when thoroughly dried could be used for packing other and larger seeds than those which require paper envelopes, and would not be injured by this use.

We hardly know what return to make to you for such and similar favors, but whatever is in our power or at our means, we should be most happy to supply.

With wishes for your success and prosperity we remain gentlemen, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL, Curator
of Botany &c., to the Essex Institute.

FLOWERS, BRIGHT FLOWERS.—Among the many tokens of kindly remembrance we received of the "Happy New Year," and which add so much to the pleasurable scenes of "Home," was a handsome basket of Cut Flowers from the gardens of W. O. Walker Esq. on the Mission road. Mr. Walker's gardens are now so extensively stocked with every variety of plants and flowers that those who desire to supply gardens, or parlor conservatories may have their taste fully gratified and at a moderate rate. Mr. Walker has recently returned from a visit to the East, among the principal establishments there, and has brought a most extensive collection. His houses are well stocked and to these we refer our friends—if they will visit the gardens, they will see that we have only pointed the way to them. The gardens will speak stronger than our pen to all who love the beautiful.

ROUND VOLUMES.—Volume I. of the FARMER can be had at the Office neatly bound at \$7.50. Volume II. will be ready in a short time; and a complete volume, two volumes in one, will be ready with complete index about the 15th of the month—price of double volume \$12.50. This volume will be found of great value to send to the States as the best proof of the agricultural wealth of California.

Early Marriages.

I am a great advocate for early marriages. There is no check like matrimony for the errant propensities of young man-hood. Few live to what are called the years of discretion without losing one of their parents, and then the first home is lost. Then usually comes to the young

man the choice between the devil and the angel. If he prefer the latter, he will generally find her in the guise of a gentle wife.

I believe half the worthlessness, idleness, and unenergy of bachelorism are products of interference and prevention of early marriages.

An early marriage is not necessarily an imprudent one any more than the graybeard's last wedlock is a wise one.

The divine instincts of youth will guide us more correctly in the choice of a companion than our world-wisdom, that we in our corruption, call maturer judgment.

Neither are parental or guardian terrors always well founded.

A young man is objected to because he is poor; because he is quick, careless of opinion, inclined to delay harsh judgments—a disposition which prudent old ladies call recklessness; and which is as natural to generous youth, as scandal is to prudent old ladies.

A young man without positively fixed vices, who has three qualities, generosity of feeling, affluence and honor, may be safely trusted with the welfare of the woman he loves; my word for it, he will secure it more certainly than he who buys a wife for two carriage horses, a sofa at the opera, and an entrance into Mrs. Pangus's set.—*Donald MacLeod's Bloodstone.*

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—It is my aim never to publish anything which I have not thoroughly proved to be both true and useful; but as there has been so much guess work and humbug published upon the disease in chickens called the gapes, I will publish, if you think proper, my experience in that disease. I have lost over one hundred and fifty chickens with the gapes, in the course of the summer, and have dissected many—examined them thoroughly, and found nothing to justify the conclusion that the disease is caused by worms in the wind-pipe, throat or crop, as some writers pretend, nor have I found any remedy to cure or prevent the disease, in all that I have read. On the contrary I tried all the remedies published in the Cultivator, and many more, without any good effect. I do not believe that there ever was a cure performed by any remedy I have tried. But I have observed that they were not affected with the disease in the spring when the weather was cool, nor in the fall, but only in hot weather—that the most of them took the disease in the morning, after being brooded all night. I therefore concluded it was caused by too much brooding in warm weather. I procured a headless barrel which I set upon a grass-plot—took the chicks from the hen at a fortnight old; put them in and fed them, since which I have lost no more with the gapes. You are welcome to my experience. Let others try it.—*Cultivator.*

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND FARMER.—A Vermont paper says: Among the conspicuous men in the Vermont Legislature is Mr. B. G. Brigham, of Fairfield. He owns and cultivates 1,300 acres of land. Among his barn-yard items are two hundred and twenty cows, twenty horses, and five yoke of oxen. In his dairy he makes butter only. The average yield of butter from the milk of each cow is one hundred and fifty pounds. Two huge "dasher" churns are set in motion by two "horse-powers," and the butter is "worked" by the old-fashioned "paddle." His stock of cattle consume about five hundred tons of hay annually. 20,000 lbs. of pork, 5,000 bushels of wheat, and from 400 to 500 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushel of oats, and from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes, are among his early products. "The Man of Uz," in his best estate, could not do better than this. Mr. Brigham himself is got up with a breadth of beam, and in a style of magnificence proportionate to the extent of his possessions and agricultural products—he standing six feet four in his boots, and weighing, by one of Fairbanks' patent balances, 300 lbs. precisely.

A correspondent of the San Diego Herald writing from Fort Yuma, Dec. 14th, says: Lieut. N. Mickler and party arrived at this place on the 9th inst., and are at present encamped opposite the Fort, on the left bank of the Colorado. They were fortunate in having a rainy day just as they came upon the Desert, which furnished a plentiful supply of water. The survey of the Boundary Line will be commenced in a few days. Since the first survey was made in 1849, the mouth of the Gila has advanced to the westward about five or six hundred yards; so that a direct line from its junction with the Colorado to the initial point near San Diego, would not now touch the left bank of the latter river, but pass across the parade ground below Fort Yuma. The river is now quite low, and still falling. Few emigrants are passing at this time.

The Los Angeles Star has the following sad intelligence from Salt Lake: By the Salt Lake mail which arrived last evening, we have the *Deseret News* up to Nov. 30. The mail carrier reports that the Indians robbed the U. S. Mail on the route from Great Salt Lake to Independence. The robbers killed the men, destroyed all the letters and obtained about \$12,000.

THE SUNKEN TREASURE.—The Schooner Pilgrim arrived on Monday from the wreck of the Yankee Blade, bringing two more boxes of the sunken treasure, containing \$34,000. This makes over \$100,000 that has been recovered, leaving a balance of but little over \$60,000. Of this latter amount the pilot boat Daucing Feather which left Point Arguilla in company with the Pilgrim, has two additional boxes.

Horticultural Department.

PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS
for the Farmer.

The present is a time of agricultural improvement and progress without a parallel in this country. Improved implements, improved stock, better cultivation, better fences and buildings, meet us everywhere in the country; and farmers are growing "rich," in the common acceptance of that term. We rejoice at this, and so must every man who feels a lively interest in our national welfare, because agriculture is our main stay. If it fails to prosper, we can have no prosperity. It is the produce of our farms—the fruits of farm industry—that animate trade and commerce, that build up cities and villages, construct railroads and canals, and cover our lakes and rivers and the broad seas with fleets of vessels. What a calamity—what an universal panic and prostration of business would the failure of even one crop over the whole country, bring upon us!

Agricultural progress and prosperity, then, are subjects that no man, whatever may be his calling, can regard with indifference; and the agricultural classes themselves, as a body, by their intelligence, industry, energy, and manly independence, command universal admiration and respect. These are our honest sentiments—not the fulsome flattery of a stump speech or holiday oration. Our sympathies are, and ever have been, and will be, with the tillers of the soil. Our own life, so far, has been spent in the country, and we have earned our bread by the cultivation of the soil. We can speak of both its toils and pleasures from actual experience. We know that some regard it as a vulgar and plodding pursuit, fit only for strong, rough, and uneducated men; but the number of those who think so are diminishing rapidly. Men of taste and intelligence, are now ambitious of being agriculturists; and schools and colleges for training the sons of farmers, are beginning to attract attention, and will soon work a change in public sentiment in regard to the respectability and importance of agricultural profession.

This brings us to the point on which we proposed to make a few suggestions, when we took up our pen. We wish to see the farmer's home—the farmer's life—made more attractive. Hitherto, as a general thing, the improvements which have been made are of the useful kind, having reference mainly to the supply of man's physical wants. Most of our farms must be regarded as mere manufacturing of food and clothing; very little has been done to gratify the intellect, taste, or feelings—the higher and nobler attributes of our nature. And this is one reason, beyond a doubt, why many young persons who have, by means of education, reading, and society, acquired a certain degree of refinement, become dissatisfied with agricultural life, and have sought the city. Intelligent, educated men, cannot surely remain satisfied with being mere growers of grain and breeders of stock—they must love their homes; and to merit their love and attachment, that home must possess something of beauty, for the love of the beautiful is an instinct of man's nature. A large portion of the population is continually on the move; the old home has no hold on their affections—or at least not enough to overcome the novelty of a new one. We see the population diminishing in the very heart of the finest agricultural district in America, where nothing is so much needed as human beings. It is at certain seasons impossible to procure laborers enough to do the work. This state of things is unfavorable to the perfect development of the country's resources, and equally unfavorable to the attainment of a higher and happier social condition.

It is not unreasonable, we trust, to expect, and even to urge, some reform on this point. Make home attractive; cultivate the taste, and feelings, and affections, as well as you do your fields. Why should a wealthy farmer, with his fifty, one, or two, or three hundred acres of land, content himself with a rod or two of door-yard, and a dozen of shade trees, shaped and managed after the precise fashion of a village plot? Why can he not, just as well, have a park and pleasure-ground of several acres around his house, broad glades of lawn, and groups of trees, separated from the cultivated portions of the farm by green hedges? This, with a well-stocked orchard and good ample kitchen-garden, would come up to our ideas of a country home; and it would be impossible for children to grow up in such a home without becoming attached to it, and having their tastes expanded, their feelings refined, or without appreciating the comforts and blessings of a country life. A rod or two of door-yard for a farm-house!—what a mockery! There is something incongruous in the very look of it that cannot fail to strike every observing person; it wants what the lamented Downing called "local truth" in architecture, which he explains in this way:

"Local truth in architecture is one which can never be neglected without greatly injuring the effect of country houses. And yet, such is the influence of fashion and false taste, and so little do the majority of citizens trouble themselves to think on this subject, that nothing is more common in some parts of the country, than to see the cockneyism of three-story town houses violating the beauty and simplicity of country life. In our own neighborhood there is a brick house standing in the midst of gardens and orchard, which has a front and rear pierced with windows, but only blank wall at the sides; looking, in fact, precisely as if lifted out of a three-story row in a well-packed city street, and suddenly dropped in the midst of a green field in the country, full of wonder and contempt, like a true cockney, at the strangeness and dullness of all around it. During a drive on

Long Island, last autumn, we saw with pain and mortification, the suburban villa of a wealthy citizen, a narrow, unmistakable 'six-story brick,' which seemed, in its forlornness and utter want of harmony with all about it, as if it had strayed out of town, in a fit of insanity, and had lost the power of getting back.

"To give an expression of local truth to a country house, it should always show a tendency to spread out and extend itself on the ground, rather than to run up in the air. There is space enough in the country; and because a citizen has lived in town, where land is sold by the square foot, and where, in consequence, he has to mount four pair of stairs daily, it is surely no reason why he should compel himself to do the same thing in the country. Indeed, economy in the first cost of a house (that is to say, the lessened expense of building two stories under the same roof and over the same foundation) is the principal reason why most country houses are not still more ample, extended, and rambling on the surface, than they usually are."

The same principle holds true in regard to the arrangement of grounds about country houses. "The cockneyism of three-story town house," is no more out of place in the country, than is the village door-yard before a farm-house.

But some careful farmer will ask us, "How can we afford to lay out parks and pleasure-grounds, and keep them in fine condition? It would cost us more than the whole labor of our farms. Only think of what an expenditure of money and labor this hedging, and planting, and mowing this pleasure-ground would involve. It would be all very well if we could afford it; but that we can not, and we must leave it to retired gentlemen who have made their fortunes in town, and come out into the country to spend them."

But we reply, You can carry out our plan without incurring a heavy expense. Hundreds of farmers in our own county of Monroe, can make such a park as we propose, without feeling the cost. Fence off, with Osage orange or buckthorn, at a cost of about twenty to twenty-five cents a rod, five to ten acres of land immediately around your dwelling. Seed it down, and it will produce good crops of hay. You can get plenty of young maples, elms, tulip trees, basswoods, ash, and other native trees, in the woods, which can be taken up and planted at leisure intervals in the fall, when farm labor is over, and early in spring, before it commences, and even during winter, in mild weather. Until the trees are well established, it will be necessary to cultivate the soil around them. It will not be necessary to cover the whole ground with trees, but merely to scatter them here and there in groups, and singly, to give it a park-like character which will distinguish it at once from cultivated fields. A little can be done now, and a little again, as leisure affords; and in a few years the work will show. Meantime the land is cropped profitably; for hay is always a paying crop, and an indispensable one. The ground nearest the house may be planted with some rarer trees—a portion of them evergreens. A small portion of the ground near the house might be separated from the main body of the park by a wire fence, or moveable hurdle fence, and kept mowed; and if embellished with a few flowering shrubs, and a few beds of flowers, all the better. But these, for economy's sake, can very well be dispensed with. When planting is finished, and the trees fairly established, the park might be pastured with sheep, as many parks are in Europe; and thus it would always have a closely cut surface without the expense of mowing, and the sheep would be an interesting feature in its scenery. When forest trees are not within reach, we would recommend the raising of them from seed, or small plants can be purchased at nurseries for \$2 or \$3 per hundred, which, with a couple of years' growth in nursery rows, will be fit for final planting out. Only go about it, and the means will not be wanting.

Those who wish to have a plan sketched out for their guidance, can procure it at a trifling expense, from Messrs. Mehan & Saunders, Messrs. Copeland & Cleveland, Mr. Munn, Mr. Leuchars, Mr. Hepp, Mr. Graef, Mr. Cook, and several other gentlemen who devote themselves to the practice of landscape gardening, and whose cards will be found in our advertising pages. We wish some of these gentlemen would favor us with their views on this subject. We desire to push improvements into the country; it must not remain, as now, confined to the precincts of cities and villages. But we must offer to country people practicable and inexpensive plans. We wish our agricultural societies would recognize the importance of the subject, and encourage some efforts by offering prizes. Their main object is to elevate the farming pursuit, and we know of no other way, at present, in which it can be done more effectually, in the older States, than by creating and fostering a taste for the embellishment of the homestead.—*New York Horticulturist.*

THE TULIP.

There is no spring flower in cultivation, that will rank with the tulip, in the general beauty of its form, the wealth and splendor of its colors, the endless variety and brilliancy of its tints, as they stand in bold contrast to each other in a single flower, or blend almost imperceptibly their hues; or in the cleanness, purity, and peerless elegance of its stem and leaf, in every stage of growth.

These are very high qualities to award to any plant, or flower, but the tulip claims and owns them all. Indeed, there is no floral display, no picture of a single spot of earth whatever in a northern climate, which can be made so perfectly beautiful—one which fills the eye with such intense fulness—as a bed of choicely-selected tulips. They are so easily obtained and propagated, that

the humblest cottager in town or country, can enjoy them; and it is said that the Spitalfields weavers of London, on little spots of earth, often enclosed in boxes, rear and exhibit, at the London Tulip shows, flowers of wondrous magnificence, admired by the nobility, and coveted even by royalty itself.

When the green leaf of the bulb has entirely faded, a few weeks after flowering, the functions of the plant, for the season, are suspended; it has gone to rest. Then is the time to take them up, and make selections for new beds. Those who admire tulips—and who does not?—should, if possible, select their varieties themselves, when in the height of their bloom. This is usually more satisfactory, when one knows what and how to select, than to leave the selection to the gardeners; who, although they may give you choice, rare, and new kinds, many of them at high prices, too, will not so much please you as some that are more common and long cultivated. In planting them, they should be so arranged in the bed that the colors should show in striking contrast, giving to it as bizarre an effect as possible. This arrangement of color in a tulip bed has quite as striking an effect as the individual character of the tulips themselves. We have known very common bulbs, by a tasteful method of planting, look more beautiful in the mass than the finest and most costly flowers when promiscuously thrown together. A Parisian sewing-girl, with a few parti-colored remnants, will, in a few hours, stitch together a more brilliant and attractive dress for the Boulevards, than the costliest robe got up for a court presentation. It is so with a tulip bed. The bulbs should not only be choice in themselves, but the arrangement of colors and sizes should be equally tasteful. Then, their effect is unequalled by any thing else that blooms.

There are several kinds of tulip, as the parrot, or fringed, the full rose tulip, and the semi-double. They are, however, all inferior to the upright, cupped, single flower, which, when right, is the only perfect thing of its kind, and the only one we should be anxious to cultivate.

Tulips sometimes suffer from being kept too long out of the ground. They should, after their summer drying, be put into the ground as early as the 1st of October—or if earlier, no matter. Fresh-rotted sod mold is the best covering for them. Three inches below the surface, is their proper depth in a moderately dry situation, and a light covering of clean litter should be thrown over them for the winter. When the frost is effectually out of the ground in the spring, this litter can be removed; they will then spring up, and flower strongly and beautifully. Planting should never be delayed till spring, if possible to get them down in the fall. Spring planted, they seldom bloom, and if they do, the flowers are small and less brilliant. A removal once in two years, is amply sufficient for their best propagation and show; and if left in the earth for three or four years, if they do not get too much crowded, and the beds are kept clean and rich, they will not harm. Indeed, their whole cultivation is simple and easy. Hyacinths may be treated like tulips, both in arrangement and cultivation; while crocus, narcissus, jonquils, daffodils, and the like hardy flowers, need less attention, and may stand for years unmoved, and bloom in great luxuriance, their only wrong tendency being to overcrowd, each other by multiplication.

Every body who has a piece of ground large enough, should cultivate a bed of tulips, and other bulbs, as opportunity offers.—*American Agriculturist.*

Grapes Ripening Earlier than Formerly.

Method of Cultivation more important than Climate.

In a recent conversation with Dr. Underhill says the New York American Agriculturist, of Croton Point, he informed us that both the Isabella and Catawba, are evidently ripening earlier, from year to year. Ten to twelve years since, the earliest bunches of Isabellas, were ready for market about the first of October. The past season they were equally forward on the 12th of September. This season has, however, been a remarkable one, and some allowance is to be made on that account; but last year, and the year before, the grapes were as mature about the 18th of September, as formerly at the end of that month.

Dr. U. thinks the Isabella may be cultivated much farther north than has generally been supposed, by reducing the amount of fruit to the vine, so that there may be a greater flow of sap, and by this means an earlier growth and maturity, secured. He thinks much more depends upon the method of manuring, pruning, and the general plan of cultivation, than upon climate, since they often ripen poorly even in Virginia and Maryland, when improperly managed, and yet, in the same season, ripen well in Massachusetts.

Who will make a good wife.—When you see a young woman who rises early, sets the table and prepares her father's breakfast cheerfully, depend upon it she will make a good wife. You may rely upon it that she possesses a good disposition and kind heart. When you see a young woman just out of bed at 9 o'clock, with her elbow upon the table, gasping and sighing, "Oh how dreadfully I feel," rely upon it she will not make a good wife. She must be lazy and morose. When you see a girl with a broom in her hand sweeping the floor, with a rubbing board or clothes line in her hand, you may put it down that she is industrious, and will make a good wife for somebody. When you see a girl with a novel in her left hand and a fan in her right, shedding tears, you may be sure that she is unfit for a wife. Happiness and misery are before you, which will you choose?

Valuable Extracts.

Profitable Farming.

Mr. Coming, in his address before the Connecticut Agricultural Society, says: Farmers will in future time come to understand that the earth and the air are both full of wealth to them. They will understand that the deeply bedded clay and the hard pan which is hidden far down in the ground are worth something more than merely to hold the world together. They will be found opening deep and broad drains, in the operation of which they will obtain valuable material for top-dressing on their upland, and at the same time make their lowlands of much greater value by relieving them of surplus water. They will discard the idea of cultivating much land with the use of a little manure, as requiring much labor and tending to penury. High cultivation, without fancy farming, will be in the way of the successful farmer of future time.

The importance of thoroughly pulverizing the soil will be better understood, and the value of the subsoil. Men who know little or nothing, by experience, about the use of plows, and other farming implements, and men who can understand no principle of science, will not much longer be trusted and credited in making and recommending such implements. Farmers will have all these things tested by science and by experiment. The plowman will also come under new orders. He will learn that his object is no longer to be the plowing over as much ground as possible in a day; but, to thoroughly plow and pulverize every inch of ground he goes over.

The conditions of respectability will be somewhat changed. The young man will not think it a dishonor to him to work on a farm. The young woman will no more think herself degraded by familiarity with the kitchen. Intelligence, industry, usefulness, will measure merit and establish a title to respect. These things we ought to consider now.

ADVANTAGES OF UNDER-DRAINING.—Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," states that the advantages of under-draining are many and important, and enumerates the following:

1. It entirely prevents drouth.
2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers.
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.
4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
5. It accelerates the disintegration of mineral matters in the soil.
6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matter among those parts of soil traversed by roots.
7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.
8. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of the reach of their roots.
9. It prevents grasses from running out.
10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil, by removing excess of water.
11. It renders soil earlier in the spring.
12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.
13. It allows us to work sooner after rains.
14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall.
15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other organic acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and other similar weeds.
16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the finer comminution of the earthy parts of the soil.
17. It prevents in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.
18. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, &c., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil and given up to the necessities of plants.
19. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands.

SETTING HENS.—In setting hens, thirteen eggs are enough to give them; a large hen might cover more, but a few stronger, well-hatched chickens are better than a large brood of weaklings, that have been delayed in the shell perhaps twelve hours over the time, from insufficient warmth. At the end of a week, it is usual, with setting turkeys, to add two or three fowl's eggs, "to teach the young turkeys to pick." The plan is not a bad one; the activity of the chickens does stir up some emulation in their larger brethren. The eggs take but little room in the nest, and will produce two or three very fine fowls.—*Cultivator.*

A LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—The Elkton (Md.) Democrat says that at Battle Swamp, G. J. Fisher, Esq., has raised 1,600 bushels of corn, on a sixteen acre lot, in that neighborhood, which two years ago was a sedge field. The lot had guano applied to it three times in that period; the first application was 200 lbs., the second 150, the third 400 lbs., to the acre, making in all 750 lbs. The corn was a white gourd seed, planted two and a half and three feet apart, with four stocks in a hill, and matured early.

TO GET RID OF GRAIN WEEVILS.—The agriculturist who wishes to get rid of weevils has nothing to do but, as soon as he is aware of their presence to pitch the surface of some old boards and place them in his granaries; the pitch must of course be renewed several times in the year, in order to keep the insects away. The mere fumes of the pitch is disagreeable to the weevils and it will prove fatal if long inhaled.

Miscellany.

DOMESTIC DIALOGUE.

BETWEEN FARMER ASHFIELD AND HIS WIFE, MRS. DORCAS ASHFIELD.

(The following is principally taken from the Ohio Farmer. We substitute the name of our own paper for theirs.)

SCENE.—The living room of a neat and substantial cottage. TIME.—An evening in November. The farmer and his wife are seen sitting on opposite sides of the table; the farmer with the last issue of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in his hand; while Mrs. Ashfield is engaged with her knitting work.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—Well, really, this is comfortable. Our crops, though somewhat lighter than usual, are all gathered in, the cattle and sheep are well provided for, and with a good shelter over our heads, and a supply of all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, we have, indeed, much to be thankful for. Our children, dear wife, owing to the lessons and examples of their excellent mother, are strongly attached to their humble home, and seem to be imbued with a love of those great moral principles, which constitute the best guarantee of happiness. For several years past, our labors have been well rewarded; we owe nothing that we cannot pay; and if we continue to be favored with health, I think we can reasonably expect our full share of enjoyment through the approaching winter.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—But then, you know that our children need, and must have a chance to obtain at least a good common education; and the girls are now at an age when they require such articles of dress and ornament as will enable them to appear as well as others in society. Reasonable indulgence, under proper direction, is no more than they are entitled to, and I think it will cause them to love home all the better.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—Yes, yes—I know it. But these indulgences, and these "articles of dress and ornament," as you call them, cost money; and this year we have less to sell than usual; and I thought of proposing to the school committee to employ Jim Gawky, who will teach our school for seven dollars a month, and hire him for only two months and a half, to save expense.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—Husband, how you talk! Hire Jim Gawky for two months and a half, to teach our children! That would be "economy indeed." Why, our John knows more than he does, and little Mary, young as she is, could learn nothing of such an ignoramus. I would rather knit stockings at sixpence a knot, than have our children deprived of the benefits of a good school, for at least four months. And a teacher fit to have the care of children as good as ours, ought to be paid liberally for his services.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—Well, I know there is reason in what you say; but the times are hard—the banks are breaking—taxes are high—and we have a long and hard winter before us. We must in some way reduce our expenses, or we shall not be able to lay aside a single dollar.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—There it is again! You are always for laying up something to guard against want in the future, and something for the children. This, as you very well know, I approve of, to a considerable extent; but if money is to be saved at the expense of education, or even the innocent enjoyments of life, then I say, let the money go, and let us live, as we go along, and enjoy the good of our labor.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—But we must economize.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—Certainly. But let us be careful not to become "penny wise and pound foolish." In other words, let us not, in our eagerness to add to what we already possess, rob ourselves and our dear children of the inheritance of knowledge, or deny ourselves those innocent and needful pleasures which afford us relief from the monotony of our mode of life, and prepare us for the more cheerful performance of our duties.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—Well, Dorcas, you talk like a book! You are generally in the right; but as it is my business to provide for the family, I must insist upon reducing our expenses, enough to make up for the loss of that bogus five dollar piece, which I took for three bushels of potatoes, and which is not worth a bungtown copper. Let me see. How many papers do we take?

MRS. ASHFIELD.—The Humbug Advocate, The Herald of Moonshine, the Mirror of Fashion, the Dollar Weekly, and the California Farmer.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—Too many, too many for these hard times! Some of them must be discontinued. The CALIFORNIA FARMER is the most expensive of any, and I think I will not renew my subscription for 1855. That will make up for the loss of those three bushels of pink eyes; and although I like the paper, I must contrive to get along without it.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—"Get along without it?" That would be a fine piece of "economy!" Because you have lost a five dollar piece, you think you must discontinue the only weekly paper published in the State, that is exclusively devoted to our interests, and the most elegant, most interesting, and most valuable publication we have ever had in the house!

FARMER ASHFIELD.—But it costs more than any other.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—(Laying aside her knitting work, and taking the paper from the hands of her husband, and spreading it upon the table,) so does a bushel wheat cost more than a bushel of turnips!

FARMER ASHFIELD.—Explain yourself.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—I will! Look at this—here, on this page, you have, besides the original matter

from the pen of the editor, some valuable articles on horticulture; the same concerning the arts and sciences; and a great variety of reading on all sorts of subjects. And here is the Farmer's Fireside reading! I sometimes think that the editor has looked in upon our own little cozy room, and made himself familiar with our affairs—and then, here is the Ladies' Department, and the Childrens, and Domestic Economy, and lots of choice sayings, and anecdotes for the boys to read and laugh at. And then, on the inside here is all the news we want—a world of information about cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., the Market Reports—and suggestions about the best way of doing things—why, how can we get along without it?

FARMER ASHFIELD.—But only think of the price. Five dollars don't grow on every bush.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—No—nor does the CALIFORNIA FARMER grow on every bush! I have wondered a thousand times, how the publisher could afford it at so low a price. Sooner than do without it, I would go all winter without new trimmings for my bonnet, and spin stocking yarn after the rest of the folks are in bed and asleep.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—I guess we can get along without your doing that. The price is the only objection; but let me see. O, I have just thought of a plan. The publisher of the FARMER offers his paper at a liberal discount to clubs. Tomorrow I will start out, with the prospectus he sent me, and urge ALL MY NEIGHBORS to subscribe for it! In that way I will save at least a dollar on our own subscription, and perhaps more. And besides, I think, myself, that such a paper will be of great service to all who read it.

MRS. ASHFIELD.—That is a first rate plan! And I can assure you, that if you were to spend a week in doing it, the boys and girls will cheerfully do all the work, and thank you a thousand times beside.

FARMER ASHFIELD.—I will do it!

MRS. ASHFIELD.—That's right. And when you send on a long list of names, don't forget to present my kind regards to the editor, and tell him that his arduous endeavors to benefit and entertain us, entitle him to our thanks and kind wishes, in addition to the "price" of his elegant and valuable publication.

Rome—The Eternal City.

AGES since, on the banks of the Italian Tiber, there was a little city of no importance politically or commercially—a city built by a second Cain, and peopled by David's band regathered "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented." Their monarchy was trivial—their authority unacknowledged—their bravery of small account. A horde of men worse off than David's were—for he had one wife when he slew Nabal to get another; they had none at all, and with more justice than he, carried off all the sweet Abigails from their Sabine spouses, without perpetrating his crime upon their husbands. How they espoused these wives—how the earlier and later consorts of the Roman ladies warred and were reconciled, history relates. If we turn the leaves and overlook events that happened in the succeeding century or two, we shall find Rome—a state—exercising a wide influence upon her neighbors—possessed of an enriching commerce—"carrying war against the proud, and assisting the weak." We should find her career as mistress of the world, beginning—we should find stern laws following her invincible legions, and both pursuing their way north and south, east and west—we should find matrons of almost Spartan patriotism, youth prudent as well as bold and virtuous, and aged senators whose experienced minds were fully able to guide the rising state onward and upward,—all these joined to one another by the most sacred ties, and together forming a state of unparalleled importance.

It is characteristic of man, though he may not acknowledge it, to place a higher estimate upon qualities that he does not possess, than upon those which he finds in his own nature. Unless this were so, why should we see the most dissimilar often uniting in the closest friendship, as we do? Why should we find man, his body mortal, striving to make his deeds immortal? It is on account of this feeling of his heart. Because he is himself soon to die, he loves to dream of undying celebrity—he is fond of imagining that his wealth, his deeds, his talents, shall make so deep an impression upon mankind, that their fame shall be eternal. Thus was it with ancient Rome. The star of her empire had risen. Far and wide it shone in the noonday brightness of its stern and unyielding power. With the world almost wholly within the radiance of its beams—shining down upon all the former majesties of earth, and ignorant that a western horizon was as ready to receive it as an eastern had been to give it origin—who would have dared to proclaim within the universe of its dominion, or to whisper in a Cæsar's ear, of earth's constant changes. They called their power indestructible and their city eternal; but both at length were undermined. The republic gave way to the empire, and the golden sceptre of luxury took the place of the iron one that an Augustus swayed. Rome sunk, and her dominion was no more.

No. Though her temporal dominion ceased, and the foreigner usurped her power—still Rome was, and is, and ever will be, the "Eternal City." Not, indeed, in the sense in which Roman pride imagined—not with games and triumph—not in armies and fleets—but in and with the still, small voice of intellectual ability. Her Cicero yet lives in the eloquence of his orations—her Virgil and her Horace, yet breathe forth the inborn fire of the true poet—her Tacitus, still exists—a lucid and careful delineator of Roman wars and Roman

sages, and a narrator of the tyrannical times that "tried the souls" of free-born Romans. Her laws still form the basis of our own—her patriots an example the world should follow. Though unable to go forth conquering and to conquer with brave armies and unequalled generals—her historians still relate a Cæsar's victories—her writers tell of Carthage overthrown—of Greece bowing at her feet—of a world in submission to her decrees. The star of her dominion truly sank, but the sun of her fame rose to its zenith only to remain there forever. Time and the Fates might not grant eternal power, but they have bestowed upon her an undying renown—a substitute which nations will honor, if they do not fear—will respect, if they do not dread.—Omnibus.

Ladies' Department.

(From the Home Journal.)

Mrs. Judson—Fanny Forester.

A MINN more gifted, a temperament more sensitive, and a heart more wondrously tried by all that could bind the crown of thorns which shines brightest in heaven, never passed from the earth, we may well believe, than in the death of her, whose names (by which she is known to the world) we have here written. Of the two lives that she lived successfully, while a tenant of the fragile frame whose pulses are now still—the first, a brilliant and brief one of literary success, and the last a slow and painful martyrdom of sacrifices and sorrow—genius and an almost unparalleled sensibility deepened, a thousand-fold, the varied experience. Few will have ever gone to the right hand of God, we reverently feel, with more about which the angels will gather, to read the record in eyes tearful no longer. She was of that heavenly purity and self-sacrificing and humble goodness, which, it is the mystery of an inscrutable Providence should be selected for such trial on earth. To those who knew her, she was, in every sense, sainted; yet none who knew her well, and what she changefully suffered, would believe there was ever another lot so apparently deepened but to be filled with bitterness. Before saying the few words by which we would recall the points of her varied life to our readers, let us give one of the drops of agony wrung from this heaven-child while here on trial—a poem written for her mother's eye only, and, certainly the most manifest, first breath of a soul's utterance, that we have even seen in human language. It was sent to us some years ago, by one of our friends, under a seal of privacy which we presume is removed by her death. She wrote it while at Maulmain, the missionary station in India at which she had been left by her dying husband, Dr. Judson, when he embarked on a nearly hopeless voyage for health. At the date of this poem he had been four months dead, although it was ten days before the sad news was communicated to her.

SWEET MOTHER,

The wild south-west monsoon has risen
With broad, gray wings of gloom,
While here, from out my dreary prison,
I look as from a tomb—alas!
My heart another tomb.

Upon the low, thatched roof, the rain
With ceaseless pattering falls;
My choicest treasures bear its stains;
Mould gathers on the walls;—would heaven
'Twere only on the walls!

Sweet mother, I am here alone,
In sorrow and in pain;
The sunshine from my heart has flown;
It feels the driving rain—ah, me!
The chill, and mould, and rain.

Four laggard months have wheeled their round,
Since love upon it smiled,
And everything of earth has frowned—
On thy poor stricken child, sweet friend,
Thy weary, suffering child.

I'd watched my loved one night and day,
Scarce breathing when he slept,
And as my hopes were swept away,
I'd in his bosom wept—Oh, God!
How hard I prayed and wept!

And when they bore him to the ship,
I saw the white sails spread,
I kissed his speechless, quivering lip,
And left him on his bed—alas!
It seemed a coffin-bed.

When from my gentle sister's tomb,
Long since, in tears, we came,
Thou saidst, "How desolate each room!"
Well, mine were just the same that day—
The very, very same.

Then, mother, little Charley came,
Our beautiful, fair boy,
With my own father's cherished name;
But oh! he brought no joy—my child
Brought mourning, and no joy.

His little grave I cannot see,
Though weary months have sped
Since plying lips bent over me,
And whispered, "He is dead!"—Mother!
'Tis dreadful to be dead!

I do not mean for one like me—
So weary, worn, and weak—
Death's shadowy paleness seems to be
E'en now upon my cheek—his seal,
On form, and brow, and cheek.

But for a bright-winged bird like him,
To hush his joyous song,
And prisoned in a coffin dim,
Join Death's pale phantom throng—my boy,
To join that grizzly throng!
Oh, mother, I can scarcely bear
To think of this to-day!
It was so exquisitely fair,
That little form of clay—my heart
Still lingers by his clay.

And when for one loved far, far more,
Come thickly gathering tears,
My star of faith is clouded o'er,
I sink beneath my fears, sweet friend,
My heavy weight of fears.

Oh, but to feel thy fond arms twine
Around me once again!
It almost seems those lips of thine
Might kiss away the pain—might soothe
This dull, cold, heavy pain.

But, gentle mother, through life's storms,
I may not lean on thee,
For helpless, covering little forms
Cling trustingly to me—poor babes
To have no guide but me.

With weary foot, and broken wing,
With bleeding heart and sore,
Thy dove looks backwards sorrowing,
But seeks the ark no more—thy breast
Seeks never, never more.

Sweet mother, for thy wanderer pray,
That lotter faith be given;
Her broken reeds all swept away,
That she may lean on Heaven—her heart
Grow strong in Christ and Heaven.

Once, when young Hope's fresh morning dew
Lay sparkling on my breast,
My bounding heart thought but to do,
To work at Heaven's behest—my palms
Conjo at the same behest!

All fearfully, all tearfully—
Alone and sorrowing,
My dim eye lifted to the sky,
Fast to the Cross I cling—Oh, Christ!
To thy dear cross I cling.

Maulmain, August 7, 1850.

Of the hymns in human language for the soul only—few and holy and full of meaning as the commandments—this is one.

Our readers—those who have kept with us through years gone by—will remember our reception and first announcement of the writings of "Fanny Forester." She was at that time a schoolteacher in Utica, and with one or two intimate and most talented friends among her pupils. Knowing nothing of her real name, or her circumstances, we were exceedingly captivated by the off-hand brilliancy of her style, and its undercurrent of good sense never out of sight; and she and the friends she wrote of (and who wrote with her) became soon, to the public as well to us, the nucleus of a new kind of literary interest. It was the beginning of a new school of female authorship—immediate and familiar expression, made sacred and rose-colored by the personalness of woman. By writing as if she were talking, she secured the respect and attention that would be given to her presence. She embellished our journal for awhile, and then appeared as an authoress, with "Aderbrook" and other volumes.

We had never seen "Fanny Forester" till she came to New York with Dr. Judson, having devoted herself to missionary life, and about to embark with her husband for India, to share his exile of Apostle-ship and his many and dangerous cares. Looking upon her, we saw, at once, that it was a spirit which had already outgrown its frame—a slight, pale, delicate and transparent creature, every thought and feeling shining through, and every word and movement tremulous with fragility of mortal tenure. We said farewell with no thought that she would ever return—hardly a hope she would reach her far-off destination. She did arrive there, however. The poem above tells in deathless tears what was one hour of the years she suffered there. She returned, utterly bereaved and a wreck in health, two years since, and in the retirement of her mother's humble home, sank gradually to the grave.

Mrs. Judson, by her genius, is incidentally one of the world's memorable ones. To a religious class, also, of which her husband was a shining prophet, her memory will be dear. But there are those who look for bright ones among the pilgrims on the path of trial by the world unseen—the soul-sore and heart-wrung, with the higher sensibilities that are alive to an angel's scope of agony. She will be, by those, recognized and remembered. Sacred be the spot where rests what has so suffered and won!

AS AN evidence what the girls can do if they have a mind, a Cincinnati paper states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was permitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned \$200; and availing herself of the facilities the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine, and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and country.

CHEAP SOAP.—A correspondent of the Southern Banner, gives the following receipt for soap making, and adds that it would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is free gratis:

Take six pounds of potash,	75
Four pounds of lard,	50
One-fourth pound of rosin	25

All amounting to \$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for \$1 50.

FROM THE EAST.

The Steamship Sonora, arrived Saturday night, bringing dates from New York to Dec. 5th—eight days later; and from New Orleans to Dec. 6th—seven days later. The dates from Liverpool are to Nov. 18th—three days later.

Congress met on the 4th of December. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, has resigned his seat as President of the Senate. He has remained at home to secure his election, which is endangered by a coalition of the friends of Benton and the Whigs. Mr. Cass was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate.

Theodore Parker has been indicted for taking part in the Anthony Burns Slave Riot.

The Know Nothings gained a victory in New Orleans, on the 27th November, in an election for members of the Legislature.

Intelligence has been received from Lake Superior, that Dr. Kane's party, of the Advance, sent out by Mr. Crinnell, has discovered the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They were completely frozen and in a perfect state of preservation.

On December 5th, the steamer "Grand Tower" struck upon a rock near Cairo, and sunk in twenty-three feet water. The passengers were rescued with difficulty. The boat and freight is a total loss. The steamer "Pacific" was snagged and sunk on the 23d of the same month.

By a recent order from Washington, the enlistment of foreigners into the Marine corps, now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is to cease. It is believed that the same order has been sent to all our military posts.

Mayor Smith, of Boston, has been nominated for re-election by the Know Nothing party.

On the 4th of Dec. New York was visited by a heavy snow storm. At Rochester, snow fell to the depth of 30 inches in one day. On the Lakes a number of vessels were wrecked. A collision occurred on the Albany and Buffalo Railroad on the morning of Dec. 4th, owing to the snow falling so thickly as to obstruct the view.

The President's Message seems a very quiet, unsatisfactory document. The Town Talk makes the following synopsis; which gives a good idea of the production;

President Pierce is thankful for our national prosperity, and in that feeling we participate. He is in favor of non-intervention, or simply desires that the policy should be pursued of letting other nations alone, and insisting upon the same right for ourselves. He contents for the right of neutrals, the right of privateering which Prussia desired our Government to renounce, and comments on the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain in a congratulatory tone. The boundary line between Washington territory and the British possessions is in dispute, and he recommends the speedy adjustment of the question. The arrest of Consul Dillon is disavowed as any intended insult to France, and the latter Government has expressed much the same in relation to the Soule affair. Spain is treated very gently in the matter of her offensive action towards our Government. The abolishment of the tolls paid Denmark, by our ships passing through the sound, is advised. The treaty with Japan is referred to with considerable commendation. The assaults upon Mexico by hostile expeditions is condemned, and the fact stated that by them our troubled relations with Mexico have become more troubled. The river La Plata has been opened to us, but the Amazon remains closed. The old troubles with Great Britain in Central America remain unsettled, and is still a subject of negotiation. The Clayton treaty is found to have not accomplished the object for which it was entered into. The action of the Government in the Greytown affair is properly justified, and Mr. Borland and Captain Hollis vindicated.

Our Government appears to be in a very comfortable condition as regards finances. The receipts next year are expected to exceed our expenses \$15,000,000; he therefore recommends a reduction of duties on imports. Attention is called to the necessity of stringent laws to protect the records and papers of the Government from fraudulent use. The increase of the army on the frontier and the pay of the army officers is advocated; also the increase of the navy and the better discipline and improvement of seamen. Post office expenditures during the year ending June 30, \$8,710,907; receipts, \$6,055,586. No increase in its revenue hoped for. The Public Lands is the next topic. During the fiscal year, 11,070,935 acres have been surveyed. Brought into market, 8,190,017 acres; sold, 7,035,732 acres; receipts therefor, \$9,282,533. He opposes grants of lands for railroad purposes, and recommends that they be left entirely to private enterprise. He expresses a belief, also, that the excessive desire to realize large dividends from splendid railroad schemes, has been productive of bankruptcy to many in both fortune and character. He has no wish to augment this by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth, dependent on the action of Congress. He urges religious toleration, fealty to the Union, the reserved rights of the States, friendship towards other nations, economy in the administration of Government, determined defence by war when necessary, and ends with invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon the labors of the present Congress.

FROM EUROPE.—Nothing additional of importance seems to have happened in the Crimea. Sebastopol is not yet taken, and it seems problematical whether that fortress is really being besieged by the Allies, or whether the Allies are not in fact besieged by the Russians. A few more such victories by the Allies as have already taken place, and they would want men to enter and oc-

cupy the place, if even it were open and inviting.

The additional news from the Crimea relates chiefly to the engagement of the 5th November, which event appears to have been of a desperate and terrible character. Since then no operation of importance seems to have been attempted on either side.

THE ISTHMIUS.—During the last fortnight we have been favored with extraordinarily fine weather, for this season of the year, more resembling the dry weather of March and April than the rainy season. In consequence, the general health has been exceedingly good. The railroad works have rapidly progressed, and all look forward to its speedy termination.

Of late no outrages have taken place on the road. The Runnel's guard still continue to exercise the greatest vigilance; and in Aspinwall the police force, under Mr. Duckworth, preserve the greatest order.

There have been no local occurrences of interest during the past fortnight.—*Panama Star and Herald of the 14th.*

To Our Subscribers.

WITH the close of the year it is all important that we should call upon those who are indebted to us. Though the sums may be small from each, yet the aggregate is large and of moment to us, as we wish to fulfil our own obligations and improve our paper, thus giving back again more value to our readers.

We have forwarded our bills through Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers, and we trust those to whom they are sent will cheerfully respond and aid us in the work we have before us.

Our agents will please distribute the extras we send them, and we trust our friends will peruse the circular which we re-issue the present week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Court & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Flowers, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

Nailro Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure plagues on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guyssot's YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cures all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCORFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyssot's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
Dec. 23.—Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Dec. 23.—Schr S D Bailey, Garson, San Pedro; mds.
Dec. 30.—P M Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 14 days, with the mails, passengers, etc.
Clipper schr Vaguer, Newell, Honolulu, 16 days; mds, etc.
Clipper schr Golden Gate, Schander, Honolulu, 18 days; mds.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; hmc.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Morrice, Keyes, Tomales, 2 days; produce.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 31.—Steamer Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 3 days; mds.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarthy, Pajaro, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Soquel, 12 hours; produce.
Jan. 1.—Clipper ship Challenge, Kenney, New York, 118 days, with mds.
Russian ship Nicholas Ist, Klinkoffarom, Sitka, 27 ds; timber.
Clipper bark J A Falkenburg, Falkenburg, Boston, 115 days; with mds.
Dr brig Franklin, Alhott, Glasgow, 180 days, via Falkland Islands 90 days; mds.
Schr Pilgrina, Phillips, Point Aquila, 9 days; \$34,000 in specie.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 1 day; produce.
Jan. 2.—Schr Humboldt, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 35 hrs; lumber.
Clipper ship Antelope, Moore, New York, 135 days; mds.
Brig North Bend, Leni, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Mary W, Gould, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Huntress, Wines, Bodega, 2 days; potatoes.

CLEARANCES.
Dec. 25.—Ship John M Mayo, Lincoln, for Calcutta; bark Powhattan, Present, Fort Simpson.
Dec. 29.—Ship Wild Duck, Hamilton, for Shanghai.
Dec. 30.—Steamships Golden Age, Watkins, for Panama; America, Haley, San Diego; N G ship Coronation, Nichol, ports in the Pacific; Fr bark Nadir, Carnett, Sydney; brig F Copeland & Co, Jackson, San Pedro.
Jan. 2.—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, for Benicia; bark Pathfinder, —, Hong Kong.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854.
LAW BOOK, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

The annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

We shall also add other names which were kindly tendered, and shall be heartily grateful for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either grope our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose column shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACONDRAY, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANGUS FRIENSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD,
H. CHANNING BEALS,
TILDEN & LITTLE,
DAVIS & CO.,
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
SIM & CO.,
W. S. OBRYSLER & CO.,
S. H. MECKER.

MARRIED.

On the 1st Jan., in this city, at Grace Church, by Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, Ferdinand C. Eiver and Sophie Mandell Congdon.

[As pretty birds from bough to bough
Make flight while sweetly singing,
So the young maiden, e'er that vow,
Fast round one heart is clinging:
'Tis then she says, no song or dance,
For others have I, never,
For from my heart shall brightly glance
The love that's "Evers" forever.]

Also, on the evening of the 1st, by the same clergyman, Frank Soule and Eunice Froeston Soule.

[Tis said, when heart meets kindred heart,
A tender vow they plight;
That kindred minds should never part,
But both in one unite;
But great the bliss that must control
That life, when "Soule" meets kindred "Soule."]

On the 25th Dec., in Marysville, Mr. John Lowery and Miss Bridget Cunningham.

On the 26th Dec., at Nevada, Thomas Wahwright Colbun, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Louise Elizabeth Mather, of Albany, N. Y.

On the 27th Dec., at the residence of Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. I. S. K. Ogden, Judge of the U. S. Court of the Southern District of California, and Miss Anna Keiger, of this city.

DIED.

On the 25th Dec., in this city, J. A. Nautre, formerly of New Orleans, La.

On the 21st Dec., in Marysville, John Fonton, aged 14 years.

On the 23d Dec., in Marysville, D. E. Rolle, late of Lawrence, Macon county, Ill., aged about 40 years.

On the 24th Dec., at Mud Springs, of typhoid fever, George C. Lunt, of Freeport, Maine, aged 24.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 3, 1855.

JOBBING PRICES.	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Wheat, Chilli.....2 @ 2 1/2	
MENTS—nominal—	
Shovels.....	
Ame's L. h. bright \$14 00/2—	
do e. h.	
Fields, L. h.	
Rowland's, L. h.	
do e. h.	
King's, L. h.	
Spades, bright e. s. 15 00/218 00	
do iron.....	
Coal and Grain Scoops, e. s.	
do e. h.	
Axes, Collins, a. h. 22 00/24 00	
do Hunts, do.....	
Picks, Collins, 4 1/2 to 6 lb. solid Shingles, E. best. 7 00/8 00	
do other brands.....	
do heavy hickory pick, turned.....	
do axe.....	
Flows, best make.....	
do steel.....	
Threshing Machines and Horse power.....	
Hall & Pitts.....	
Other makers.....	
Emmery's, with threshing, separator and fan mill.....	
Straw Cutters.....	
Rakes, horse and revolving.....	
do band, wood.....	
do do steel.....	
Pitchforks.....	
Scythes, best.....	
Hoes, steel, g. n.	
Crowbars, e. s.	
Flour Mills, No. 15 \$500—	
do do No. 15 \$350—	
FLOUR.....	
Gallego.....	
Haxall.....	
Chile.....	
Repacked.....	
Hornor's Mills.....	
Benicia Mills.....	
Meal, in bbls.....	
do 1/2 bbls.....	
Iron, # 10.....	
GRAIN.....	
Corn, Eastern, # 10 2 @ 2 1/2	
Barley, California.....	
do Chile.....	
Buckwheat, flour.....	
Oats, California.....	
do Oregon, none in ink.....	
do Eastern.....	

RETAIL MARKET.	
Cabbages, # head.....	37
do Savoy, # doz.....	none
Beets, # doz.....	1 00
Turnips.....	1 00
Carrots.....	12
Summer squashes.....	8
Celery, # doz.....	1 00
Cauliflowers, # doz.....	1 00
Radishes, # doz.....	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, # lb.....	1 25
Potatoes, new.....	1 00
Oolons, prime.....	20
New Corn, # doz.....	75
Egg Plant.....	37
Squash.....	50
Strawberries, # lb.....	1 50
Peaches, each.....	12 50
do extra, each.....	75 00
Gooseberries, do.....	1 00
Pears, sugar, do.....	25
no extra, each.....	25 50
Whortleberries, # lb.....	1 00
Apricots, do.....	1 00
Garlic.....	1 00
Leeks, # doz.....	1 00
Tomatoes, # lb.....	12
Green Peas.....	8
Lettuce, # doz.....	1 00
Parsley.....	1 00
Parsnips.....	1 00
Cranberries, # gal.....	1 25
mint.....	1 00
Pie Plant, # lb.....	1 00
Asparagus, # doz bbls.....	3 00
Cucumbers, # doz.....	25
String Beans.....	6
Okra.....	25
Raspberries, # lb.....	1 50
Cal. Grapes, fine, # lb.....	75
Grapes, foreign.....	1 50
Apples, do.....	25 50
do extra size, each.....	25 50
Quinces, # lb.....	50
Blackberries, # lb.....	50
Nectarines, do.....	1 00

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the Irons;
Smith's Patent Premium Sawn Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Balting Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Peora " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Clipper " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Churns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, barrow teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and chains, Keichum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.
For sale by
H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

HENRY POLLEY, E. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD.
POLLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.
BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.
MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. 731

MISCELLANEOUS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1854.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—
 500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
 100 " Red " "
 60 " White " "
 200 " Top Onions for sets.
 Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854: Peach, Apple, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, California and Eastern.
 Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
 And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
 K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
 Branch store, F. street, cor. Third.
 v3-1

HOWARD, BOBRADALE & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Camphene, Perfumery and Fancy Articles.
 Corner of J and Sixth streets, Sacramento.
 WE would respectfully announce that we have opened a new Drug Store at the above place, where Physicians, Druggists and Merchants will find a large and well selected stock of all articles in our line, and of prices that would suit the times. Our goods are all fresh and pure, having received them by recent importations.
 Orders from the country respectfully solicited.
 v3-1

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street.
 Between Clay and Commercial streets.
 Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions.
 and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
 and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
 F. street, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

First Premium Daguerotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
 Rooms—Near Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the most costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
HARRETT & SHERWOOD,
 City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
 N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Gottling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the first time offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding of waste; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:
 SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1851.
 I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gottling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor; also in putting in all the grain evenly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was seventy bushels per acre.
 LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1851.
 I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gottling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. It was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—visible the product for me was one-third more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field.
 F. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1851.
 I certify that I used R. J. Gottling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing.
 FELIX REINEY,
 S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
 and Agent for sale of Mills.
 13-1m

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to its invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.
 A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.
 The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.
 The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair.
 Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor, and at WARREN & CO.'S

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 25-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but \$12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Port Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.
 For further particulars, apply to
J. BRYANT HILL,
 Postmaster, Salinas.
 or to **WADSWORTH & MIESGAES,**
 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
 THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
 The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22-3m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

CORNER OF SECOND AND D STREETS, MARYSVILLE.
 THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
 L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
 GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale.

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.
 A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price \$2,000.
 P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence.
 Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
 San Juan Bautista, Cal.
 Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
 AARON LYONS, Esq., Monterey City.
 6-3m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1851.
 Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
 Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
 Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Paine, master;
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
 The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
 Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
 Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Folk, master;
 Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadruck, master;
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
 Steamer J. BRADGON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
 Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadruck, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.
 Steamer CADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days, leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock A. M., Santa Clara 3 1/2, and Alviso 9 1/2 o'clock A. M.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
 The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from Horseshoe Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from Horseshoe Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
 H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20-1f

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietor of the above Line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, will, on and after Monday, December 16th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers To and from the various Steamboats.

One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for ONE DOLLAR.

Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, \$1 50.
 Office in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co.'s. MARTIN T. CHAMPNEY, Proprietor. 26

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEERER,

No. 61 California street, (near Front street).
 IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
 500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
 250 bbls Nomenclature Whisky,
 50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
 100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pot Still Whisky,
 50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
 40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
 15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Beux do, 1895
 3 punches pure Scotch Whisky,
 15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
 100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
 100 casks Daubar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
 100 casks Tennant's do do do,
 50 casks Boker's Bitters, genuine;
 100 casks Owen Bryn's Champagne Cider,
 50 baskets Heidelberg Champagne,
 100 baskets fancy Brandy, plants and quarts.
 Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, An-lin, Corcoran, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
 JOHN EVERHARDING, Manufacturer,
 Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
 North Beach, San Francisco 14

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION DOLORES and ALAMEDA.
 HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
 Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct. 18

California Starch.

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 Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct. 18

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Thrashers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITTS EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c. Also, EMERY'S Thrashers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
 We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester.) Latest Improved Thrashers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Power, all complete.
 Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
 For sale by
COIT & BEALS,
 9-1f 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
 1 McCormick Reaper;
 2 Hussey's Do.;
 1 Manny's Do.;
 2 Barrill's Patent Reapers;
 1, 2, 3 and 4 horse Threshing Machines.
 ALSO—Stumps and Water Power Flouring Mills.
 For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
 Agricultural Warehouse,
 Corner of Battery and Richmond streets. 24-1m

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.
 The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.
BAKER & HAMILTON,
 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
 11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Ferry).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
 Successors to WARREN & SON. 5

Grass Seed.

30 BBLs. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf. 10

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the first premium at the State Fair—California growth from Hill's Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to
WADSWORTH & MIESGAES,
 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco. 15-1m

Splendid Hynchits, Jomptils, Narcissus, &c.
 LARGE and two bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant germs may now be had at our room—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeComit & String, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street. 16

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
 GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BAILEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.
 Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimens of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street. 17

General assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Phny. Plants.
 LARGE assortment of the various species. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
 FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Plows and Harrows.
 GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Bolting Cloth, &c.
 BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

India Rubber Belting, &c.
 INDIA Rubber Belting and Chauling Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Mills and Mill Machinery.
 GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Steam Powers, &c.
 STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mission streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat at the growth of 1851, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, Proprietors.
F. C. HALL,
 Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON.—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.
 Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern States, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.
 For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. (12) WARREN & SON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
 CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
 NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grainers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millerwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. 22-3m

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
 Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blubber Oils;
 ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
 No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Rush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic
 Spirits, and Wines.
 Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
 San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,
 Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Laths, Window sash and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 12 Clay street wharf,
 between East and Drury streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Cash advances made on consignments in store.
 Refer to Messrs. Filat, Penbody & Co.; J. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 21-1f

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
 Hardware and Leather,
 Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Sines, &c., &c.,
 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
 Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
 Corner of California and Battery streets,
 San Francisco. 22-3m

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
 Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements,
 Brown's Axes and Root's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
 Collins' heavy and light Pickers; Plunges of all kinds;
 Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
 Carpenter's Tools of every description.
 We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
 At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. 8

DR. THURSTON,

Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
 Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
 No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Strawberry Vines.

LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberry, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price. The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds, all for sale low by
 LAWRENCE KENNEDY,
 Mission Dolores. 26

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountain, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach. These trees have been introduced into this country from Geneva County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet.....\$1 25
 Pear, Cherry and Peach, do.....1 50
 Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.
 GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Seedlings of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

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Varieties.

TRIADS.—Three things to love—courage, gentleness, affectionateness.
Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity, gracefulness.
Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance, ingratitude.
Three things to reverence—religion, justice, self-denial.
Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, freedom.
Three things to wish for—health, friends, a cheerful spirit.
Three things to like—cordiality, good humor, mirthfulness.
Three things to suspect—flattery, puritanism, sudden affection.
Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity, slipshod jesting.
Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends, good humor.
Three things to contend for—honor, country, friends.
Three things to govern—temper, impulse, the tongue.
Three things to be prepared for—change, decay, death.

GOLDEN RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE GREEN.—If you require a person to become security for you, don't ask the man who promised he would do anything for you when he knew you did not want anything done. If you happen to know an author, don't own it; one half of the world won't believe you, and the other half won't think much of it if they do. Don't say you never take suppers, excepting where you know they never give any. If you don't know what everybody else knows, you had better hold your tongue, and if you know something that everybody else knows, you had better hold your tongue, too. If you happen to say something in society which causes a painful sensation, you had better take a walk for five minutes. If you intend to do a good thing, don't change your mind; and if you possess a five pound note, don't change that. These, and a few other golden rules which we don't exactly remember, should be learned by heart, as they will prevent your appearing green, and other people looking blue.—Diogenes.

TURNPIKE ROAD IN SIERRA COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Sierra county was held in Downieville on the 20th inst., for the purpose of building a turnpike road in that county. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the company, the capital stock of which was fixed at \$50,000—viz: R. H. Taylor, President; Gustavus B. Wright, Secretary; and B. M. Fetter, Treasurer. The books for subscriptions to the capital stock are to be opened at Marysville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar and Downieville, on the 5th of January, and a committee of three appointed to employ an Engineer to survey the route of the road.

A SHARP AFRICAN.—A friend of ours once had a good-for-nothing little black fellow, some twelve or fourteen years old, as a waiter boy, and after enduring his pranks and mischief for some year or so, was at length obliged to send him adrift to look after himself in the world. Not a great while after parting with little cuffy, his former master having occasion to go to Albany, met him on board the steamboat, where he was employed in the capacity of steward's assistant, and addressing him, he said: "Well, Tom, are you as bad as ever?" "O, no," answered the young rascal, with a grin that brought into bold relief every one of his white grinders, "I've got no bad examples now, sir."

AT a large fire, at a celebrated piano forte maker's, an instrument, worth two hundred guineas, was burnt; it was inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and other costly decorations. "Dear me," said a gentleman to the proprietor, "how was it they could not contrive to save that splendid instrument?" "Why," replied the proprietor, who, being insured, could afford the joke, "the reason was that the engines could not play upon it, I am told."

HAPPINESS is only evident to us in this life by deliverance from evil; we have not real and positive good. Happy is he who sees the day! said a blind man; but a man who sees clearly does not say so. Happy is he who is healthy! said an invalid; when he is well he does not feel the happiness of health.

POWER OF ASSOCIATION.—We all recollect the anecdote of a proud boy, who boasted that his father had a horse, when his companion, of poorer parentage, replied exultingly, "And my father has a horse and saw too."

Love flits into rhyme as naturally as peas into a pod—in fact, rhyme without love in it would be pods without peas, or in other words, mere husks without any marrow—fact.

It is a law which God himself has made, that the arrow which is shot from the persecutor's bow shall rebound and pierce the persecutor's heart.

The difference between a carriage horse and a carriage wheel is this—one goes best when it is tired, and the other don't.

When a man owns himself to be in an error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

FAULTS committed in public should be publicly reprov'd.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.
HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—
100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarf and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 25 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;
Also, Quince and Cherry Trees; all varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.
Also, 100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale. Catalogues gratis to postpaid applicants.
Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.
Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties, and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 54 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do
Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pineapples;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Lemon Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. A. DELABERGE, 121 Sanson street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.
Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
81st L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Oculandry. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
10 A. F. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery.
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in several varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and Lyrion Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Ovals, Passifloras, Honey-suckle, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 110 Washington street—or to the proprietor, (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Four Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Cherry, &c., from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!
JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for sowing planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh.
For sale by
DAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.
INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Strawberry Plants.
ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Plants, at \$1 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per dozen; Hovey's \$4 per dozen, and Elton \$4 per dozen or \$35 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.
WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are reserved, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.
JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.
WARREN & SON,

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DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets
draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank, New York.
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Money and Gold sent received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others.
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Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
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Hutchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.
FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER,
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE T. DEWEY,
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
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Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches, for the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c., &c.
They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.
FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and subdividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring the wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.
A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Mineral Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.
Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.
J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders at almost any amount.
For particulars address
J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artesian Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Ellis, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty. All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

MISCELLANEOUS.



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurray for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.
2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security. We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month to ENGLAND, by the F. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Panama by the West India Mail steamers.
We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.
Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
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Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio, Cleveland.
Union City Bank, Utica.
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn, Auburn.
Bank of Attica, Attica.
Rochester City Bk., Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
Michigan State Bk., Detroit.
Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.
In the NORTHERN MIXED EXPRESS, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:
San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, &c.
Georgetown, Hangtown, Mormon Islands,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.
And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S Yuba EXPRESS, to and from the following places: Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:
Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sierra's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennelbar, Sweetland's, Hun's Ranch,
Union Bar, Hoyan's Digging, Barton's Bar,
Rosa's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Wombon's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Slane Range,
Winlow's Bar, Junction House, Nevada House,
Oak Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Indian Valley, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Sleightville, Miners' Digging, Kinnika Creek,
Cox's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Colusa, Marysville, &c., by Brown's EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.
Our Bills of Exchange can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Brick Vaults and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.
INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

Boston Chipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also of the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville. 24

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1855.

NO. 2.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street,
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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

PROTECTION OF GAME AND STOCK.

SAN MIGUEL RANCHO, Jan. 23, 1855.

EDITOR OF FARMER: As the time has now
arrived for the people of the State to call the
attention of their public servants to such objects
as shall conduce to the public good; and one of
most important laws that could be passed by the
present legislature; is an act for the Protection of
Game and Stock. It is a subject that has been
heavily upon my mind for several past years, and
the more I think about it, the more I am con-
vinced that something should be done. I am
aware the subject is not well understood by our
lawmakers. I have spoken to several members
elect upon the subject, and think they will give
it their support. Lest it should be neglected,
however, I have thought proper to address you
this letter, hoping you will call attention to the
subject. I will give you my idea of the matter.
I think the protection would be most effectual in
the shape of a bounty offered by the State upon
the heads of wild animals. The damage done to
stock and game by wild animals almost astonishes
one, when it is brought down to calculations.

Having been on some of the frontier farms, and
traveled in the country, and observed much in
relation to this subject, I will give you a few ideas
of the matter. I assert, without fear of contra-
diction, that there are more carnivorous wild ani-
mals than there are tame in Upper California.
Another fact is that they are always fat, and
neither eat grass, vegetables or grain; but live
wholly upon the flesh of such animals as have
been ordained for the use of man, viz.: cattle,
sheep, hogs, elk, deer, antelope, hares, rabbits,
turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, &c. From a pro-
cess of reasoning, I would say the natural course
of things would make more carnivorous than of
all classes of domestic animals put together,
from this fact: they breed by pairs, never destroy
one another for food, neither are they preyed
upon by other classes of animals. The gramin-
ivorous animals generally breed singly, and are
preyed upon both by beast and bird. But let
that stand as it may, it is enough for me to say
that 400,000 wild animals are fed daily in Cali-
fornia, with that meat which should be protected
for the use of its citizens. Allowing two pounds
to be sufficient for the daily food of each animal,
the daily consumption would be 800,000 pounds;
and allowing the average weight of each animal
destroyed to be 100 pounds, ten pounds of which
is bones and uneatable even to those animals, and
another tenth, at least, of all destroyed is con-
sumed by the numerous flocks of vultures, buzz-
ards, crows, &c., it leaves only eighty pounds of
the animal slain for the stomach of the slayer—

summing up 10,000 animals sacrificed daily for
beast and bird. This may be rather large, as the
bear eats berries, acorns and bugs; the coyote,
wolf, wild cat, mice, squirrels, &c., when they
cannot get other things. But if you cut down
the figures to 2,000 yearly, you yet have 8,000
animals destroyed daily, or 2,920,000 yearly.

I am scared! I intended to have written on
several pages yet; but I am astonished at my own
figuring, and durst not write more to-night.
When I get over my astonishment I will finish
the subject. Yours truly,

JOHN M. HORNOR.

LONDON VEGETABLE MARKETS.

We have received from our attentive corres-
pondent at Liverpool, a copy of the London Jour-
nal, in which we find the following table, giving
an account of the kinds and quantities of vege-
tables sold at several of the markets in that city.
The article was prepared for the Morning Chroni-
cle, and we presume gives the amount sold for a
year, although it is not so stated in the returns.—
N. E. Farmer.

We present the annexed schedule from the
markets of London, that our readers may form
some conception of the value of the vegetable
markets of the great metropolis of the world.
Having wandered through these markets person-
ally, and having seen and been familiar with those
connected with them, and having visited many of
the grounds and seen the very crops while under
cultivation, we know these statements are reliable,
although they seem exaggerated.

By a reference to these statistics any one can
see the particular varieties most consumed. It
will be seen that the almost incredible number,
seventy-three millions, of cabbages, are consumed
in one year from their markets; eighteen million
heads of celery from one market alone; fourteen
millions of cauliflower and brocoli; and thirty
millions of asparagus. These are important data,
for in London agriculture is looked upon as of
some account, and we commend these facts to our
readers with the simple remark, that when these
facts are appreciated we shall ever have an inter-
est awakened. May we find it so here.

Cornish Garden Market, all of home produce:

Apples—350,000 bushels.
Pears—250,000 do.
Cherries—90,000 do.
Plums—250,000 half-sieves, or 93,000 bushels; three half-
sieves go to a bushel.
Gooseberries—140,000 bushels.
Currants—Red, 70,000 sieves; white, 3,800; black, 45,000, or
178,200 half-sieves; being the produce of 1,062,200 bushes, as 6
bushes on an average fill a sieve.
Strawberries—56,000 half-sieves, or 638,000 pottles; 11 pot-
tles go to a half-sieve.
Raspberries—30,000 sieves, or 22,500 bushels.
Walnuts—20,000 bushels, each 1 1/4 bushels, or 25,000 bushels.
Cabbages—16,000 loads, 150 to 200 dozen each, or 33,600,000
cabbages.
Turnips—10,000 loads, 150 dozen each, or 18,800,000 turnips.
Carrots—5,000 loads, 200 dozen each, or 12,000,000 carrots.
Onions—500,000 bushels.
Brocoli—including cauliflowers—1,000 loads, 150 dozen each,
or 1,800,000 heads.
Peas—135,000 sacks. A sack is two bushels.
Beans—50,000 do.
Celery—1,500,000 rolls of 12 each, or 18,000,000 heads of
celery.
Asparagus—400,000 bundles of 150 each, or 30,000,000 buds.
Eradice—150,000 scores.
French Beans—140,000 bushels.
Potatoes—63,000 tons.
Watercresses—21,000 hampers or 23,325 cwt., each hamper
being 1 1/4 cwt.

Borough Market. In all the returns "cauliflowers" are included under the head "brocoli."

Cabbages—8,000 loads, 200 dozen to a load, 16,200,000 cab-
bages.
Turnips—2,000 loads, of 200 dozen each, or 4,800,000 turnips.
Brocoli—1,576 loads, of 200 dozen each, or 3,782,400 heads of
brocoli.
Carrots—442 loads, 300 dozen each, or 1,571,200 carrots.
Potatoes—36,000 tons.
Peas—25,000 sacks.
Beans—10,000 sacks.
Currants—30,000 bushels.
Cherries—45,000 bushels.
Strawberries—15,000 bushels.
Gooseberries—35,000 sieves.
Apples—25,000 bushels.
Peas—10,000 bushels.

Spitalfields Market, all home grown:

Potatoes—55,000 tons.
Peas—50,000 sacks.
Beans—5,000 sacks.
Cabbages—5,000 loads, 200 dozen to a load, or 12,000,000 cab-
bages.
Turnips—2,000 loads, 200 dozen to a load, or 4,800,000 turnips.
Carrots—1,000 loads, 300 dozen to a load, or 2,400,000 carrots.
Brocoli—1,200 loads, 200 dozen to a load, or 2,400,000 heads.
Cherries—15,000 bushels.
Apples—250,000 bushels.
Pears—83,000 bushels.
Plums—15,000 bushels.
Gooseberries—31,500 bushels.
Currants—45,000 bushels.
Strawberries—12,000 bushels.
Raspberries—2,500 bushels.

It is a curious fact connected with this market, that whatever
produce is sent to it from Enfield, in Middlesex, is subject to
either rampage or market toll; an exemption granted to
Enfield, because, during the Plague, in 1665, vegetables and fruit
were sent almost exclusively from thence—of course at the risk
of the lives of all who ventured into the pest-stricken city.

Farrington Markets:

Potatoes—14,000 tons.
Peas—7,000 sacks.
Beans—7,500 sacks.
French Beans and Scarlet Runners—3,000 bushels.
Cabbages—3,500 loads of 200 dozen each, or 8,400,000 cab-
bages.
Brocoli—1,300 loads, or 5,200,000 heads.
Turnips and Carrots—700 loads, averaging 50 dozen a load,
or 504,000 turnips and carrots.
Onions—6,000 bushels.
Gooseberries—12,000 bushels.
Currants—5,000 bushels.
Cherries—12,000 bushels.
Plums—3,000 bushels.
Apples—35,000 bushels.
Pears—20,000 bushels.
Strawberries—450 bushels.
Watercresses—46,800 hampers, or 58,500 cwt.
There are also 60,000 flowers roots sold in a year.

AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We have before us (says the New England
Farmer) an address delivered by the Hon. Ken-
neth Rayner, of Hertford, before the North Caro-
lina State Agricultural Society, in October last.
Mr. Rayner was for several years a member of
Congress from that State, and was an active poli-
tician. We are glad to find that he has turned
his attention to the development of the agricul-
tural resources of the "Old North State," and
hope that through the influence of the State So-
ciety, thousands of the acres of sand and pine bar-
rens within her borders may be brought into a
state of beauty and fertility. Below are extracts
from the address, all we have room for at present:

EFFECTS OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT.

It is our good fortune to live in an age of won-
derful invention, or startling scientific develop-
ment. It is emphatically the age of rapid pro-
gressive improvement. The striking peculiarity
of the knowledge of the age is its direction and
application to useful and practical ends; in min-
istering to the necessities, the comforts and lux-
uries of man. In fact it is the demand for that
species of knowledge, that is whetting invention,
stimulating ingenuity, and taxing intellect for its
mightiest achievements. Geology, mineralogy,
chemistry, botany, zoology, and natural philoso-
phy, are not now cultivated, as the mere avoca-
tions of intellectual research, or to satisfy the
philosopher's abstract thirst for knowledge; but
as the instruments by which man is to subdue
the material world to his control, and apply the
immutable laws of nature to the satisfying his
wants. A minute knowledge and classification of
primeval rocks, from the disintegration of which
the soil is composed—the deductions arrived at
from an acquaintance with the various strata and
fossil deposits of the crust of the earth—an ex-
amination of the constituent elements of all mat-
terial nature, their relations, affinities and repul-
sions for each other—an acquaintance with the
structure and vegetable physiology of plants and
trees and flowers; and the principle of their
growth, decay and reproduction—an understand-
ing of the peculiarities, habits and capacities of
animals, whether of the higher type or of crawl-
ing insects—the study of those laws of motion,
and physical forces, by which infinite wisdom
governs the boundless universe—all these branches
of knowledge are pursued with a vigor and ten-
acity unknown to the votary of ancient learning,
and to answer the purposes of practical utility.
They are made to serve the purposes, and direct
the course of the miner in his search for mineral
treasures in the bowels of the earth; and in ran-
sacking the coal-fields which nature has laid aside
in her great store-house for the use of man, after
the forests have fallen before a redundant popu-
lation. They afford data by which the physician
is enabled to minister to human suffering; by
which the manufacturer imparts the tints of
beauty to the fabrics; by which the enterprising
the edge of the implements of labor. They
direct the engineer as he drives his car careering
over the land—or propels his ship against wind
and current.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS ON AGRICULTURE.

One of the most striking manifestations of the
industrial enterprise of the age is in the struggle
man is now engaged in, with the obstacles pre-
sented by nature—in opening channels of com-
munication, in laying down the pathways of trade
and commerce, in pioneering the way for the iron
rail and steam-engine. The vast stores of the In-
dians of Peru dwindle into insignificance compared
with the hundreds of millions that have been ex-
pended in these monuments of human industry in
the United States, in England, in France; and
their march is onward towards the steppes of
Asia. In their construction man has achieved
victories over the elements, of which Archimedes
never dreamt. It was the boast of Napoleon, that
whilst Hannibal had scaled the Alps, he had
turned them—but the engineer has done more
than either of these great conquerors; he has
tunnelled them, not for the march of desolating
armies, but for the transit of the products of the
pursuits of peace—for the conveyance of the trav-
eler in comfort and safety beneath the roaring
avalanche above his head. And what are rail-

roads, but the veins and arteries, through which
the products of agriculture, either in their crude
state, or as fashioned in the workshop, circulate,
in seeking the market of commerce? Whilst rail-
roads are dependent upon the products of agricul-
ture, yet the two are inseparably identified in in-
terest. They act and react on each other. It is
upon the productions of the field and the work-
shop that the railroad must rely for the materials
of freight, the very means of subsistence—but
then again the construction of the railroad, by
the benefits conferred, in contiguity to market,
cheapening the cost of transportation, increased
convenience in procuring the comforts and lux-
uries of life, affords a stimulus to the land-owner,
to improve his land to its highest capability of
production; and as the products of the land are
increased, the railroad finds increased employ-
ment, and enhanced profits.

FARMERS, WRITE FOR YOUR PAPER.

We find in the Ohio Farmer a valuable article
on this subject, which we apply to our own case,
as follows:

It will not be thought an unwarrantable as-
sumption to say that the CALIFORNIA FARMER
is devoted to the great interests of AGRICULTURE,
and the arts which stand related to it. Its aims
are high, and its plan is comprehensive; em-
bracing not only what science has to do with
physical things, but those social and moral con-
cerns, which constitute the end, to be secured,
through the long series of efforts, and interme-
diate attainments, of a life-time. Agriculture is
rapidly assuming the form, and character—not
of a science, merely—but of a grand mode of
LIFE, of which all sciences, and all arts, and all
other callings, even, are but mere adjuncts. It is
not merely a source of wealth; it is the source,
from which the hungry are fed, the naked clothed,
and a supply drawn for all the drones of the
great social hive. Not only is it the foundation,
on which the lofty superstructure of our nation's
greatness is reared, but from its capacious con-
servatories are to be drawn forth all that can
render that greatness attractive. And about one
in ten, of those now engaged in this honorable
avocation, have learned the fact, that there is, in
California, a paper like this, now asking for a *pat-
ronage*, commensurate with its earnest endeavors
to aid in securing their unlimited prosperity.

We do not hesitate to say, that the physical
and intellectual labor required, to make this paper
what it is—or at any rate, what it ought to be—
is greater, by far, than that which is generally
bestowed upon any other publication, whether
weekly, or daily, in the State. The truth is,
neither one man, nor a dozen, can furnish the al-
most infinite variety required, to satisfy the va-
rious wants, and various tastes of our thousands
of readers. And it is for this reason, that we are
anxious to induce all, who are capable of doing it,
to write down their thoughts, and place them at
our disposal.

Of course, we could not agree, beforehand, to
publish all that might be sent to us; for the duty
of deciding upon the merits of articles, intended
for publication, cannot be neglected. But it is
presumed, that there are hundreds, and even
thousands, among the readers of the FARMER,
who are well qualified to write valuable commu-
nications for its columns, who seldom, if ever,
make the attempt to commit their thoughts to
paper. The sooner they set about it the better.

It may be said that Agriculture has a *Literature*
of its own. But as it derives its aid from
all departments of learning, much of that which
of right belongs to it, is yet to be gathered from
the great Republic of Letters, and rendered avail-
able in the work before us. Hence, nothing comes
amiss. Facts are wanted. Embellishments of
style are good enough, in their places; but plain
truths, told in a plain way, will better serve the
interests of our readers. Nor do we care half as
much about theories, or even the abstrusities of
science, as we do about the results of close obser-
vation. The best modes of cultivating the soil,
and rendering it productive, are, in our opinion,
to be discovered by the experiments of plain,
practical men. And we want the assistance of
such.

Without close observation, no one can be a suc-
cessful farmer. And there is not one in a hun-
dred, who carefully observes what is going on
around him, who is not capable of writing down
the results of his observations. These are the
very things we want, and were our friends, gen-
erally, to heed these suggestions, we should never
want matter for the ample columns of this paper.

In all sincerity and earnestness, then, we say
to our friends, WRITE FOR YOUR OWN PAPER.
Set about it at once; and keep on trying. Give
us the results of your experiments, whether suc-
cessful, or otherwise, and the substance of what
you have learned from observation.

Write for your own paper.—Because it is your

FROM THE EAST.

By the arrival of the steamer Sierra Nevada, at this port on Saturday evening last, we have New York dates to the 12th December, and from New Orleans to the 14th. We have intelligence from Liverpool to the 2d December, which was transmitted by telegraph to New Orleans.

The reports of the battle of the Inkerman are fully corroborated. The Russian force engaged is stated to have been seventy thousand, while that of the Allies did not exceed thirty thousand. The Russians are reported to have lost nearly fifteen thousand men in that engagement.

Reinforcements, at the rate of a thousand a day, are reaching the Allies. Forty thousand Turks have been ordered to the Crimea. The Russians are likewise receiving large additions to their forces. Everything seems to show that there will be much more and desperate fighting before Sebastopol, before either the fortress be taken or the allies compelled to withdraw.

Constantinople advices of the 20th Nov., are to the effect that thirty-two English transports were lost in the Black Sea, during a gale on the 14th November. The Prince and Sea Nymph foundered, and all on board were lost. The Sanspareil was driven ashore on "Fore Britania," and at the last accounts had five feet of water in the hold. The Agamemnon (screw ship-of-the-line) was also stranded, but after great exertions was got off. The Samson's machinery was badly damaged. The Retribution was saved by throwing overboard her lower deck guns. The Henry IV. and Pluto were totally lost. In addition to the above, three mail steamers were stranded.

Menshikoff informs the Emperor that the injury done Sebastopol by the besiegers will be speedily repaired. The garrison, he also says, is in a good condition for service.

The Allied troops continue to fortify their right flank in the strongest possible manner.

It was rumored at Kiel that a portion of the Russian fleet had left the Russian forts in the Gulf of Finland; and captured two British cruisers.

The Ozar's answer to the Prussian note expresses his willingness to treat for peace. England and France, it is stated, have come to the resolution that they will not now treat with Russia on the basis of the four points proposed by Austria, and in the first instance rejected by Russia, who now proposes to accept them.

The New York Courier and Enquirer states that the entire repeal of the usury laws in Great Britain was accomplished at the recent session of Parliament. The act by which this was effected is known as ch. 90, 17 and 18 Victoria, and is now in operation. It is now lawful in Great Britain to loan money at any rate of interest, and on any description of property real or otherwise.

On the 5th December, W. Taylor, (Whig,) of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to modify or repeal the naturalization laws; and Mr. Soller, (Whig,) of Maryland, gave notice of a bill to prevent the enlistment of persons of foreign birth in the army and navy. Also, to prevent the emigration to this country of foreign paupers and convicts, and to increase the revenue of the government.

GEN. Whitefield, the pro-slavery candidate, is elected Delegate to Congress, from Kansas, by a majority of 1,900 out of 4,000 votes cast.

The Know Nothings re-elected their Mayor (J. V. O. Smith) in Boston by a majority of 1,253 over all others. In Worcester, the Know Nothings made a clean sweep, electing the Mayor and the entire Council. In Roxbury, also, the Know Nothings had a victory, electing James Ritchie for Mayor. In Lynn the same thing took place—Andrew Breed, Know Nothing being chosen. In Charlestown they met with a defeat—Timothy T. Sawyer, the citizens' candidate, having 358 plurality over the Know Nothing nominee.

The official vote in New York for Governor, gives Clark 309 plurality.

There is not one applicant for the Governorship of Deseret. It is supposed that Col. Steptoe will be appointed.

J. H. Adams has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

Messrs. J. W. Blodgett & Co., dry goods merchants, doing business in Pearl street, Boston, and probably the wealthiest house in the trade in New England, failed on the 11th December. Their liabilities are fully \$2,000,000.

The Navy Department despairs of hearing from the missing sloop-of-war Albany. It is generally thought that the ship and all of her crew have gone to their destruction.

The city of Columbus, S. C., was scourged by fire on the night of the 6th December. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The Indians in Western Texas are very troublesome. Five companies of Rangers are to let loose at them.

GOLD IN ARKANSAS.—We were shown recently a beautiful specimen of quartz rock, procured in Arkansas, which has been pronounced by old and experienced Californian miners, who have examined it, to be equal in richness to any of the gold-bearing quartz in the Eureka State. We understand the owner of it will have it analyzed by Professor Kiddell, and should it have the pure stuff in it, we may look for a rush to the Arkansas gold diggings.—N. O. Delta.

The schooner Julius Pringle, from Cocos Island, via Point Arenas, arrived at San Juan, Dec. 24th. Her Company express the fullest confidence in the success of their enterprise, having received additional information, on which they place the fullest reliance. The Pringle was to return to the Island immediately after procuring supplies.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FOREFATHER'S Day was celebrated at San Diego on the 22d ult., by a grand dinner at the house of Chas. H. Poole, Esq.

MILITARY.—Some 40 wagons and 100 mules had been dispatched with supplies for Camp Yuma. Thirty-five men, including carpenters, masons, and laborers, accompanied the train, which went out under the superintendence of Mr. D. B. Kurtz, to construct the new buildings which Maj. McKinstry is authorized by the Government to have erected at that point. Camp Yuma is now to become a permanent post.

NEW STAGE LINE.—Mr. J. W. Smith, agent of the California Stage Company, has been at Los Angeles for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a tri-weekly stage line between San Pedro and San Bernardino via Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Lexington and San Jose. The stages and teams will be down in readiness to start the line by the 1st of February.

This is the commencement of the great overland stage route, by the way of Salt Lake City, which will be very soon established.

NEWS FROM THE GILA.—Our old friend and fellow citizen, Captain R. Sackett, arrived in town night before last, after three months absence on a prospecting tour on the Gila. He brings with him some most beautiful specimens of copper ore, upon which appear in no small quantities pure virgin gold and a great deal of gold fused with copper. The main body of the specimens before us are composed of the red oxide of copper, which, upon assay, give seventy-five per cent. pure copper, and for every one hundred pounds of ore one ounce and a half of pure gold. There is also a small ingredient of silver, the exact proportion of which has not been ascertained.

Captain S. informs us that he procured these specimens at a point about forty miles distant from the Gila River, and about eighty miles from Fort Yuma, on the Colorado.

It is estimated, that copper can be taken from these mines, smelted and delivered in New York at an expense of ten cents per pound; and this too, with a moderate investment of capital.—Los Angeles Star.

THE STORM IN EL DORADO.—The Miner's Advocate says that the storm on New Year's Eve was the most destructive ever known in that section of country. But altogether the most disastrous effects of the storm have been visited upon the flumes belonging to ditch companies. Our information on this point is incomplete, but we give such items as we have been placed in possession of:—Bradley, Berden & Co.'s flume across Mission Flat, (35 or 36 feet high,) and many rods in length, was blown to the ground; the rebuilding of which must cause a heavy expenditure, and require considerable time. We also learn that 170 feet of the main flume of this company on the Cosumnes was destroyed, which interrupts the supply of water in all the various arteries of the ditch. Two hundred and forty feet of flume, 36 feet high, on the main truck line of the Eureka Ditch, across Ringgold divide, was blown down. It was considered one of the most substantial portions of the entire work. Workmen were promptly dispatched to rebuild the flume, in a manner that will defy future storms, and will have it completed in the course of four or five days. The Eureka line suffered no other damage. The North Weber Ditch Company, (Messrs. Clapp, Tuttle & Co.) lost no less than 1,200 yards of flume in the neighborhood of New Town—a very serious disaster. A large portion of the Deer Creek flume, in this county and contiguous to the Sacramento line was destroyed. The Michigan Bar Company, in this county and south of the Cosumnes, lost, we understand, the greater portion of their flume. It is also rumored that the Notama Ditch Company lost their entire flume in the neighborhood of Prairie City, Sacramento county. The storm was very severe on Hydraulic works constructed by the miners. On Coon Hill, we learn that they were scattered in every direction. From all we can learn, the storm was general throughout the State; and if as severe elsewhere as in this county, a large amount of money will be required to repair the damage that has been sustained.

THE WINTER SNOWS.—From the up-river papers we learn that snow has fallen to a considerable depth over the whole interior districts. The Sacramento Union says that the horizon is now bounded by an unbroken snowy belt. Not only the summits of the range of the Sierra are buried in their wintry mantle, but the snow extends down to the tops of the lowest foot-hills. No green spot thereabouts will be seen again before the advent of the vernal season.

In the North, the Weaverville and Yreka trails are covered with snow to the depth of from three to five feet. Around the towns and claims in Placer county and other mining quarters the snow covers the ground to the depth of from six inches to three feet.

COLLISION ON THE STEAMERS "ECLIPSE" AND "NEW WORLD."—Both these fine steamers, says the Daily Statesman, (Sacramento,) started at the usual time on Sunday last from their respective berths at Sacramento. They proceeded very near together to a point a short distance below Sutterville, when the Eclipse was run against the bank, and in rounding off the rivals came in collision. The New World was not damaged any, but the starboard wheel of the Eclipse was so much injured as to compel her to return to Sacramento for repairs. The necessary repairs having been made, the Eclipse is now making her regular trips.

The shipments from the Atlantic ports for San Francisco, during the month of November, greatly exceeded the amount forwarded in the two previous months, and as a result, more ships have departed within that time than at any period since last winter. The number of ships which sailed in November was twenty-one, and of this fleet one vessel was from St. Johns, N. B., with an entire cargo of salt fish. The others were filled with the usual assortment of merchandise. Since the commencement of the present month, however, there has not been so much freight offering, owing probably to the stringency of the money market. Rates at Boston range from 35 to 40 cents per foot in clippers, and 30 and 35 cents in half clippers.

DEATH OF KING KAMEHAMEHA.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands of the 16th December, announce the death of King Kamehameha, who expired on the 15th ult. after a serious illness of five or six days, at the age of forty-one years and nine months. As soon as the news spread, the flags on shore and aloft were set at half mast, and places of business closed. Minute guns were fired by the various naval vessels in port. Prince Alexander Liholilo is now proclaimed King of the Hawaiian Islands, under the style of Kamehameha IV.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.—This highly esteemed luxury, we are pleased to learn, can be found at Bingham & Reynolds of this city. We called the attention of our readers to this subject some weeks since, and we felt a pleasure in knowing that it was a valuable article, when tested. We were grateful to the lady for the interest manifested and the information where the milk could be found.

THREATENED DIFFICULTIES.—There has been trouble brewing for some time past between the miners and farmers near Grass Valley. The miners express their determination to dig for gold on any mineral land, even though it be claimed for farming purposes. The farmers assert that when they claim United States land for farming purposes, the land becomes their property against all claimants except the Government. Both miners and farmers have formed associations, for the implied purpose of enforcing their demands by arms.

PIONEER BALL.—The Annual Ball of the Pioneer Society on Monday night, was a very pleasant affair. The weather out of doors was forbidding, rainy, muddy, and disagreeable. But this did not prevent a large company from assembling. The evening passed off agreeably, and to a late hour the company timed to the music, and the joyous dance went on.

THE SHASTA COURIER SAYS: Now that the miners are supplied with water from the recent rains, large lumps and big strikes are becoming almost too common in this country to warrant chronicling. We were shown by Mr. Tracy, of Adams & Co.'s express, a very beautiful specimen, weighing 23 ounces of pure gold. It was taken from the claim of Hoge & Co., on East Fork of Clear Creek.

The telegraph line between Columbia and Sonora was completed on Saturday, and was put in operation. So says the Clipper.

RAIN.—Rain fell copiously during the past week in Calaveras county. The miners are heartily rejoicing.

The shipment of treasure, Jan. 9, per Nicaragua Steamer Uncle Sam, amounted to \$642,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rev. Oalvary Presbyterian Church, on Bush Street—Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor.—This Church will be opened for divine service, Next Sabbath, 14th inst.

DEDICATION SERMON in the morning, at 11 o'clock, by Dr. Scott. Services in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

* The public at cordially invited to attend. v3-2

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

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"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. GUY'S YELLO DOCK AND SASSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-destroying disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guy's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MARRIED.

On the 4th Jan., by Justice Orrin Bailey, John Kennedy and Miss Mary Carille, both of this city.
On the 5th Jan., in this city, Senor Jose Pura y Alvarez, son of Gen. Alvarez, of Mexico, and Mademoiselle Adela Buides, of this city.
On the 3d Jan., in this city, Wm. J. O. Bryant and Mrs. Frances Campbell, both of this city.
On the 1st Jan., in this city, Benjamin P. Griffin and Mrs. Adelaide Gordon Griffiths, both of this city.
On the 1st Jan., at the Monte, Los Angeles county, John McCullum and Miss Melinda Crandall, both of Los Angeles.
On the 2d Jan., in Washington, Yolo county, Samuel Amherst, of Placer county, and Miss Sarah McDonald.

DIED.

On the 2d Jan., at Mokelumne Hill, S. D. Ball, aged about 40.
On the 4th Jan., in this city, Jonathan Fish, wife of Wm. H. Fish, aged about 52 years.
On the 2d Jan., in Sacramento, Mrs. Mary Jane Mouser, wife of Dr. S. M. Mouser, aged 27 years.
On the 2d Jan., in Sacramento, Mrs. Mary Ann Lardner, wife of F. S. Lardner.
On the 4th Jan., at the Flossner House, on the San Jose road, Honora, wife of Marcus Flossner, aged 23 years.
On the 6th Jan., in Marysville, James May Jones, of Reading, Pa., aged 35 years.
On the 6th Jan., in Marysville, Mrs. Josephine Chambers, (formerly Hickey), a native of Hannover, aged 41 years.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 3.—Brig Kingsbury, Friend, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber. Sch'r Page, Morehouse, Tombec (Peru), 10 days; 1000 bbls sweet potatoes.
JAN. 4.—H B M frigate Pique, Capt Sir F E W Nicholson, Honolulu, 15 days.
Ship Delmar, Shum, Cape Orinay, 26 days; ice.
Chil ship Alcazar, Lulze, Bordenax, 170 days; via Valparaiso 44 days; inde.
Br ship Escher, Smith, London, 215 days, via Panama, 66 days; with milk.
Bark Iwanow, Dryden, Vancouver Island, 18 days; coal.
Sch'r Fur West, Bishop, Baltimore, 185 days; via Valparaiso 50 days; with coal and bricks.
JAN. 5.—Bark America, Libby, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.
JAN. 6.—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Biechen, San Juan, 12 days; with milk and passengers.
Pilot boat Dancing Feather, Delchings, Point Aquillo, 4 days, in ballast.
Sch'r Henry, Redfield, Bolinas, 19 hours; potatoes.
JAN. 7.—Frigate La Motelle, Commander Page, Tahiti.
Sch'r America, Haley, San Diego, 3 days; inde.
Sch'r A M Simpson, Hanson, Hodeca, 16 hours; potatoes.
JAN. 9.—Clipper ship Hornet, Benson, Philadelphia, 126 days, with inde.

CLEARANCES.

JAN. 2.—Bark Oak, Onkes, for Sydney, via Humboldt Bay.
JAN. 4.—Bark Columbia, Hunter, for Sydney, via Humboldt Bay; brig Susan Soule, Baker, San Blas; sch'r T H Allen, Wall, Honolulu.
JAN. 5.—Barks Ala, Snider, for Callao; Independent (Peru), Lander, Mazatlan; sch'r E L Frost, Hempstead, Honolulu.
JAN. 6.—Star Galathea, Erskine, for San Diego; ship Flying Eagle, Bates, Callao; bark Suranah (Hamb), Schmidt, Valparaiso; Chalcedony, Lovejoy, New Archangel; Frances Palmer, Pary, Honolulu; brig J B Lund, Richardson, Portland; sch'r J R Whiting, Blair, Columbia River.
JAN. 8.—Sloop Uncle Sam, Baldwin, for San Juan.
JAN. 9.—Ship Herald, Derrick, for the North Pacific Ocean, via Honolulu; sch'r Ann G Doyle, Phillips, Santa Barbara.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 10, 1855.

THE rains have set the wheels of business in motion, although the full effects of good that has fallen upon the earth have not yet begun to be felt. Miners, farmers and merchants, all will and should rejoice. The miners are busy and doing well; the plow is at work, and everything looks cheerful and prosperous. The effect of the rain has caused Grain of all kinds to be much firmer. Wheat is now selling at 32 1/2c, and some of extra quality at a higher figure; Barley, 22 1/2c; Oats, 32 1/2c; and Potatoes 13 1/2c—other crops firm. Flour is firm and advancing; provisions abundant, some kinds firm.

JOBBING PRICES.	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	Wheat, Chffl..... 2 @ 2 1/2
Shovels.....	do California..... 2 1/2 @
Ames' 1 h. bright \$13 00 @	LUMBER—nominal—
do s. h.....	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, 8' M
Fields, t. h.....	25 00 @
Rowland's, l. h.....	Plank and Sc'l'g..... 25 00 @ 35 00
do s. h.....	Plank E. w. p. cl. 60 @ 70 00
King's, l. h.....	do E. o. a..... 80 00 @ 100 00
Spades, bright c. s. 15 @ 18 00	Boards, E. cl. 1st 65 00 @
do iron.....	do 2d 45 00 @ 55 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	do G. y. p. floor..... 00 @ 00
do.....	do O. pine, rough 16 00 @ 18 00
do.....	do redwood, Mendocino, gang
do.....	sawed..... 30 00 @ 36 00
do.....	do Bay & Bolinas 25 00 @ 27 00
do.....	Flour 1st 18 00 @ 20 00
do.....	Shingles, E. best 7 00 @ 8 00
do.....	Clapboards, No. 1 25 00 @ 30 00
do.....	do 2d 20 00 @ 25 00
do.....	do 3d 15 00 @ 20 00
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OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1855.

LAW BOOK, NOW READY AND FOR SALE

AT

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orleans Hotel.

Second, between Jani & K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.
v32 HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE new and splendid steamer QUEEN CITY, C. R. BARCLAY, master, will leave Pacific wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, p. m., connecting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.
Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice.
For further particulars, apply to
v32 E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Pottery! Pottery!!
NOW ready and for sale the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserver, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Green Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stoveware Sales, of superior quality, with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street.
v32 T. R. FRER, Agent.

CHAS. A. FITCHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Washington street wharf,
Between Davis and Drumm streets,
San Francisco.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
v32

BUSINESS CARDS.

TREADWELL & CO.,
CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 50 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.
IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grocers, Saddlers, Tanners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.
223m

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPBELL MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER, DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—CAMPBELL AND BURNING OILS,
No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.
21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic
Spices, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco.
15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand.
24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drumm streets, San Francisco.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., or Messrs. Adams & Co.
24 f

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sanson street, near Washington, San Francisco.
24

TREADWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.
223m

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's Axes and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety; Carpenters' Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 29, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T. Physician for Women and Children.
22

California Starch.
ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness. It can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
North Beach, San Francisco.
14

Stock Wanted.
PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.
23 WARREN & SON.

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON.—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.
A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.
Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.
For particulars as to terms, &c., apply to the MILLS—or to Messrs. BAIG & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco.
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6

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Strawberry Vines.
LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberry, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Garden of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price.
The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds, all for sale low by
26 LAWRENCE LEHRIN,
Mission Dolores.

Fresh Onion Seed!
JUST received, per Adams & Co's Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All saved warranted fresh.
For sale by
4-1m BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.
INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 ly

Strawberry Plants.
ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$1 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz.; Hovey's \$4 per doz., and Elton \$4 per doz. or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Hill Cranberry.
WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Hill Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
23 WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomogranate Trees.
JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomogranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.
26 WARREN & SON.

10,000 Fruit Trees.
WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.
We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.
20 WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.
FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates.
20 WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.
JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
20 WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

Choice Seeds.
A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Italianus.
23 1m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

The Pride of China.
WE have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a lawn or fruit yard.
WARREN & SON.

FLOURING MILLS.
HENRY POLLEY, B. S. NICHOLS, SEYMOUR OARFIELD.
POLLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.
BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.
MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," a brand which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order.
v3-1

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Melius streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.
Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.
A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BUCKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.
19

Flour! Wheat! Barley!!!
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6

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.
FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the trone;
Smith's Patent Steam Mill Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Baling Cloth;
Hoses and Iron Wire Cloth;
River Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Powers " " " 5, 6, 10 and 16;
Clippers " " " 5, 6, 10 and 16;
Trotter and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Churns;
Garden Rakes and Joes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hand saws, clay hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrow teeth, two and four horse team wagons, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, whitelocks, ox yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.
For sale by
H. McNALLY,
65 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.
PITTS EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extra—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Ballanore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (See Golden Fleece.) In addition, the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rockester) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.
Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all complete.
For sale by
COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hovey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Durall's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 Horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Five Mills! Hay Cutters!!
WE have the very best Fan Mills in the country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.
The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.
7 BAKER & HAMILTON,
11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.
30 BBLs. Italian Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if supplied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.
WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the first premium at the State Fair—California growth from Hill's Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also pure Chile Wheat. Apply to
WADSWORTH & MEESEGAER,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, &c.
LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant genus may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCompt & Strong.
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.
Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimens samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.
A GENERAL assortment of Implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.
A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
A FULL and general assortment of chosen quality. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conduit Hose of various widths and sizes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Single and Lull's Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Jewelry and Silverware.
OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a regular Customer Trade, and is of the most costly and superior description, and owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
HARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices.

Denim Wire Works.
ORDELS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Metal Saws, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
Nos. 127 and 129 Sanson street.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the Best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to visit upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.
16

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N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices.

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HARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
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HOTELS.

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any in the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders.
223m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and J streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given.
(17) R. J. MURRAY.

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L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, mail on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. '26

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SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.
A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price \$2,000.
P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence.
Address, ALFONSO COOPER,
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Refer to JAMES MCMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
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STEAMERS.
California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Paine, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.
FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARYSVILLE.
Steamer CORNELIA, R. Conklyn, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Palk, master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chudwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRADON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Tuesdays.
Steamer KILLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chudwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
FOR SAN JOSE, ALFISO AND SANTA CLARA.
Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Conklyn, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning intermediate days, leaving San Juan at 3 o'clock A. M., Santa Clara 7 A. M., and Alviso 9 A. M. &c., &c.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from stockship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.
The steamer IRLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from stockship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.
The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, &c.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.
Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
H. N. Squire, Vice President.
20 f

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.
THE Proprietor of the above Line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, will, on and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers To and from the various Steamboats.
One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for
ONE DOLLAR.
Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, \$1 50.
Offices in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co's.
MARTIN T. CHAMPNEY, Prop

Horticultural Department.

California Wine.

We desire to keep before our citizens the importance of this subject—this truth cannot be kept out of sight, that *the vine is dying out in the old countries*. Every steamer brings us more and more confirmation of the statements we have made that California is destined to become a great vine growing country—it may be "the Vineyard of the World."

We most earnestly invoke attention to the facts that are constantly being developed touching this important matter. We desire to see the general prevalence of temperance, morality, and universal prosperity, and we feel convinced that the extensive cultivation of the Grape and the manufacture of pure wine will be the cause of the abandonment of *drum drinking* and the closing of those places that are now the haunts of vice, ruin, and degradation. California possesses a soil and climate for the growth of the Grape equal to any country in the world—and we do not hesitate to say, that within *ten years*, cargoes of wine will be frequently shipped from the port of San Francisco.

Cultivators of California! *Plant your Vineyards*. Begin now. Look to the condition and prospects of Europe, and learn a lesson. Commence in season and you will be wise. Whatever you do, *do well*. No better investment can be made than Planting a Vineyard.

The Grape Blight in Europe.

From numerous sources we learn that there is reason to fear an almost total destruction of the vineyards throughout the greater part of middle and southern Europe. The disease spread over the country nearly a month earlier the present season than in any former year, and the grapes being younger, were less able to resist the attacks. A recent correspondent of the *Evening Post*, under date of London, October 31st, thus writes in regard to the cause of the disease:

The first attack I conceive to have been from without, and to have fallen upon the leaves and fruit in the form of very minute and (to the naked eye) invisible spores or seeds, of a peculiar fungus or mycelium, formerly either unknown to, or not noticed by botanists, perhaps because its blasting and destructive powers were never before called into action. The vine being thus covered with these small fungi, the stomata, or breathing-holes, which are the lungs of the plant, have sucked in the spores, which have been thus introduced into the sap vessels, and on the fall of the sap, in the autumn and winter, have with it been carried into the very roots of the tree, as well as lodged in the sap vessels of the new shoots and old wood.

The following spring, on the rising of the sap—that juice being full of the seeds of the fungi—the disease has shown itself in the new shoots and in the bloom-heads, and every infected vine has, in course, spread ruin around it in every direction, the spores or seed-pots ripening rapidly, and shedding thousands and millions of spores, which, wafted by every breeze, settle on the neighboring vines; those which have escaped the first invasion of the disease now becoming its victims. Thus from year to year the evil goes on increasing, until the ruin and destruction become universal. The more frequently a vine has undergone the dire and weakening effects of the blight, the less capable does it appear of bringing its fruit to maturity—indeed, much of the bloom never sets.

After the most laborious experiments and investigations, in which I have had the assistance of clever and intelligent practical botanists and chemists, I cannot refer the first attack to anything but atmospheric influences and disturbances, causing an unhealthy state of the vines, thus rendering them a fit prey to this fungus, (the seeds of which are floating in the air,) unable to resist its insidious attacks.

It would require that I should write a volume rather than a letter, were I to give a complete history of my experiments. I see in my brother's present letter a confirmation of my own experiences as to the new shoots and bloom-heads absolutely bursting forth covered with oidium, and as to the unnatural exuberance as well as untimeliness of the shoots, which I also attribute to the peculiarities of the weather and seasons, and consider to be symptoms of the disease—indeed, symptoms not only dangerous, but harassing, as they tend to mislead—to create false and fleeting hopes, which, in a few weeks, must be dispelled by a sad reality.

A young shoot snapped off and exuding a drop of sap, that sap, falling on the ground, has been found full of the fungi. In order to elucidate my ideas of the progress of the disease through the shoots, wood, and roots of the vine, I beg leave to inclose a plate taken from drawings sent to me from Oporto, to which I have the pleasure to refer you.

A very few words will suffice to sum up the probable result of the progress of the disease in vineyards, unless some effectual and cheap remedy should be discovered easily applicable to vines so grown, (in hot or greenhouses several remedies have proved more or less successful,) or that certain atmospheric changes and improvements

should enable the vines to throw off the disease, viz: The quantity of wine produced must go on rapidly diminishing every season, and the vine must gradually be exterminated. The farmer, when he finds himself year by year laboring in vain in his vineyard, will root up his vines and turn his attention to the cultivation of other things, (as is already the case at Madeira,) for he will clearly see that while he waits for such a change as I have mentioned, his capital will be dwindled away, if rich, and if poor, his family ruined and starved.

The blight has now at length attacked Spain, and arguing from analogy, its course will no doubt be the same. Already has the French government wisely permitted the entry of all wine into France duty free; thus the small stocks of other countries will be drawn into France. It is not long since a very nice, delicate old wine, or good, stout young port wine, could be shipped for £18 per pipe on board; now the same wine could not be shipped under £38 to £40 if young, or £50 if old. The shipment this year, to the end of September, is considerably less than in 1853 to the same period. Consumption going on and production diminishing, the result is clear—enormous prices, which can only be limited by their rising so high as to lessen the consumption very greatly. I have the pleasure to draw your attention to Mr. H. Harris' prices, assuring you that his stock, both at Oporto and here, is of a very superior quality, consisting of old wines for bottling, 1847's (now very rare to be met with,) 1851's, and a variety of other classes of wines.

There cannot be a stronger proof of the impolicy of looking on when vines are rapidly rising, and there is no reasonable hope, indeed, scarcely a bare possibility, of any decline in price, than the fact, that those who have hesitated for the last few months, and now really require a supply, will have to pay fully £8 to £10 per pipe more, and my decided opinion is, that prices must continue to advance for a long period, even under the most favorable circumstances to which the most sanguine can look forward.

Your faithful, humble servants,
QUARLES HARRIS.

French Gardening Implements—Stone—Labor.

I SOMETIMES wonder that anything grows in France, the tools used in gardening and in agriculture are so unclean and unhandy. The hoe, an instrument of constant use, has a handle but two feet long, so that the hoer is obliged to bend into the very earth, in order to reach the object of his care. He thus has his back continually horizontal—a position as laborious and painful as it is degrading, for it gives to a man the appearance of a beast of the field, crawling on all fours. The French spade is even worse. The handle is straight, like the American hoe; it is not furnished with a hand-piece at the end, which at home is thought to increase its efficiency twofold. The tool is a monstrous misapplication of strength to labor, and, as might be supposed, performs very small days' work. In fact, the spade and the shovel are both one, whereas they ought to be as distinct as poker and tongs. The rake, an ornamental instrument at best, is furnished with nails in the place of teeth; but as it is often double, being a rake on both sides, it is a tolerably vigorous utensil. The water-pot, on the other hand, is a superior article. It is constructed on mechanical principles. The two handles—the carrying and the watering handles—form but one handle, passing along the top to the side. The gardener thus slides his hand from the one position to the other, and may hold a watering-pot in each. The wheelbarrow is an ill-built affair, and usually creaks. The mortar used in the construction of stone walls is the best in the world. In two hours it is harder than the stones it cements, and never, at any age, does it crumble to pieces. It is expensive, and even the wealthiest proprietors resort to the following expedient to diminish their consumption of it. At every twenty feet of the wall to be built, a fragment of it—say a portion two feet wide—is made with mortar, the rest is cemented with mud—the commonest mud, made upon the spot, with any earth that happens to be at hand. The whole wall is then faced with mortar, thus assuming a similar appearance in its whole length. The result is a wall that will last for centuries, there being no frosts powerful enough to upheave or disjoint it.

I said the mortar was stronger than the stone. No one who has ever seen French building-stone, in the neighborhood of Paris, can form even a remote idea of what it is. The mason snip it, shape it, edge it, as if each lump were a pineapple cheese. I have seen the adze penetrate a block as it would have penetrated a ripe water-melon. This quality, which adds to the facility with which it is adapted, is in no way disadvantageous. The stone will bear any weight, and never splits or chips of its own accord. With time its color changes from a rich cream color to a dingy brown, but a scrape every five years restores it. Its softness is in fact as great an advantage as malleability is to a metal; for while it is as easily fashioned as cheese, it is as durable as granite.

I told you that I once hired an old woman to weed a gravel path and strawberry bed. I am happy to state that this venerable creature is now well provided for. She and her good man are engaged as husbandmen upon a neighboring farm. They work twelve hours a day, steadily, and she performs the same labors, and quite as much labor as he. She digs, weeds, plants, "snatches" potatoes, trains grape-vines, mounts drays, ascends ladders, gets into trenches, sinks wells, like the veriest male of them all. I sat the other day upon a hay-cock of her making. She is richly brouzed, and her limbs—which she exposes with

an agricultural freedom—are gnarled and knotted to a degree quite unusual with her sex. The two are boarded and lodged by their employer, and the wages they get are proportionately reduced. Still, the smallness of the figure will astonish you as it did me. They earn, together, \$180 a year—being thirty cents a day for him, and nineteen cents a day for her. They lay by \$100 a year, and when they are too old to work, will be able to keep them out of the poor-house and avoid the hospital, even though saddled with sickness in addition to poverty.—*N. Y. Times*.

Autumn Plowing.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New England Farmer* says: I am surprised at the remarks of our friend H. S. Perrin, of Orfordville, N. H., in relation to fall plowing. It appears to me that no farmer, however inexperienced in cultivating the soil of New England, can fail to see that fall or autumn plowing is a benefit to the soil. In the first place, Mr. P. thinks that one-fifth of the manure applied is lost; this I conceive to be an error in which many persons indulge, but I cannot for my life see how the fertilizing qualities of the manures can escape by the simple process of turning under what remains upon the surface, after the crops are harvested. I find that lands plowed in the fall is not so liable to drought as those plowed in the spring. Fall plowing also serves to destroy those insects which deposit their eggs in the ground, and in the spring rise up by thousands and destroy the crops. If Mr. P. will take two acres of land, side by side, plow one in the fall and the other in the spring, equally manure both, I think he will find the result to be in favor of fall plowing.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—The following interesting history of Miss Florence Nightingale, an English lady, who has lately gone out with some forty nurses to administer to the comfort and relief of the wounded soldiers in the East, is from the *London Examiner*:—

Miss Nightingale is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of her father, William Shore Nightingale, of Embury-park, Hampshire, and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire. She is, moreover, a young lady of singular endowments both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. There is scarcely a modern language which she does not understand, and she speaks French, German, and Italian as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its remotest cataract.

She has a happy hope, which she adorns, and why quit all this to be a nurse? Her sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering, and the desolate. She was the main support of an hospital in London for sick governesses, to which she devoted all her time and fortune. While her friends missed her at assemblies, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, and all the entertainments for taste and intellect with which London in its season abounds, she, whose powers could have best appreciated there, was sitting beside the bed and soothing the last complaint of some poor, dying, homeless, querulous governess. She had taken an interest in all philanthropic movements, and has spent six months of her time as a nurse for the care and reformation of the lost and infirm.

FLOWERS AND PERFUMERY.—Some idea of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce may be formed, when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 10,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of cassia flowers, 54,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tuberose, 16,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants, in like proportion. Flowers yield perfumes in all climates, but those growing in the warmer latitudes are, it seems, the most prolific in their odor, while those from the colder are sweeter. Though many of the finest perfumes come from the East Indies, Ceylon, Mexico and Peru, the south of Europe is the only real garden of utility to the perfumer. Grasse and Nice are the principal seats of the art. From their geographical position, the grower, within comparatively short distances, has at command that change of climate most applicable to bring to perfection the plants required for his trade. On the seacoast his cassia grows without fear of frost, one night of which would destroy all the plants for a season; while nearer the Alps his violets are found sweeter than if grown in the warmer situations where the orange tree and mignonette bloom to perfection. England, however, can claim the superiority in the growth of lavender and peppermint; the essential oils extracted from these plants grown at Mitcham, in Surrey, realise eight times the price in the market of those produced in France or elsewhere, and are fully worth the difference for delicacy of odor.

THE PLAINS OF CHALDEA.—Layard says that these plains produce some of the finest fruits in the world. A very delicious peach has lately been introduced into England, which has created a good deal of excitement among nurserymen. The plains, in the spring of the year, are covered with gorgeous flowers. Truffles grow there in great abundance, and are quite extensively used as an article of food.

The hanging gardens of Babylon, Layard says were no fiction. He has found pictured representations of them in his researches.

POULTRY YARD.

To MAKE HENS LAY PERPETUALLY.—We find the following in an English paper, and transfer it to our paper without vouching for its correctness.

Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day—a very small portion, say half an ounce a day, to each hen—in winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what are called nest eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed, but continue laying perpetually. If the above plan were generally adopted, eggs would be as plenty in winter as in summer. One reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer is the want of animal food which they get in summer in abundance in the form of insects.

NEW FEED FOR SHEEP.—Whilst I was at Geneva, I observed every one collecting carefully the fruit of the horse-chestnut, and on inquiry I learnt that the butchers and holders of grazing stock bought it readily at a certain price per bushel. I inquired of my butcher, and he told me it was given to those sheep in particular that were fattening. The horse-chestnuts were well crushed; something in the way, so I understood, that apples are, previous to cider being made. They are crushed or cut up in a machine kept solely in Switzerland for that purpose; then about two pounds' weight is given to each sheep, morning and evening. It must be portioned out to sheep, as too much would disagree with them, being of a very heating nature. The butcher told me that it gave an excellent rich flavor to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being as highly flavored as any in England or Wales.—*E. D., in Agricultural Gazette*.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of eggshells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials of the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world."

MECHANICS.—Mechanics are the palace builders of the world. Not a stick was hewn, not a stone is shaped, in the all lovely dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the mechanic's skill. The spires that rise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art for strength and symmetry; the thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world; the magnificent steamers that plow the Northern Lakes and Western Rivers; the swift locomotives that traverse through the States with the rapidity of lightning, are all the construction of that noblest of human beings—the mechanic.

Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, but bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalting is their calling—how noble their pursuit—how sublime their avocation! Who dares to sneer at such a fraternity of noble, high-minded men? Who dares to cast odium on such an eminent and patriotic race? Their path is one of glory, ambition and honor, and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to the highest fame and renown.

ANIMAL ATTACHMENT.—The Alabama Sentinel gives the following remarkable instance of animal attachment: Our young friend and townsman, Robert M. Waddell, informed us the other day of a rather singular instance of an attachment from a pig to a horse. Mr. Waddell, informed us that while leaving town and going to his work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad, that near the edge of a town a pig some three or four months old, commenced following him on his horse, and continued to do so until he arrived at home, some twelve miles from town. As he would increase the speed of his horse, so would the little squealer increase his speed, and when he arrived at the Cahawba River and led his horse into the flat, the little pig boldly charged into the flat and took his position between the horse's feet. On arriving at home, and placing the horse in the stable, nothing would satisfy the pig but he must be admitted into the stable too. When he caught his horse and started off again, he shut the bars to keep the pig in the lot, but that would not do. The little squealer made a terrible noise, and nothing short of letting him out would do. He again commenced following his horse. Wherever the horse goes the pig will go; when the horse stops the pig stops. The pig will pay no attention to any other horse, nor even to any person. This is the most remarkable case of attachment existing between two animals of so distinctive species as is the horse and the hog, that we ever heard of, and is an incident well worthy the naturalist. Certainly it would be considered ominous by some, and were the attachment of the pig for Mr. Waddell instead of his horse, we predict that it indicated that he was not to suffer soon for bacon.

It is a sage infant who is intimately acquainted with his own parental relative.

Miscellany.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES."
AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. D.

NO. IV.

WHEN first I reached this wondrous

Elevation, beyond the height that Humboldt's
Daring foot ever clomb, on Chimbabazo,
Confused, and dizzy, on the clouded world
Beneath, and the unfathomable heavens
I gazed, 'till thoughts unutterable, grand
And glorious, glow'd, star-like, in my heart,
And linked my exalted soul, with those
Mysterious harmonies, gifted vision
Sees, in nature's perfect plan.
Standing, as now, upon the mightiest
Monuments, that God has built on earth,
I think of man—his destiny, his doom,
How quick before the breath of Time, his works
Are scattered—whilst over the offspring
Of his busy mind,—striving impotent,
Against inexorable decay,—become,
At last, themselves, their own tomb-builders—
As central fires, that heat the lava up,
Are hid, extinguish'd in their very birth,
Alas! in air, the eagle leaves no trace;
Nor wounded wave, where pass'd the vessel's keel;
The vapor vanes, where the rainbow hung;
And his shadows, mirror'd in a brook;
Or meteor's scar, upon the brow of night—
Are emblems all, of vain, and transient man.

When gazing down three vistas measureless,
Where twilight dim, is lost in denser gloom,
Phantasmal worlds, grow from the formless thoughts,
That o'er me sweep; and when elon night reigns,
And the stars come up, from the depths of space,
Revealing, unasked, secrets of their birth,
And man's—the music of Eternity,
In broken echoes, trembles thro' the solemn night.
Forgotten are life's sad realities,
And the phantoms of unsubstantial dreams,
Crowd the glimmering visions of the mind.
'Tis here, one feels the vastness of creation:
The earth seems drifting down a shoreless stream,
Where other worlds are passing swiftly by,
And other systems, islands are, resting
On the smooth surface of an azure main.
Here too, one feels inscribed upon the heart
Anew, the records ages wrote, of Him
Who launched the bark, and guides its course, and told
Us of its final wreck.

The Art of Living with Others.

The fireside jars, the tea-table tempests, and the every-day laborings in too many family circles, are proofs that the art of living with others is imperfectly understood, and still more imperfectly practiced. The evolutions of patience and temper, the constant maneuverings of affections and jealousy, kindness and coldness, humility and pride, in the miniature precincts of a home, are worthy to be compared to the best examples of military tactics. The heart is ever prone to love, while the mind continually endeavors to assert its own supremacy, and domineer over every mind with which it is brought into contact. Thus arise the thousand differences which disturb the peace of families and wreck the highest hopes of earth. It is idle to argue the possibility of realizing a perfectly ideal state of social existence, but there is no harm in inquiring whether there are any methods of making the social relations more harmonious than now. For some of the thoughts here presented, we are indebted to an essay in the "Friends in Council," an anonymous volume, published by James Munroe, Boston.

In the first place, if people are to live happily together, they must not fancy that, because they are together, all their lives have been exactly similar, and that they are to be of the same mind for all the future. We are not to expect a single person to agree with us in all points, and we must not be vexed if we fail to drive our own tastes and opinions into those we live with. In order to live on intimate terms with any one, we must entertain a proper respect for him, and be willing in some instances to waive our own preferences when they conflict with those of our friends. Diversities, from the nature of mind itself, must arise, and we might as well complain, when gazing into the clear evening sky, "why all these stars; why not all one star?" as to find fault that every mind is not the exact correlate to our own. Easily derived from this general principle are the following rules: Never interfere unreasonably with others; never ridicule their tastes; never question and request their resolves; do not indulge in perpetual comment on their proceedings; avoid set topics of dispute, around which angry words fester till a rank quarrel breaks out; and do not hold too much to logic and suppose that every thing is to be settled by a sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people, when he said "wretched would be the pair above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason every morning, all the minute details of a domestic day."

If you would be loved as a companion, ignore all unnecessary criticism upon your associates. The number of those who have taken out judges' patents, is very large in society, and they all drive a most prosperous business. But no one chooses to live between the glasses of a microscope, even though a fool be looking in. One of the most vexatious kinds of criticism is that back-handed variety which commences with such introductions as these: "Had I been consulted," "had you listened to me," "you always would have your own way," and a legion of such like expressions which are not designed to soothe a perturbed spirit.

Another important rule is not to let familiarity swallow up courtesy. There is no place where real politeness is of more value than where we are apt to regard it superfluous. We ought never to trifle with the feelings of others, or to omit those

delicate attentions in daily intercourse which no lavish upon strangers and those whose favor we would win. It is proper to speak to our associates more plainly, but not less kindly than to strangers. Again, we must not expect too much from the society of our friends. They do not live for us alone, any more than we do exclusively for them, and we cannot command them at all times to do our pleasure. Hazlitt says—"In travelling along at night we catch a glimpse into cheerful looking rooms with light blazing in them, and we conclude, involuntarily, how happy the inmates must be;" but there is no Eden of happiness in those rooms. We have at all times need of forgiveness and that charity which covereth a multitude of sins.

Perhaps some objector to the spirit of these comments may say that some persons have such sour tempers and uncontrollable passions, that there is no living peacefully with them. But to cut off the causes of bad temper, is to make that temper what it should be. The lion undisturbed is as peaceful as a lamb. The unkindness and fretfulness which arouse anger, are as reprehensible as anger itself, and we question whether there is not more suffering in social life from these provocations than from anger itself. Calm self-possession and a pleasant impassiveness, are sovereign remedies for irritable dispositions, but when two sensitive persons are shut up together, and go on vexing each other with a reproductive instability, there is no end to unrest and misery.

A golden maxim in this golden art is that friends and relations should be careful when they go out into the world, or admit others into their own circle, they do not expose to the disadvantage of each other the faults of which they have gained a knowledge in intimacy. Nothing is more common than this, and whether it proceeds from carelessness or maliciousness, it is alike ungenerous and unpardonable. The weakness of a person ought never to be learned from his bosom friends. We should shield them from the public view as religiously as we hide our own.

We might go on citing little rules and precautions without number, but if the great principle of love and good will to all mankind were the ruling power in life, all these would be needless. To live happily with others we must first learn to live happily with ourselves. He who rules his own spirit well, can so adapt himself to the shifting phases in the life of his friends as never to be drawn into harshness, never to do violence to the feelings or tastes of those who are bound to him by the sacred ties of friendship and love.

The great law of social life is "Do unto others as you would they should do to you." Study in all things to conciliate, and cherish continually that charity and forgiving spirit which you would have exercised toward you. Cheerfully acknowledge merit in others, and in turn you will always receive that kind consideration which you desire. When you cannot consistently praise, by all means remain silent, unless there be a manifest wrong, deserving censure.

As a general rule it will be found that our greatest sources of unhappiness are within ourselves, and if we fail to live harmoniously with others we shall act more wisely to set about correcting our own faults than to pick flaws in their character. Make the fountain pure and the stream will flow clearly along, even though it must pass dark forests, lonely chasms, and rough shores.

Hard Work.

Mr. A.—"Good morning, Mr. B.; I called to see if you wanted a clerk. I should like to put my son into your store for a while."

Mr. B.—"Indeed, I thought you needed him on your farm."

"So I do need him—but I don't want my children to have to work as hard as I have to—digging and delving. I tell you it's too hard; I'm fairly worn all out."

"Ah! but you look more hale and hearty than the most of us, and yet you must be quite as old."

"Yes, I am turned of 70. But I grow lame and stiff, and its all from hard work."

"Over 70? And I am but 60, and my partner's younger still—yet see our gray hairs."

"Well, well—something in families about that, may be. But do you want my boy?"

"No sir."

"Why not?"

"Because you want to put him here to live easy, and he'll be good for nothing, as clerk or merchant either, in that way. We merchants have to work hard if we would gain anything; and we have to work a great many more hours in a year than you do."

"Yes, yes, more hours perhaps—but the work isn't half so hard. Here you are in a cool room in summer and a warm one in winter, we are exposed to heat and cold, wet and dry."

"I know it looks so to you. But now do you go into a room and spend all one long day walking it from side to side, dodging this way and that, and see if long before night you do not want to get out of your prison; see if you are not tired enough before supper time to be glad to sit down in the evening with your family and your newspaper. But no, you must go back to your prison, and dodge and jump all the evening harder than ever. And when bed-time comes, you must post books."

"Oh, tell it all on your side. But suppose it is so—you make money, and when old age comes on, you can retire from business and live easy."

"Not a whit better than you can. I thought as you do once, and tried it. I thought I could give up the confinement and labor, and only over-see. But this did not give me ease or leisure; so I got a head clerk and 'retired,' as you call—and what was the result? Why, I failed. And what did you and everybody else say? Why, I had

quit work and tried to be a gentleman, and no wonder he smashed—it was good enough for him—he might have kept to work like other folks."

"I know such things were said, but we didn't know you heard of them! But now just look at the poor farmer's crops this season—half dried up. Just think of such losses after all our labor."

"Yes, and the day laborers too, who are out of employment in consequence of the unfavorable season, will all fall upon me to knock off 'just a little of their store accounts, because everything they buy of the farmer comes so high—and I must do it too, or be 'such a stingy tight Jew' they'll never go there to trade again," to say nothing of those that go off without paying at all."

"Well, I suppose merchants do have losses as well as farmers. But it seems as if you didn't have half so many vexations—showers coming up—tools breaking—cattle in the corn, and what not."

"Vexations! You know nothing about it. Come here and wait upon ungoverned children—try to satisfy an old woman that a ten cent calico won't fade—lower the price of a pair of shoes or a plug of tobacco to suit an Irishman—find something nice enough for a fashionable young lady—grave enough for a quaker—gay enough for a darkee—stylish enough for a dandy—and can't suit one of them till they have looked somewhere else—and you may fold up and pile up your goods to be ready for the next unsatisfactory set. Mr. B., you know nothing about vexations. No wonder we grow bald and grey before our time."

"And so you are sure merchants have the hardest of it. But I don't know what to do with my boy. He thinks farming to hard, and he don't like to go to a trade—feels—well, I don't know."

"I know, my friend. You have taught him to feel that a trade is too low, and farming too hard, and now he is half spoilt for being successful in anything."

"I wish I could get him into a bank with a salary—he'd like that. I tried hard for it last week; but they ask such an awful sum for bonds; I don't see what that's for."

"Mr. B., you sometimes pray for yourself and your children, 'Lead us not into temptation'—but here you are, trying to get your only son into a situation where the temptations and the facilities for dishonesty are so great that those best acquainted with the business find it necessary to put every one under heavy bonds before he can be trusted with it. Now, my good friend, take my advice and keep your son with you. He need not 'dig and delve' as hard as you say you have done, and make such haste to be rich, for you have made a large property; but learn him to work reasonably and take the comfort of it as he goes along; not put off enjoying it till old age. That is the secret of happiness. 'A little with contentment is great gain;' just as good as great wealth."—Pittsfield Cultivator.

Ladies' Department.

Little Charlie.

We pick up the following reproof to careless mothers, from Fanny Fern. It is one of the most touching leaves that has dropped from her pen:—

"I am one of that persecuted class, denominated 'old maids.' By going quietly about the world, taking care not to jostle my neighbors, or hit against any of their rough angles, I manage to be cheerful, contented and happy. In my multitudinous migrations, I have had some opportunity to study human nature. Lately, I have become a temporary inmate of a crowded boarding house. My little room has already begun to look quite home-like. The cheerful sun had expanded the fragrant flowers I love so well to nurture; my canary trills his satisfaction in a gayer song than ever; and my pictures, books and guitar, drive 'dull care away,' and beguile many a pleasant hour. And now, my heart has found a new object of interest. I've noticed on the stair case, and in the hall and lobby, a lovely child, who seemed wandering about at his own sweet will; sometimes sitting wearily on the stairs, almost asleep; then loitering at the kitchen door, watching the operations of the cook; then peeping in at the half-open doors of the different apartments. As by a rule of the house 'no children are permitted at the table' it was some time before I could ascertain who claimed this little stray waif. One morning attracted by the carol of my canary, he ventured to put his little curly head inside my door. He needed little urging to enter, for he read with a child's quick instinct, his welcome in my face. An animated conversation soon ensued about birds, flowers, and pictures—his large blue eyes growing bright, and his cheek flushed with pleasure, as story followed story, while he sat on my knee. At length I said to him, 'Charlie won't mamma be anxious about you, if you stay so long?'

"Oh, no," said he, "Lizzie don't care."

"Who is Lizzie?"

"Why, my mamma! She don't care if I'm only out of the way. Lizzie made me this pretty dress," said he, holding up his pretty embroidered frock; "but Lizzie don't know any stories, and she says I'm a bore. What is a bore?" said the sweet child, as he looked trustingly in my face.

"Never mind, now," said I tearfully; "you may stay with me whenever you like, and we will be very good friends."

The dinner bell sounding, a gaily dressed young thing vociferated, in a voice anything but musical, "Charlie! Charlie!" When I apologized for keeping him, she said, carelessly, as she rearranged

her bracelets, "O, it don't signify, if you have patience with him, he's so tiresome with his questions. I've bought him heaps of toys but he never wants to play, and is forever asking me such old fashioned questions. Keep him and welcome, when you like, but take my word for it, you'll repent your bargain!" and she tripped gaily down to dinner. Poor little Charlie! Time in plenty to adjust all those silken ringlets; time to embroider all those little gay dresses; time to linger till midnight over the last now novel; but for the soul that looked forth from those deep blue eyes, no time to sow the good seed—no time to watch lost the enemy should "sow tares."

From that time Charlie and I were inseparable. The thoughtless mother, well content to pass her time devouring all sorts of trashy literature, or in idle gossip with her drawing room companions. The young father, weary with business troubles, contenting himself with a quiet "good night," and closing the day by a visit to the theatre or concert-room. Poor Charlie, meanwhile, put to bed for safe keeping, would lie hours, tossing restless, from side to side, with nothing but his head, as he innocently said to me. What a joy to sit by his side, and beguile the lonely hours! There I learned to understand our Saviour's words "For of such is the kingdom of heaven." In his clear, silvery tones, he would repeat after me, "Our Father," asking me the meaning of every petition; then he would say "Why don't you tell Lizzie? Lizzie don't know any prayers?"

One night I sang him these lines—

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
Stand dressed in living green;"

he raised himself in bed, while the tears trembled on his long lashes, and said, "O, sing that again—it seems as though I saw a beautiful picture!" Then, taking my guitar, I would sit by his bedside, and watch the blue eyes droop and grow heavy with slumber, as I sang him to sleep. And so, whose duty, joy and pride it should have been to lead those little feet to Him who biddeth "little children come," was indolently and contentedly bound in flowery feathers of her own weaving, unmindful that an angel's destiny was entrusted to her keeping.

Little Charlie lay tossing in his little bed, with a high fever. It is needless to tell of the hold he had upon my heart and services. His childish mother, either unable or unwilling to see his danger, had left me in charge of him—drawn from his side by the attractions of a great military ball. I changed his heated pillows, gave him the cooling drink; bathed his feverish temples, and finally, at his request, rocked him gently to quiet his restlessness. He placed his little arms carelessly about my neck, and said meekly, "sing to me of heaven." When I finished, he looked languidly up, saying, "Where's Lizzie? I must kiss Lizzie!" and as the words died upon his lips his eyes drooped, his heart fluttered like a prisoned bird, and little Charlie was counted one of the heavenly fold. As I closed his eyes, and crossed the dimpled hands peacefully upon his little breast, his last words rang fearfully in my ears—"Where's Lizzie?"

The Kitchen.

We give to intellect, to morality, to religion, and to all the virtues, the honor that belongs to them. And still, it may be boldly affirmed, that economy, taste, skill and neatness, in the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous. Nor is it indispensably necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. All the qualifications for good house-keeping can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one. A small house can be more easily kept clean, than a palace. Economy is most needed in the absence of an abundance. Taste is as well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as in arranging the folds of a damask curtain. And skillful cooking is as readily discovered in a nicely baked potato, or in a respectable Johnny-cake, as in a nut-brown sir-loin, or a brace of canvass-back. The charm of good house-keeping is in the order, economy, and taste displayed in attention to little things. And these little things have a wonderful influence. A dirty kitchen, and bad cooking have driven many a one from home, to seek for comfort and happiness somewhere else. Domestic economy is a Science—a theory of life, which all sensible women ought to study, and practice. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married, until they are thoroughly educated in the deep, and profound mysteries of the kitchen. See to it, all ye who are mothers, that your daughters are all "accomplished" by an experimental knowledge of good house-keeping.

To BOIL RICE.—Rice is one of those vegetables which is easily injured by poor cooking, and may be made really unpalatable by a little over-boiling. Rice should be carefully looked over, and thoroughly washed in two or three waters. The kernel will then have a pearly lustre. It should be put into boiling water in which a little salt has been thrown, and allowed to boil fifteen or seventeen minutes. The water should then be drained off—and the kettle set back from the violent heat of the fire—when it has steamed in this way about fifteen minutes, it will be perfectly soft, of snowy whiteness, and each kernel will retain its individuality, and not be lost in one solid mass of paste. A pint of rice may be boiled in three quarts of water.

ONE reason why we see so few agreeable in conversation is, that almost everybody is more intent upon what he himself has a mind to say, than upon making pertinent replies to what the rest of the company say to him.—Rochester.

WHEN poverty comes in at the door love leaps out of the window.

paper, sacredly devoted to your interests; and it is for your interest to sustain it. It is the medium through which much valuable information is communicated to you. Your families are benefited by a perusal of it, and your actual profits are enhanced by its influence. It is not the instrument of the petty demagogue, nor the organ of the unprincipled politician. It does not come to you and yours, loaded with moral contamination, or redolent with the odor of sleek-faced villany. It is the farmer's paper, and you ought to write for it.

Write for your own paper.—Reeause, if others contribute their thoughts for your benefit, you ought so far to observe the golden rule as to do the same for them. As the saying is, "you are nobody's fool." You can write, if you try. Or if you are not qualified to do it, now is the time to begin. You can tell neighbor Jenkins how you contrived to raise a fine crop of corn, notwithstanding the drouth; or how you fixed your barn and stables, to make them so snug and comfortable. Why not tell ten or twenty thousand Jenkinses all about it? They will do you as good a turn.

Write for your own paper.—Because, by doing so, you will assist in the work of enlightening the minds of your fellow-laborers, and raise yourself to the high position which God and Nature designed you to occupy. If you would be respected and honored, by your fellow-men, you must qualify yourself for extensive usefulness. By listening to these suggestions, you will throw into a common fund a vast amount of useful knowledge; and in the very act of doing it, you will become better and better qualified, to discharge the weightier obligations of men, and citizens of a free and progressive country. Here is a school for mutual improvement, where all may become at once, both teachers and pupils.

We shall continue to indulge the hope, that our new volume, which commenced on the first of January, will be greatly enriched by the contributions of a host of intelligent correspondents. Such favors, with those already engaged, will render the FARMER a Model Paper. This will not only afford the proprietor a great deal of satisfaction, and encouragement, but will doubtless gratify and please the thousands of its readers. As the spirit saith unto the churches—"WRITE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming Interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

With this issue we publish THREE THOUSAND COPIES, and trust the FARMER will find a welcome reception. Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under the proper head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the same number of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the Reduction in price of our Journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a remote area can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.
ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully all the laborer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1855.

THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

The present session of our Legislature will be one of great importance to our State, and of more moment to our people than any preceding one. Our citizens, the whole people, are alive to the importance of immediate action upon all matters that affect the public interest.

The great Pacific Railroad; the great Wagon Road over the Plains; Birehes Stage Route for the conveyance of passengers from Salt Lake; Adams & Co.'s new express route; the line of Telegraph from New York to San Francisco; new steamers; new mail facilities—all these are evidences that the people are waking up to a realizing sense of the importance of some immediate and positive action for the welfare of California. The many questions of minor importance must be laid aside for those that affect the present prosperity of California. And it is not the great questions alone that are now being presented; there are others, though not so prominent, yet of importance enough to affect the prosperity of thousands, that now present themselves. They spring up before us, all over our State, like the boulders of quartz rock, and to many may appear as valueless, who know them not, or know not the value they contain; but they will be found to contain within them much of the "pure gold," only requiring to be brought to the action of the light of scientific and truthful mind, and there will be found in many of these subjects, exhaustless wealth, whose influence is as boundless as any of those other themes that now engross the public mind, and to which we allude in the opening of this subject.

The particular subjects to which we now allude are those matters that affect the Agricultural districts, and interests which are connected with the thousands of families who have established themselves in our State, and have become its permanent citizens. To these we would call the particular attention of our legislators.

That the Agriculture of California is of vast importance to this State, all must readily admit; and that the great number of people now engaged in it should have a due portion of the attention of legislative thought, will be readily yielded; and we believe that there are the present year, in both houses, those who see the necessity of giving this "right arm of the State" a just portion of regard. At the present moment those engaged in Agricultural pursuits are laboring under great embarrassments; many of them by reason of circumstances over which they had no control; others for want of a just and true conception of the business in which they were engaged, and all for want of a proper co-operation, and concert of action and knowledge of what was most needed to make so grand an enterprise prosperous.

What is needed now by those who have all at stake, is that protection and encouragement from the State, so absolutely necessary to save them from further danger and loss; such laws as shall "protect," such "bounties" as shall encourage. Wild beasts destroy the labors of thousands, and reckless and lawless men destroy much more. Millions of acres of wild lands, besides our vast tule lands, remain uncultivated for want of that encouragement which should be given, and which could be made a source of wealth to our State. Laws relating to enclosures, stray cattle, settlement of lands, security of titles, and many other important themes, to which it is not necessary for us to revert, but which the wisdom of our legislators make them the better judges.

Thousands of our best and most worthy citizens of this State, those who have permanent homes, are now in deep anxiety, pondering upon the future, and they turn to the action of the Legislature for relief from some of the difficulties which surround them. We trust they will not look in vain. Most earnestly would we commend this great interest to the consideration of the legislators of California. We shall from time to time make it our special duty to lay before them, through the columns of our journal, the thoughts and wishes of those who are identified with the Agriculture of our State, and we now particularly desire of each and all to make known their wishes upon the most important matters and we will communicate them.

PROFITABLE SEASON.—The Calaveras Chronicle says that the Filibuster Mining Company, at the close of the season, find that they have cleared \$22,500 out of their claim in the Moquelumne river.

Agriculture vs. Railroads.

We have received from I. C. Woods, Esq., copies of the Chief Engineer's Report of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company—or more directly the San Jose Railroad Company. This Report should be in the hands of all our citizens and should be carefully preserved by all, for it will most materially affect the interests of all.

All "Internal Improvements," railroads, river steamers, sailing vessels, stages, expresses, all means of communication with the interior of a State, all means of bringing the products of the soil from the extremities of a State to the seaport, and of conveying the manufactures and the commercial products of the metropolis to the interior, in return, must ever tend to the general prosperity of the people of that State. It needs no argument from us to prove this, for all the facts of the past—the history of railroads prove it, in almost every instance; and they prove this also, that however much other interests are affected, no interest in the country is so much or so directly affected, and that too prosperously, as that of Agriculture.

The pamphlet before us is full of important data, and is worthy an attentive perusal. The establishment of such a railroad would enhance the value of real estate, call into market thousands of acres of land now waste, increase the products of the soil by an increase of cultivation, and yet at the same time it would increase the price of every article produced. Railroads and all other means of improvement and intercourse tend as surely to a healthy action, as the flowing of the blood in the veins of the body; the centre (the heart) sends the blood coursing through all the system, imparting health and strength—so these means of communication between city and county. We hope no impediment will interfere to interrupt its commencement and speedy completion. We feel confident that tens of thousands of acres of now uncultivated and waste land will be brought into market and made a source of wealth and prosperity to our citizens and to the State. Besides the impetus it will give to labor, it will increase the value of the products of the soil, as well as the soil itself, and no class of our citizens will be more benefitted by the railroad than the farmers of the valleys connected along the entire route.

The Agricultural interest will be benefitted by internal improvements, and we trust our farmers will bear this in mind; and those who may be so fortunate as to have escaped the disasters of the past year, and have means, can have no safer investment than this railroad, nor a way in which a greater return can be had for the amount invested. We believe it will pay a greater per cent. than any railroad in our country.

Commence with the Year.

Those who intend to engage in the cultivation of the soil, most surely should be desirous of making themselves acquainted with the leading features of a business that so materially affects their prosperity.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will present, from week to week, matters of importance to every cultivator of the State. It will contain the practical results of some of our best farmers, and their suggestions; also, the seasons of planting, the condition and success of crops, with all important matters of interest, abroad and at home.

We trust every one of our subscribers will feel so deep and true an interest in the cause as to prompt them to remember how important it is to Agriculture to aid the publication of a journal devoted to their interests, and we hope no other word need come from us to induce those indebted to us to remit at once, and also to remit for the new year, and to induce their friends to do the same. We wish all to understand that we cannot send our paper, unless we have pay in advance—for this reason, we have reduced the price. We therefore hope our wishes will be complied with at once, and that our friends will commence with the new year.

OUR PAPER ABROAD.—Believing our paper will convey very important intelligence upon local matters and such as will interest those connected with California, we invite those who wish to have our paper forwarded to their friends upon the coast, or in the Atlantic States, to send us six dollars and it will be mailed to each address they shall direct. Messrs. Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive subscriptions at any of their offices and forward to us.

Snow.—There is a deep snow lying on the mountains in Sierra county. Several men have been severely frost-bitten, and it is supposed that one man froze to death.

[For the California Farmer.]

Moral Bearings of Agriculture.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some one of your correspondents, a few weeks since, wrote a short article upon the moral bearings of Agriculture. He seemed to me to have given only an introductory and I have been anxiously looking for him to pursue the subject. But he is so slow in his movements and it is so uncertain whether his design would cover all the ground, I venture, even at the risk of being regarded as an intruder, to express a thought or two upon one branch of his subject.

The whole civilized world acknowledges the "dignity of labor" and accords to the cultivator of the soil a place second in rank to no other. He who cultivates the soil comes so near direct and personal co-operation with Nature's God, that the thought of wrong from him, or an immoral act in his life can scarcely be entertained. And yet I fear that recent developments indicate a want of clear conception of moral right, on the part of some members of the honorable profession of which I am now writing.

The cultivation of grains and grasses for ordinary consumption, the growing of fruit trees for market or fruits for the table, or the culture of flowers, to refine our better nature, each has a proper rank assigned it, and all should be above conflict with that moral law which demands such treatment to the neighbor as would be desired from him. Now we wish to propound a few questions to certain gentlemen of this profession, who we fear have not given some of their recent acts due premeditation.

First. Suppose, gentlemen, (for you will know yourselves without being named,) you had come to this State to live, and were attempting, with limited means, to sustain your family by cultivating a small piece of ground, in nursery; and after some two or three years of toil and privation, you had just matured your first growth sufficiently for the market, and upon their sale, at a fair price, were depending the discharge of indebtedness already incurred for the sustenance of your family, as well as means to procure food for them in the future, and to prosecute your legitimate and honorable business. But just at this moment, a man of your own business, worth his tens of thousands and able from his ample purse and broad acres to flood his own market, comes from a different portion of the State, with "an immense stock" and advertises "the first sale of the season"—"the largest sale of the season,"—"the third semi-monthly sale," &c. &c.; and then and there throws upon the market a large lot of trash, (such as would ruin the credit of any regular nurseryman in a few years,) and sells it at prices at which you cannot afford. Would you think that man morally right?

Second. Is it right for you gentlemen, to send your flaming handbills, your immense, gilded card-boards, and your enticing advertisements all through the country, announcing, "Apples, 50 varieties; Peach, 15; Pear, 20; Cherry, 12; Plum, 6; Grape, 14," thus calling farmers from their homes, 5, 10, or 20 miles distant, to your sale, and then present them with less than a tithe of what you promised them?

Third. Is it right for you to bring trees into auction here, from which you have taken so many roots (for grafting) that you know (if you understand your business) they are ruined, for at least one whole year, and then as you hold them up, under the auctioneer's exciting hammer, declare "they will bear you fruit this very year," when if they live at all it will take them a whole year to recover from the shock received by the loss of their roots?

But we pause for a reply before propounding a few more questions. We do not ask you whether this course is your "lawful right," or whether "it is the way others do," or whether you will continue it;—you are in a business which has to do with moral right,—with the prosperity or adversity of your neighbor. Is it right for you thus to proceed, in order to "close out" (with a few extra thousands) "and go home in the spring"? Is it MORALLY RIGHT?

Yours very truly,

GOLDEN RULE.

Sacramento, Jan., 1855.

NOTE.—The above communication we have received from the highest authority; it comes from our sister city, and treats upon a subject of great moment to all who are engaged in the legitimate business of nurserymen. We are very glad to receive the communication from such a source. We have often heard severe complaints of these trash sales, from not only those engaged in the business, but from those who come from a distance as purchasers, and many who buy have after reflection confessed the folly of their pur-

chases. We are aware that all such sales very seriously injure all regular trade. It seriously injures the purchasers also, for no purchaser ever commenced buying who did not increase his purchases beyond his intentions, and buy much that he did not intend to and did not need—they will always buy lots for the sake of getting one or two of a variety they desire, and such lots are generally intentionally arranged of two or three good with three times the number of worthless; and thus hundreds of lots are forced off, involving the purchaser in the cost of the trees and the cost of setting them out, the majority of which are not worth the setting, and can never result in anything but loss and disappointment. Such purchasers will have their own way and must learn by experience. In our intercourse with such we have ever found *they did not wish any advice, for "they always know best,"* and they never found they were mistaken until it was too late to rectify the error.

We do not see as there is any way to rectify the difficulty complained of. We have "licensed auctioneers," they want business and will sell all that is given to sell, for they want their commissions—and we don't blame them. And the seller—well, we cannot say we blame him either, for if he has got a "lot of trash on hand, that nobody will buy at private sale," and he is pushed for money, the man should sell it at auction! and it is to be expected that the poorer it is the more it should be trumpeted. "Good articles praise themselves." We think a great portion of the blame that is attached to such sales and the injury that arises from them, is to be laid directly to the account of those who attend and countenance such sales, for as the old adage has it,—"Where the carcass is, there will the crows be," and it generally turns out that all such sales are mere skeletons or carcasses.

We wish our remarks to be very clearly understood. We do not mean to say that all public sales are sales of trash, for there are executors' sales, sales made for the true and lawful purpose of closing business, shippers' sales, and the like; but we allude to the kind of sales that are mere clap-nets, made by parties who neither know or can describe what they are selling, nor do they know or can describe its name or character—sales made expressly to get rid of trash. It is such sales, sales of the same character as those to which our correspondent alludes, that are an injury to a whole country, and they will always have an injurious result, both pecuniarily and morally, and we hope will be looked upon with the contempt they deserve; this is the most effectual remedy.

We hope to hear from our friend again.—En.

[For the California Farmer.]

Regulations with regard to Fences.

COLUSA Co. Dec. 23, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Some months ago I saw a correspondence in your paper, proposing to shut up the stock during certain seasons of the year, or at least to give each county a right to make its own regulations with regard to fences—but I have heard nothing of the matter since.

I think the following extract from Allen's "American Agriculture" to be worthy of consideration: "In many countries which have a dense population and little timber, as in China and other parts of Asia, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, and all other parts of Europe, fences are seldom seen. In certain sections of the older settled portions of the New England States also, a similar arrangement prevails. This is especially the case over the wide interval of bottom land which skirts the Connecticut river, where periodical inundations would annually sweep them away. Wherever this system is adopted, cultivators proceed without obstruction, and a great saving is made, not only in their original cost, but in the interest, repairs, and renewal; all the land is available for crops; no weeds or bushes are permitted to send their annoying roots, or scatter their seed over the ground; no safe border is made for mice, rats or other vermin; the trouble and expense of keeping up bars and gates are avoided; and a free course is allowed by the conceded roads or by-paths, for the removal of crops and carrying on manures, and the necessary passing to and fro in their cultivation. These are important advantages, which it would be well for every community to consider, and secure to the full extent of their circumstances. The inconveniences of this arrangement are trifling. When cattle or sheep are pastured in Europe, where fences are wanting, they are placed under the guidance of a shepherd, who with the aid of a dog, will keep a large herd of cattle in perfect subjection within the proper limits.

"In the unfenced parts of the Connecticut Val-

ley, (where extensive legislative powers reside in separate towns, which enables each to adopt such regulations as best comport with their own interests,) no animals are permitted to go on to the field until autumn, and the crops are required to be removed at a designated time, when each occupant is at liberty to turn on to the common premises, a number of cattle proportionate to his standing forage, which is accurately ascertained by a supervisory board."

Would not such a plan suit portions of this State? I hope the legislature will consider the question. Such a law would do no harm; if the people did not want it, they would reject it.

Yours, &c., W. S. GREEN.

NOTE.—The suggestion of our correspondent is worthy of consideration, and we feel assured our legislature will take all such matters into consideration.—En.

Bounty for Destroying Wild Animals.

We call attention to the valuable communication of J. M. Horner, Esq., one of our earliest and most extensive cultivators. The name of Horner, is identified with the early agriculture of the State, and to him and to E. L. Beard, Esq., the firm of Beard & Horner, were accorded the credit and honor of being the largest and most influential cultivators in California; and we may say that the number of acres they have cultivated and the crops they have raised, have been the largest ever produced by any one firm in the world.

We are glad to receive communications from such sources, for it is an assurance that an interest of the right kind is being felt for agriculture. We trust the appeal to our legislators will be cheerfully met, and not only this subject, but every subject that affects this great interest will receive the prompt attention of our Legislature. We also trust that other large cultivators, those who have interests at stake, will communicate with us and thus present their views, and we will most cheerfully lay them before the people, for in this way great good to all will be accomplished.

Populousness of China.

EVERYTHING relating to China is of moment, and its history is of great importance to us. Let us learn the great features of that mighty and populous nation, and we shall know the character of those that are to be affected and moulded by our institutions. Our institutions and our laws must be kept inviolate, and while we teach obedience to them, we must so exhibit them to this and to every nation, as to win a reverence for them.

The tens of thousands, and we may say the hundreds of thousands of the Chinese, that will flock to our country may be influenced for good and become a benefit to the nation, if we will but throw a proper safeguard around our great "bulwark of liberty," our constitution, and the laws necessary to protect and preserve it.

We never need fear for our country so long as we are true to it ourselves; and the opening of the vast territories of China and Japan will prove a blessing to us, if we will only seek for the good that is offered by this opening. The agricultural knowledge and wealth, alone, is beyond price, and this should interest us all.

We take the following article upon the populousness of China from the N. Y. Tribune:

An exaggerated estimate of the density of population in China has got possession of the public mind. This comes from adopting without sufficient examination the census of 1812, which makes the population 362,000,000. According to this same census the province of Kiang-su has, on an area of 44,500 square miles, a population of 38,000,000, wanting a fraction—that is, 850 and one-third to a square mile. The same density of population would give to Illinois the enormous number of 44,000,000, and to France 176,000,000. Virginia, which is certainly not surpassed in fertility by China, taken as a whole, would, at the same rate, have 55,000,000! Can any one believe in such astonishing populousness? From A. D. 1393 to the present time there are more than a dozen censuses referred to in Chinese authorities, the lowest of which makes the population only 21,000,000, while the highest goes up to 362,000,000. Why disregard utterly the lowest and receive undoubtingly the highest? The truth is, none of the censuses can be depended on—for, when compared together, they are so inconsistent with each other, and so at war with what we know to be the condition and capabilities of the Empire, that we are forced to reject them all. Considerable portions of China are known to be mountainous and unproductive. Even the census of 1812 makes the population of one of the largest of the eighteen provinces only fifty-one to the square mile, while the aggregate of the nine Eastern provinces, with an area of about 500,000 square miles, is made to average 458 to the square mile. Now, if we take an area of the same size in the heart of Europe, selecting its most fertile and populous countries—France, Belgium, Holland,

Hanover, Austria, Lombardy—we find the population of the whole is not quite 78,000,000. Yet the population of the same area in China has, according to the census 230,000,000, making the population three times as dense, as in the very garden of Europe. In regard to Chinese agriculture, Barrow, one of the best authorities on China, who traveled in the country before the great agricultural improvements, and consequent increase of population in Europe, says that, "as horticulturists, they may perhaps be allowed a considerable share of merit, but on the great scale of agriculture they are certainly not to be mentioned with many European nations." He says, further, that the careful cultivation is mostly in the vicinity of cities and towns, and that much of the open country is infested with robbers, thinly inhabited and poorly cultivated. The testimony of Davis is to the same effect, and so is that of Williams. The land, then, cannot feed and clothe the vast population of the books. Evidently the census must be rejected, and we are left to form our estimate of the populousness of the country as we do that of other countries where no trustworthy census has ever been taken. Malte Brun estimates the population at 150,000,000, and that is probably high enough.

Chinese authority is not of much value. It is often of a piece with a statement gravely made by one of their greatest statesmen, that the closing of the Chinese ports "would stop the supply of rhubarb, and thus cause the English and other outside barbarians to die of constipation!"

The population of Chinese cities is over-rated. Canton, for instance, is put down in most of the books at a million and a-half, and never lower than a million. Yet the number probably does not exceed half a million. One may walk round the walls (which enclose two-thirds or more of the inhabitants) in less than two hours. The number of people crowded into a given area in China is not so large as in the cities of Europe and America—for, though the streets are much narrower, the houses are much lower, seldom more than a story and a half, and without cellars. In these low houses (most of which are shops with lofts overhead for families) it is impossible to stow away a quarter of the number often found, from cellar to garret, in the lofty houses of our cities.

AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE.—In relation to agriculture, Governor Bigler's message contains the following:

The products of the year 1854 are generally believed to be amply sufficient for the supply of the home market. I have no data before me, upon which to base an estimate of the amount of corn and oats produced. Of wheat not less than three millions of bushels have been raised, and more than four million of bushels of barley. Of potatoes, more than will suffice for home consumption have been produced; such is also the case as regards vegetables of all kinds, the yield during the year having been unusually large.

In the southern counties, the grape and pear crops have been exceedingly abundant, and other fruits extensively and profitably cultivated. I am also assured that extensive preparations are there being made for the manufacture of wine of various qualities and flavor.

In fifteen counties, being less than one half of the State, the beef cattle number three hundred and twenty thousand, four hundred and seven, (320,407.)

The number which arrived within the last year by the overland route, is as follows:

Through Noble's Pass, twenty-four thousand and twenty, (24,020); Beckwith's, ten thousand one hundred and fifty-one, (10,151); Gila route, nine thousand and seventy-five, (9,075); Sobera Pass, five thousand one hundred and six, (5,106); Carson River route, twelve thousand nine hundred and ten, (12,910); whole number, sixty-one thousand, four hundred and sixty-two, (61,462).

ORLEANS HOTEL, SACRAMENTO.—This large and fine Hotel at the capital is now full to overflowing. The proprietors, Messrs. Hardenburg & Corse, are ever attentive to the wants of their patrons, and by the appearance of pleasure in those we meet there, there can be no doubt they are "at home," and fare well too. The restaurant connected with the Hotel is A No. 1; a poor appetite will surely be tempted to eat, and a good one is sure to be satisfied! A spacious reading room, with papers from all sections of the State, affords interest to the patrons of this hotel. A large, pleasant, and handsome billiard room attached, affords recreation. Birch's famous and successful line of coaches makes its principal office at this Hotel, affording great convenience to the public. The "Orleans" is the grand centre, we may say the "exchange," where "men most do congregate," and such hotels, conducted with the energy of the Orleans under its present proprietors, are of public benefit.

J. O. DUNCAN.—Every generous mind will rejoice to see clouds break away from the horizon of a fellow being's existence, and to rejoice in the prosperity of his brother man. Men should ever strive to build up—not pull down—and when they thus act, confidence will be restored and prosperity shine upon our land. We do rejoice to know that "Duncan's Museum" is again to be opened, and its enterprising proprietor on the way to prosperity and again in good health.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

THE annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

We shall also add other names which were kindly tendered, and shall be heartily grateful for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either graze our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACONDRAY, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANGUS FRICKSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD, "
H. CHANNING BEALS,
TILDEN & LITTLE,
DAVIS & CO.,
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
SIM & CO.,
W. S. CHRYSLER & CO.,
S. H. MEERER.

Varieties.

[From the Telegraph.]

WRITTEN FOR A YOUNG LADY.

O tell me not of faithful hearts,
That ever bent so kind and true,
The constant bliss that love imparts,
The buoyant hopes forever new.
O tell me not of days gone by,
When all my thoughts were not my own,
But let their memory ever fly,
As all my happiness has flown.
Speak not the name that once to me,
Was dearer than all other names,
For now it only grief can be,
And thus my injured heart inflames.
O tell me then, where is the balm,
To soothe this troubled heart of mine,
The peaceful fountain which can calm,
And quell these thoughts that would repine.
'Tis not among the mortal things
That dazzle in the giddy dance,
Nor can the dulcet strains of song,
The joys of one short hour enhance.
'Tis not where fabled gayest plumes,
Adorn the beautiful and fair,
For even there the heart assumes
The happiness it does not wear.
But reason is the shield of might,
That can these burning thoughts subdue,
Reason the never failing light,
To work the way we should pursue.
Then let my thoughts be firmly placed,
On useful and substantial things,
Till every passion is effaced,
That poison to my bosom brings.

"BIMELECH," said Mr. Slow, solemnly extending his arm like a pump handle, "you are now old enough to understand the words of wisdom—being eleven and a half, in other words half past eleven—and I wish to advise you never to interfere with nobody, nor to interfere with nothing that don't belong to you. Shut yourself up like a good eagle in your pocket book, and don't get spent in too much concerns for others. If people are inclined to go to ruin, let 'em go if they're a mind to—what business is it of your'n? Let 'em fight it out. Why should you risk your precious head in trying to save theirs? When you trade allers look to your side of the bargain and leave the one you are trading with to look after his. If he gets bit 'taint your fault. Take keer of number one is scripiter, the real golden rule, and he that acts unto it can never die poor. Never have anything to do with sympathy. Sympathy doesn't pay. 'Taint worth one per cent. But if you must be sympathetic because its popular, be sure before you begin that it ain't agoin to cost you anything, and then praps 'twill do to invest in it. Nobody never lost anything by not being generous, so lay by for yourself what folks expect you to give to poor people and other vagabonds, and when you are old 'twill not depart from you. You will have something to count on to make you happy, pay your doctor's bills, confound a hospital, and buy a grave stone full of exalted virtues. Be careful, Bimelech; allers look arter the main chance and beware of sympathy."—Boston Post.

AFTER A WEDDING.—"I like to tek weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from a neighboring church, where one had been celebrated, and hung up her shawl, and replaced the black bonnet in the long-preserved band-box. "I like to see young people come together with the promise to love, cherish and nourish each other. But it is a solemn thing, is matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the pasture comes into the chancery, with a surplus on and goes through with the ceremony of making 'om man and wife. I declare I shall never forget how I felt when I had the nuptial ring put upon my finger, when Paul said, 'with my goods I thee endow.' He kept a dry-goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me all there was in it. I was young and simple, and did not know till arterwards that it only meant one calico gown in a year. It is a lovely sight to see the young people plighting their troth, and coming up to consume their vows."

AN HONEST PRAYER.—A chaplain of the Indiana Legislature, a man with a right appreciation of what is meek and meekly, whether in high station or low, thus prayed at a recent opening session of his charge: "And, O Lord have mercy on our legislators. Be with them and bless them, even if they know thee not. Spare their lives and teach them to glorify thy name. Hasten them to their homes where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation. Save the good people of the State from the disgrace which must follow if the same should come here to make laws. Hear us, Lord, and grant our prayer.—Amen.

We had rather do anything than acknowledge the merit of another, if we can help it. We cannot bear a superior or an equal. Hence ridicule is sure to prevail over truth, for the malice of mankind, thrown into the scale, gives the casting weight.—Hazlitt.

A DUTCHMAN related a misfortune in the following manner: "Hans, he bit himself with a rattlesnake, and was sick into his bed for six weeks in the month of August, and his cry was 'vater! vater!' and he could eat nothing till he could stand upon his elbow and eat a little tea."

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1854.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Quince, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.
17-1

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento City.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, a fine collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,
as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscribers will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruit, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.
10

To Fruit Growers in California.
HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Peaches; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—
100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Quince and Quince stocks, dwarf and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 30 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;
Also, Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberry, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equaled for size and productiveness.
Also, 100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots.
An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale. Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.
Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.
Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
8

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Plums, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what are advertised. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees are offered this season:
Peach Trees, 41 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do
Shrubberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Orange Orange, }
In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. D. L. LANE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.
Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
81st L. PREVOST & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the following Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbena, flowering do, Arbutus, Azalea, Oleander, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(3-30) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of one size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifty Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above are guaranteed in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Quince, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BRARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and Col. Form streets, will be promptly attended to.
18 6m

20,000 Fruit Trees.
COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach. These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.
Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.
Apple Trees, from three to six feet \$1.25
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Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.
GEO. W. LE VALLEY,
P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

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Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



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(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
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We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month to ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.
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Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
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BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
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A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.
Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.
J. T. HESTON has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders at almost any amount.
For particulars address—
J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

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WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
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For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Hawthorn & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
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All orders left at the West Clear House will be promptly attended to.
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1855.

NO. 3.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA.

WE place before our readers the following letter from Col. P. B. READING, of Cottonwood, upon the culture of cotton. It has appeared in some of our journals, and was addressed to Judge Heydenfeldt. The arguments are forcible and lucid and cannot but carry conviction to the mind of the reader, of the ultimate success of this great staple production of this State.

Col. Reading is so well and favorably known, and his influence in favor of everything that tends to advance the interests of the State, so well understood, that his statements will carry weight wherever and whenever presented. We trust they will not only turn the attention of the cultivators of the soil to the importance of the subject treated, but also cause our legislators to consider how and in what manner they can so legislate as to give encouragement to, and assist forward to a speedy introduction of, this and other new and important products into the State. We trust the public will hear often from Col. R. and other public spirited men, upon such subjects as may be presented from time to time.

We also append a letter from Judge Heydenfeldt, to the editors of the Sacramento Union, in which Judge H. refers to the "sample of cotton which has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of the State," and to this we also refer with pleasure.

BENICIA, January 10th, 1855.

Messrs. Editor: I enclose you for publication a letter from Col. P. B. Reading, containing an account of his experiments in raising cotton. The sample of the raw material which accompanied the letter, I have, through the permission of General Deuver, deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, for the inspection of those who are interested in the progress of our agriculture.

I will add, for the information of those unacquainted with cotton planting, that one hand, besides raising an annual supply of provisions, can easily cultivate ten acres in cotton. This would give a crop of four thousand pounds, which at the average price of ten cents, would pay \$400 to the hand, which is above the average of the uplands of the South. In the lower latitudes of our State, I have no doubt that this production would be nearly doubled. Considering how far north this experiment was made, its success is surprising, and I think the results of the future, will stamp Col. Reading as one of the truest benefactors.

Respectfully,

S. HEYDENFELDT.

COTTONWOOD, Shasta County, Dec. 1st, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Aware of the interest you take in the development of the agricultural resources of our State, I embrace the opportunity of presenting you with a specimen of cotton raised by me on my ranch in the Upper Sacramento Valley, Shasta county, lat. 40, 22, 23. It is the product of the common black seed of Mississippi. I have

cultivated the plant successfully for the past three years. The two preceding crops were irrigated, the last was not, and I have found but little difference in favor of the former.

I planted in the alluvial soil of the Sacramento River, generally about the 10th of April. From the 1st to the 15th of August, the bolls commenced opening, and continued until after the frost.

On examining the staple, you will find it in texture finer and more silky than the upland cotton of Mississippi and Alabama, equally as strong, but somewhat shorter. It should be taken into consideration, however, that the same kind of seed has been cultivated on the same soil for three successive years. This, you are aware, tends to deteriorate the plant. Cotton planters prefer to change the seed every second year.

From my experience in three years cultivation, the plant will, I believe, under ordinary culture, produce about 400 lbs. of clean or ginned cotton to the acre, which is equal to the uplands of the Southern Atlantic States.

You will bear in mind the latitude of my ranch, being nearly within one and a half degrees of the Oregon line.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. B. READING.

To Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are certain principles which apply to the feeding of all animals, which we will briefly notice.

1. The breed is of great importance. A well bred animal not only affords less waste, but has the meat in the right places, the fiber is tender and juicy, and the fat is put on just where it is wanted. Compare the hind leg of a full-blooded Durham ox, and a common one. The bone at the base of the tail extends much further in the former, affording more room for flesh, and the thigh swells out of convex or circular shape; while in the common ox it falls in, dishing and hollow. Now the "round" is the most valuable cut, and is only found in perfection in high-bred stock. The same is the case over the whole body. So well do eastern butchers understand this that their prices are regulated by the breed, even where two animals are equally fat. They know that in a Durham or Hereford ox, not only will there be less offal in proportion to weight, but the greatest quantity of meat will be where it brings the highest price when retailed, and will be of a richer flavor, and more tender fiber. The same is the case with hogs. A large hog may chance to make more meat on a given quantity of food than a small one, but the meat of the first will be coarse and tasteless compared with the other; and in the east, flavor and tenderness, greatly regulate prices. Consequently, moderate sized, short-legged, small-headed hogs, always, in the long run, beat large breeds out of favor. In preparing for a market, "fashion and taste" must be as much considered by the farmer as by the tailor. This one fact is at present revolutionizing the English breed of sheep. The aristocracy always paid high for small Scotch and Welsh mutton; but the great consumers, the mechanics, preferred large fat joints. The taste is now changed. In Manchester, and other such cities, these large joints have become unsaleable; and all the efforts of the breeder are now turned towards small breeds maturing early, with comparatively little fat. According to late writers, the large Leicester and Cotswolds are going quite out of fashion. When we give \$3,000 for a Durham bull, it is not that his progeny are "intrinsically" more valuable to that amount, but the increased value and the fashion together, make up the difference. And it is thus, that while Durhams and Herefords are preferred for ships and packing, Devons are high in repute for private families. The joints are smaller, but the meat has a peculiar richness, probably found in no other kind of stock; and the proportionate waste is said to be less than any other breed. Thus in the London market, the Scotch Kyloes, and then the Devons, (the former even smaller than the latter) bring the highest price, because preferred by the aristocracy. So in Dublin, spayed heifers are sought for. But the breed also regulates the profit. There is nothing more certain than that one kind of animal will fatten to a given point on much less food than another, and as fattening our stock is only another mode of selling our grain and grass, those animals are to be preferred which come to maturity soonest, and fatten on the least food. The difference in hogs is very great and important. While some breeds must be fed two, or even three winters, others are full grown and fattened, at ten months old; and the difference in profit is enormous. We cannot go into particulars, but the following rules may be considered as applying to all: An animal may be expected to fatten

easily when it has fine bone, and fine soft elastic skin, with thin or silky hair; the head and legs short, the "barrel" large, but chest and lungs small; and when it is quiet, sleepy, and easy in temper. An unquiet, restless, quick-tempered animal, is generally a bad feeder, and unprofitable.

2. Much depends in fattening on outward and mechanical management. Fat is carbon, or the coal which supplies the body with heat. If we are exposed to cold, it is burnt up in our lungs, as fast as it is deposited by the blood; but if we are kept warm, by shelter or clothing, it is deposited throughout the body, as a supply on hand when needed. Warm stables and pens are a great assistance in fattening, and should never be neglected. So also quiet and peacefulness are important. Every excited action consumes some part of the body which has to be supplied by the food, and detracts from the fat. In the climate of Michigan, warm stables, regular feeding at fixed hours, and kind treatment, with perfect cleanliness, save many a bushel of grain. Animals fed at irregular times are always uneasy and fretting.

3. Ground and cooked food, fatten much more profitably than raw food. Mr. Ellsworth found that hogs made as much flesh on one pound of corn ground and boiled to mush, as on two pounds raw unground corn; though the first did not fatten quite as rapidly, as they could not consume as much food in the twenty-four hours. By grinding and smoking, ten hogs will each gain 100 lbs. in weight, on the same food that five would do if it were raw.

4. A change of food helps in fattening. Thus an ox fed entirely on corn and hay, will not fatten as fast, or well, as one which has roots, pumpkins, ground oats or buckwheat, &c., fed to it at regular periods. The latter may contain intrinsically less nourishing matter than the corn, but the change produces some unknown effect on the stomach and system, that adds to the capability of depositing fat. The best feeders change the food very frequently, and find that they make a decided profit by so doing. Salt should be given with every meal to cattle—say an ounce a day. It preserves the appetite and prevents torpor of the liver to which all fattening animals are subject. This torpor, or disease, is to a certain extent conducive to fat; but carried too far, the animal sinks under it.

5. In cattle the skin should be particularly attended to. A fat animal is in an unnatural state and consequently easily subject to disease. Taking no exercise, it has not its usual power of throwing off poisons out of the system; and if the skin is foul, the whole labor is thrown on the kidneys. It is found by experience that oxen, regularly enried and cleaned daily, fatten better and faster than when left to themselves; and if the legs are pasted with dung, as is too often the case, it seriously injures the animal.

6. Too much rich food is injurious. The stomach can only assimilate a certain quantity at once. Thus an ox will prosper better on 30 lbs. of corn and 30 lbs of cob ground together, daily, than on 40 lbs. of ground corn. These mixtures are also valuable and saving of cost for hogs when first put in the pen. If an animal loses its appetite, the food should at once be changed, and if possible, roots, pumpkins, or steamed hay, may be given.

7. Oxen will fatten better if the hay or stalks are cut for them, but care must be taken not to cut too short. An inch in length is about the right size for oxen, and half or three-quarters of an inch for horses.—*Farmer's Com.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

JOHN RAYNOLDS, in a communication to the Concord Farmer's Club, says—Agriculture, being the mother of the arts, and the chief reliance of civilized man for the means of subsistence, and its operations having been, in a great degree, dependent upon the application of muscular strength, it has naturally followed that man's inventive genius has been more or less engaged, during the last half century, in the improvement of machinery, and all the implements of farm husbandry.

In our country this spirit of improvement, this constant striving for something better, has perhaps been more apparent than in any other part of the world, and has been attended with better and happier results. One of the evidences of this is, that during the last year one hundred and fourteen patents have been granted for agricultural implements, twenty-seven of which were for harvesters, power reapers, mowers, &c.

Agricultural organizations and cattle shows, serve to awaken the attention of farmers to the necessity of employing all the aids which mechanical skill and invention can supply, and thereby increase the demand for that skill; and every aid which the latter can contribute to the success or prosperity of the farmer, is so much contributed to its own.

I believe it is now generally conceded, by most good farmers, that horse power and labor-saving machines may be introduced with advantage and profit. The farmer and agricultural implement maker are mutually bound together by the strongest ties of interest, and the same stimulus which promotes the advancement of the one, operates equally to the advantage of the other. It is this stimulus which has brought to so high a state of perfection the various kinds of machinery and implements now employed on the farm.

The plow is the most important implement used on the farm, and great improvements have been made in this article within a few years, especially in the draft, and in its adaptation to subsoiling. The double, or sod and subsoil plow, as it is called, I consider one of the best implements now in use, and I think that my farmer who has witnessed its operation, cannot but be convinced of its great utility and importance.

Another indispensable implement upon the farm, and one of great utility, is the harrow. This naturally follows the plow, and perhaps ranks the second in importance. There are many forms of this implement. Having occasion to purchase one recently for my own use, I have examined somewhat carefully their various merits, and have come to the conclusion that there are none in use better than the square and improved hinge harrows.

The roller I consider a very valuable article, especially on light soil. Among the advantages to be derived from its use, are, that on sowing down to grass, it smoothes the land by forcing sods and small stones into the soft ground, pulverizes the lumps of earth, and by pressing the light, loose soil around the seeds sowed, they will be more likely to germinate; by making the earth compact, also, at the surface, insects will be in a measure deprived of their shelter. Rollers are constructed of both wood and iron, and are made in from one to six sections. For common use, I should select one made of wood, with two sections of about two and a half feet each, and about three feet in diameter.

The horse rake, in its various forms has proved itself of great service. With a good mowing machine and a good horse-rake, it would seem that the laborious task of haying, might be converted into a pleasant amusement.

There are many other implements which have been recently introduced, and which promise to be valuable aids to the farmer. Among these are the reaper, horse-drill, horse-hoe, &c.

Valuable improvements have also been made in many of the smaller and more common implements, such as shovels, forks, hoes, &c. It is probably safe to say that double the amount of labor can be performed, in a given time, with such tools as we now have at command, than with those used in by-gone days.

The whole subject of farm implements, in all its various bearings upon the labors of the farm, is, or should be, one of much interest to every farmer. No farmer or mechanic can perform a good piece of work without good tools, therefore parsimony in this matter is bad economy.

In no way can a farmer contribute more to his pleasure, comfort, or success, than by a liberal and judicious expenditure for implements.—*N. E. Farmer.*

TO MAKE A COW GIVE DOWN MILK.

The inquiry in the American Agriculturist, "what will make a cow give down her milk?" reminded me of an incident in my own experience.

We have a fine cow, which goes by the name of Whitey, on account of her color. She gives a large quantity of milk, and of superior quality. Her only fault is, that she is rather too intelligent, and knows too well how to look out for her own interests. She is evidently in favor of bovine rights, and has no idea of submitting, against her judgment, to the control of man and woman. She can let down the bars of the pasture very nicely, if there are no precautions taken to prevent it; and if the fence is not "legal," she does not consider it worthy her regard. She understands the mysteries of latches and hooks; and, if she has a calf to look after, she knows very well how to retain a sufficient portion of her milk for its nourishment.

Bridget had been with us several weeks, and I had always given her particular instructions to treat the cow gently, and never strike her. One day she came to me, and said that Whitey would not give down her milk. She had tried for some time and could not get a "sup." I had known the cow so long, that I had learned if she was coaxed with a bucket of delicacies, she would for a time forget her calf, and not refuse to yield her milk.

"Take the milkmaid's hand; while in regular cadence Into the sounding pail the foaming streamlets descended." So I told Bridget if she would "slop" the cow

she would have no difficulty. She went out, and shortly after returned.

"How have you succeeded this time?" I inquired, expecting her to show a pail of foaming milk.

"Oh, ma'am," she answered, dolorously, "I stopped her all about the barn-yard, and could get nary a drop."

"Stopped her about the barn-yard? What does she mean?" I said to myself. I inquired into the matter, and found she had been "bating" the cow.

"Why did you do that?" I asked. "I have often told you never to strike her."

"But you said, ma'am, if I would stop her, she would give down her milk."

So poor Whitey had a beating, and Bridget had no milk, because I had used an expression which I had frequently heard, but which she entirely misunderstood. If I had told her to give the cow a "mash," she would probably have known what I meant.

After suitable explanations, Bridget tried a third time, and with much better success. She prepared some food which the cow liked, and as Mooly was not slapped, she stood still, and gave down her milk. Bridget wisely concluding that the way a cow's heart, as to a child's, is through the mouth.—*American Agriculturist.*

BEST VEGETABLE FOR MILK COWS.—A correspondent of the Northern Farmer, says: "The vegetable which I wish to recommend as the best, all things considered, for milk cows in winter, is white flat turnips. Some perhaps, will object to the turnip, because it will affect the taste of the milk and butter. So it does if fed raw; this can be avoided by boiling. For each cow boil half a bushel of turnips soft; while hot, add five or six quarts of shorts, which will swell and you will get the full worth of it. A mess like this fed to a cow once a day, will produce more milk of a good quality, than any other feed at the same cost. Turnips fed in this way do not taint either the milk or butter. One thing in favor of turnips as feed for cows is, they can be sown in August, or as late as the first of September. I sowed some as late as September last year, which were very fine. Turnips are also very profitable feed for pigs, when boiled in the same way as for cows."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending to a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

With this issue we publish THREE THOUSAND COPIES, and trust the FARMER will find a welcome reception. Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under the proper head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the reduction in price of our journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Bookellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who wish to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a rearer can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the Messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit, Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully all the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1855.

Reader!

Do you feel an interest in the permanency of California? Do you desire to see an increase of population—more families coming to our shores—more houses built—more farms cultivated—more manufactories and workshops reared? Do you wish to see the mechanic, merchant, and farmer, cheerful, contented and prosperous? Do you wish to see churches and schools established, and the whole population under an influence that speaks only for good?

If you wish all this, then you must take measures to effect it, and the first step is, to enlighten the people in the old States as to the real condition, prospects, resources and capabilities, of California.

When the people of the old States are correctly informed upon these matters, then we shall have an increase of population and of the right kind too. We shall have eastern families, and the most intelligent—we shall have more "homes" built—more farms cultivated—and better too. We shall have our manufactories, workshops, and warehouses—and they will be made prosperous. The increase of families, will demand churches, schools, lyceums, and lecture rooms, and these in turn will enlighten and make our people prosperous and happy.

But reader, you ask, how shall this be done? We answer as before, by conveying the true kind of knowledge to those we desire shall come here. This can be easily done by our citizens feeling and evincing a true interest in the welfare and permanent prosperity of California. By a constant correspondence abroad, revealing to the distant friend or friends all that shall tend to show our condition and prospects. Show them the immense advantages possessed by our State over every other in her mineral and agricultural resources. Tell them of the salubrity of our climate and our productions—of our contiguity to China and Japan, and the islands of the sea, from whence the wealth of so many merchant princes have been derived. Above all fail not to tell them of our climate—a more beautiful and healthy one, the sun shines not upon.

Should the reader of these lines find no time to write these and kindred descriptions, we humbly suggest that an easy and safe way is now placed before him, by which they can send all these facts and many more, to their friends in any State of the Union. It is simply by sending to each friend a copy of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," by each steamer. It ever has been and ever will be, our aim to present these important facts in all their forms from week to week, so that our journal shall not only prove an interesting family visitor wherever found, but also a true exponent of the truest and best interests of our State, the home interests of California. We therefore ask all who desire to spread such information, to use their influence to extend the circulation of this one sheet, so that these truths may become widely known.

California vs. New York Grain Market.

THAT one may form a true estimate of the value of grain in California, or the price it will soon command, the value in the eastern markets should serve as some guide.

For this purpose we place before our readers the simple data per last steamer from the east, of the price of wheat and flour of the best quality, in the New York market,—best Geesec white wheat, \$2.45 per bushel. Allowing the bushel to weigh 60 lbs., it is over four cents per pound. Best brands of flour, \$11.25 and \$12.00.

This is the present price there, and with the market firm and largely increasing exports to foreign markets, can it reasonably be expected that flour will be sent to California from the east?

The present advance in grains in California is a real and immediate benefit to the producer, and a permanent gain to the State. It keeps our money at home instead of going abroad, and thereby adds so much to the wealth of our State. We consider the true policy of the farmer and grain grower to be, to hold their produce themselves if possible. The signs indicate a further advance before long. We do not need foreign flour and wheat. Let us use our own products, and keep our money at home. The higher the prices we pay for our own products—the better; for, as the farmer—the producer—prosper, so will all other interests thrive and prosper. These are our sentiments, because it is a well known fact that when the farmer receives high prices for his products, he is in return,

liberal in his expenditures. His homestead is then improved. The house is added to or in some way remodelled. His fences renewed—carriages and improved agricultural implements bought—and luxuries indulged in—all of which expenditures go directly to aid and give impulse to the mechanical and commercial community, through whose hands it is again passed into the pockets of the other branches of industry. Thus are we one and all benefited by the high prices obtained by the farmer for his crops.

We wish our citizens generally, would regard the interests of agriculture with a more enlarged view, and not consider it an isolated interest, for it is not; but is rather one so closely allied with the interests of all as to seriously affect all.

Farmers! think of this—when you think more highly of your calling, and give to it that dignity and importance to which it is entitled, then, and not until then, will others be led to a proper estimate of its character.

Artesian Wells.

"DEEP ARTESIAN WELL.—George H. Beach, Esq., of Marysville, has dug a well 210 feet without striking water. He was about abandoning the experiment, but the citizens there propose to raise \$1,000 more to continue it until water is obtained. We hope they will not let such an enterprise fail for the want of a little money, as if water is reached and flows in sufficient quantities, the city and each of its inhabitants will be benefited twenty times the cost of the well."

We clip the above from one of our exchanges, and, ever feeling a deep interest in all that appertains to this subject, we have made some inquiry, and learn that there is a prospect of finding water. The party that commenced the well, Messrs. Smith & Van Dyne, bored some 100 feet, and were then superseded by other parties, who, it seems, have also abandoned it for a time. This is to be regretted, for such efforts should never cease. Perseverance is the word, for the water is below. It is always best, however, for those who begin, to continue the work, and we hope Messrs. Smith and Van Dyne will be called upon to take up the work again and finish it, for these gentlemen are much esteemed and well qualified for the work, having been very successful in securing good wells for a large number of persons in various portions of our State.

Marysville will, we trust, soon boast of having as fine wells as San Jose, and we know the citizens are ever ready for public enterprise that shall benefit the mass of the people, and what enterprise more worthy than that which shall give them "pure water."

Yuba county has done much to show her capabilities and resources in horticulture and floriculture; and with "artesian wells" she will become a perfect garden. That Marysville will rapidly improve in the beautiful science of floriculture, we feel assured, for we learn with much pleasure that the ladies have taken the matter in hand, and are determined that every cottage home shall have its garden, thus using their influence to make their homes more beautiful. This is as it should be, for too long have dwellings of California looked desolate without a garden, and thousands of neat and pretty cottages, with a very little care and expense, can be made to become not only beautiful, but more valuable; and if the ladies take the matter in hand, the work will surely be done.

Tea in Ohio.

We copy the following from our exchanges and make the inquiry of our own readers—If Tea can be cultivated successfully in Ohio, why can it not be cultivated in California? The soil and climate, the atmosphere, seasons, temperature—all are much more congenial and favorable than Ohio, and we suggest to our readers to ask themselves and neighbors the question we propound. We wait a reply.

"The horticulturists of Southern Ohio, are among the most enterprising and successful in the country. They have brought the grape to a perfection no where else equalled. Their wines, 'Sparkling Catawba,' &c., are widely exported. The culture of tea has attracted attention. It is stated in the Cincinnati Columbian, that a number of Chinese are now engaged in that pursuit, in the neighborhood of that city."

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Co., has petitioned the council of that city for the right of running cars by steam through the city to the levee; also, for an exemption from taxation on such property as they may own within the limits of the city. The Union learns that the grading, filling, &c., from Sacramento to Negro Bar, have all been sub-contracted by the original contractors, and that the parties are only awaiting orders from the directors to begin operations. The latter will probably not move until the city council acts upon their petition.

[For the California Farmer.]

PROTECTION OF GAME AND STOCK.

SAN MIGUEL RANCHO, Jan. 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—Upon mature consideration and calculation, I am constrained to stick to my former figures, and would sooner double them than take one head therefrom.

I recollect, about six or seven years ago, when I was doing only a small business at farming and unable to protect my stock. I was robbed yearly of some 600 head of pigs and chickens, and I never thought that there were more than six coyotes concerned in the robbery. At that rate 100 head per year, was devoured by each animal, and a scant supply it was too.

I am informed by one of our frontier rancheros, that he has known 15 cows destroyed by one grizzly bear. What the number of smaller delicacies devoured by his bearship to fill up his year supply was, was not known. Bruin was afterwards killed, and eight inches of clear fat was cut from his ribs, proving conclusively that he had lived on the "fat of the land." Some of the large rancheros have from 500 to 700 head of calves alone, destroyed yearly. It may be asked, why do they not kill off the wild animals from their farms? Should they make such an attempt, their efforts would meet with about as much success as would a traveler encamped on the banks of the Sacramento in the month of August, in an attempt to exterminate the mosquitoes. Should they succeed in killing thousands even, their places would be speedily supplied by new recruits from the mountains and valleys.

If we value pigs, lambs, chickens, rabbits and hares worth only one dollar each—colts and calves, four dollars each—elk, deer and antelope, two dollars each, and of each an equal quantity, the average value of each animal at the time is was slain, would be near two dollars, and the sum of \$5,840,000 would be the actual value of one year's supply of meat for the wild animals. By destroying these wild animals we should add at least two thirds of this amount to the taxable property of our State the first year. The second year's revenue would be the same, with the increase of the animals saved from the first added—the colt with the year's growth, would be worth twenty dollars; the calf ten; the pig with its increase, five; the lamb, elk, deer, and antelope, five each; the chicken, rabbit and hare, with their increase, two each; making an average value of each head to be six dollars one year after their preservation from the jaws of the destroyer. The second year would present an increase of wealth to the State of \$17,520,000 saved the first year with the second year's increase thereon, and \$5,840,000 saved from destruction the second year, making the sum added to the wealth of the State at the end of the second year \$23,660,000, and \$40,880,000 would include the first year with two years increase thereon—\$23,660,000 would be the savings from the second year with one year's increase, and \$5,840,000 saved the third year, summing up \$70,380,000 added to wealth of the State at the end of the third year, by the destruction of the wild animals.

A few more years at these rates, and none will deny the ability of California to supply not only herself, but Oregon, and some of the eastern States if necessary, with beef, instead of importing, as she now does, 100,000 head of the various kinds of stock yearly at an average cost of \$30 per head, making \$3,000,000 at least paid by her citizens for stock which can be raised here at less expense than in any other quarter of the world with which I have become acquainted, provided the wild animals are destroyed.

Our Legislature has wisely passed laws to prevent man from killing game at certain seasons, but unwisely left the wild animals, who destroy ten times the quantity that man would, to help themselves undisturbed. Laws are justly passed to prevent man from stealing and robbing, and yet the wild beasts are permitted to enter my enclosure and destroy my horses, cattle, sheep, hogs &c., with impunity. Laws are enacted to prevent man killing his brother man, but none are passed to protect our lives and property from wild animals. The cases are of frequent occurrence where our citizens have fallen victims to these wild and savage beasts. A Mr. Torrey was killed by them on the San Joaquin. In the Santa Cruz Mountains and other sections of the State have our citizens been attacked and killed by them, while "assaults with intent to kill," are of almost daily occurrence, yet in no instance has any of our county sheriffs ordered out a "posse" to arrest the murderers; neither has the governor offered a reward for their apprehension. I do not suppose Gen. Estell has even one of these precious rogues confined at Corte Madera, notwithstanding

their numerous murders and crimes. No, they are not men, but animals, and consequently are not amenable to our criminal or civil laws.

I thought of saying much more upon this important subject, but not wishing to intrude myself too much upon your valuable space with the discussion of one subject, I will leave it to work out its own salvation in the hands of others.

Your fellow laborer in the cause of agriculture,
JOHN M. HORNER.

An Indian Mummy.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: During my recent geological explorations in Washington Territory, I visited an Indian graveyard, on the claim of Capt. Russell, Shoalwater Bay, where my attention was called to the body of an Indian in an extraordinary state of preservation. It was enclosed in a small covered canoe, inside a larger one; the outside canoe in a state of decay, showing the great length of time that had elapsed since its burial.

It was very evident that the body had not been disturbed since its interment.

Full reliance may be placed in any statement Capt. Russell may make on the subject.

Respectfully,
JOHN EVANS,
U. S. Geologist.

At the invitation of Capt. Russell, we have examined the body of the Indian he has brought from Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory, and have full confidence in the veracity of his statements. The remarkable preservation of the specimen renders it an object of great interest and value, as it illustrates far more impressively to the mind than any written description the great veneration of the Indians for their dead, and gives a singular insight into the habits and religion of a tribe now lost.

The mode of preservation is unknown. No traces of any embalming material were found, and the viscera exist, though in a shrunken state, in their natural situations. Last change of climate, introduction of larvae, or other accident, should occasion decomposition, we recommended Capt. Russell to cover the body with an arsenical preparation and apply a coat of copal varnish, which has been done without materially altering the original aspect of the specimen. The materials which lined the canoe have been removed to dry them and replaced as nearly as possible in their original layers. Among them were found remains of two skeletons, one being of a child, the other of a youth; some bits of bone, said to be Indian money, and a roll of leather marked with the holes of stitches and metal buttons.

The body has been replaced as nearly as possible as it was first discovered.

ARTHUR B. STOUT, M. D.
HENRY M. GRAY, M. D.
CHAS. W. BRINCK, M. D.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

MR. WARREN: Dear Sir—I have read the paper signed by Doctors Stout and Gray, and likewise seen the Indian mummy referred to in their statement. I consider it an object of great curiosity, and well worthy of the most careful preservation, inasmuch as the encroachments of our christian civilization will soon change the habits of the aborigines of this portion of the American continent, and their ancient arts and manners and religious rites be obliterated.

The habits of preserving remarkable persons, in the aboriginal tribes of the N. W. Coast, have been long known, but perhaps no specimen of their mummies has before been presented to civilized communities. It is possible the preservation may be effected by the simple process of desiccation, or exposure to smoke after great emaciation of the body. But the human body will often be preserved in a similar way to this mummy by long exposure to dry winds—and as there is no appearance visible of any especial art having been applied to preserve the body, it may have been the result of accidental circumstances. However it may have been effected, the body is an object of great interest in several points of view, and should be preserved as a scientific curiosity in an ethnological point in particular.

I would say more on this subject if I had time, and I beg you to excuse these very hasty and undigested remarks. I was sorry that I could not accept your invitation to be present at the opening of the body, but I was highly gratified at the examination of its exterior aspects. I hope the high-minded gentlemen of the Legislature will make appropriations to found an Academy of Science, to encourage the intellectual progress of this State—and attached to it make ample provisions of fire-proof rooms for the preservation of all such objects as these, that they—together with all fossil remains found on this slope

of the American continent—may be garnered up for the instruction and benefit of posterity. This ought to be done very early in the history of this Commonwealth, and no time would be more suitable to begin the work than during the present Legislature. Very respectfully,

Yours,
C. F. WINSTON.

San Francisco, Jan. 13, 1855.

Commerce of Shoalwater Bay.

THE annexed statement has been carefully prepared by Capt. Russell, of Shoalwater Bay, at the request of Government. It shows the importance and value of the trade that is springing up in that quarter and finding its way into our ports; this is but the beginning. Capt. Russell is one of our early and most enterprising shipmasters, and his energy, perseverance, and trials among the Indian tribes in that quarter, would form a romantic history. He has accomplished much, as will hereafter be shown:

COMMERCE OF SHOALWATER BAY FOR THE YEARS 1850-'51-'52-'53 AND '54.

Date.	Name and Captain.	Tons.	Cargo and value.
1850.	Schr. Spafford, Jenkins	180.	mistaken for Colum. river.
Dec'r.	Bark Oulline	330.	"
"	Schr. Ann Sophia, Little	80.	oysters 1400 bush. \$8,400
"	Sch. Two Brothers, Hulsstad	100.	oysters 1400 bushels 8,400
			\$16,800
1851.	Jan'y. Brig Quadratus, Means	200.	mistaken for Colum. river
March	Schr. Tarleton, Morgan	80.	oysters 1400 bushels 8,400
April.	Schr. Columbin, Phillips	130.	oysters 1000 bushels 6,000
"	Schr. Iowa, Lane	80.	oysters 1400 bush. 8,400
Dec'r.	Schr. Robert Bruce, Terry	130.	oysters 1400 bush. 8,400
Oct'r.	Schr. Sea Serpent, Miller	80.	oysters 1400 bushels 8,400
			Total value, 1851... \$78,800

1852.	Feb. to Sep.	Schr Sea Serpent, Miller (7 trips)	560.	oysters 5630 bush.	\$45,160
April and June.	"	Schr Rialto, Beard (3 trips)	330.	oysters 3500 bush.	21,000
"	"	Schr Tarleton, Morgan	80.	oysters 1400 bush.	8,400
"	"	Schr Pomona, Turry	80.	oysters 1400 bush.	8,400
Aug. 27.	Brig Sophia, Bond	150.	oysters 15000 feet...	1,500	
Sep. 10.	U. S. Steamer Albatross, Alden	500.	oysters 5000 feet...	1,000	
Nov. 14.	Brig Oriental, Hill	200.	oysters 5000 feet...	1,000	
March to August.	"	Schr Loo Choo, Nelson (6 trips)	450.	oysters 8325 bush.	49,950

1853.	Schr. Maryland, Davis (6 trips)	560.	oysters 11400 bush. \$84,000
"	"	"	"
"	Schr. Power, — (3 trips)	310.	oysters 2500 bush. 15,000
"	Schr. Sophia, West	80.	oysters 1000 bush. 8,400
Mar. 15.	Brig McCreary, Saywood	200.	oysters 10000 feet... 10,000
Jan. 29.	Bark Samus, Cowell	200.	oysters 12000 feet... 6,000
June 10.	Bark Sophia, Sears	200.	oysters 15000 feet... 7,500
"	"	"	"
Aug. 8.	Bark Pulos, Shultz	300.	oysters 12000 feet... 6,000
Sep. 18.	do do	200.	oysters 12000 feet... 6,000
"	Brig Potomac, Sloan	200.	oysters 12000 feet... 6,000
"	Arkum, Atkins	200.	oysters 12000 feet... 6,000
"	Brig Pulos, Shultz	300.	wrecked at mouth of Bay.
			Total value of exports, 1853... \$145,500

1854.	Schr. Empire, Davis (7 trips)	560.	oysters 10900 bush. \$84,000
"	Schr. Maryland, (3 trips)	540.	oysters 10700 bush. 84,000
"	Schr. Maryand, (3 trips)	540.	oysters 10700 bush. 84,000
May 5.	Bark W. G. Lewis, Giles	300.	oysters 15000 feet... 7,500
"	"	"	"
Oct. 21.	Schr. A. R. Whiting, Blair	180.	in distress
Dec. 6.	Schr. Ann G. Doyle, Allen	65.	oysters 1700 bush. 10,200
			\$171,550

* This vessel lay 15 days off the mouth of the river, waiting for a pilot—last topped in a gale and was piloted in by the schooner Enterprise.

Combination Again.

WE have often spoken of combinations and their influences, and have seen them beneficial to a people, and have seen them otherwise. We now have upon our mind a new and useful combination—one that, as far as it has developed itself, has most generally proved useful, and is highly approved of by our entire community. We allude to the Sacramento Stage Company, under the control of their able and efficient president and manager, Jas. Birch, Esq. The whole operations of this company have been completely successful from the beginning. Although having control of many extensive routes—absolute power, as it were—that power was most wisely used, not to "make a pile" to-day, and lose it to-morrow; but with a wise foresight, a looking to the future, this company met the wants of the public, sought to win their approbation and confidence by a generous and liberal course, and, instead of advancing the price, they reduced it, and by such means they have won golden opinions, made sure the confidence of all, completely remedied all fear of opposition, and secured for years a control that in itself is a princely fortune.

It is gratifying to recall such instances of wise policy, and it is but just that praise should be bestowed where it belongs—to the able president of the company, Jas. Birch, Esq., this honor belongs, under whose wise policy this company has made sure of success to themselves, and credit and reputation to all concerned—their company and the public.

THE "ORIENTAL."—We have received the first numbers of the "Oriental," a Chinese journal, edited by Rev. Wm. Speer, and published by Whitton, Towne & Co. in the English and Chinese languages.

We esteem this a valuable publication, useful alike to our citizens, to the State and to science, history and truth. It is just what is wanted to enlighten the public mind upon many subjects connected with this interesting nation, and there could not be found a period of time so

appropriate as the present for such a paper, or a person so well qualified to conduct it as its present editor. Everything connected with it seems peculiarly providential and happy, and we trust a liberal community will duly appreciate and generously sustain it. We want light upon everything connected with the history, manners and customs of this mighty nation; and in our own sphere of action we know that the influence and interest of Agriculture will be greatly advanced by the knowledge we shall derive from this nation. We make the following extracts from this paper, of matter of much interest:

THE CHINESE TALLOW TREE.

A very curious and valuable, yet hardy plant, well known in China, and found along the whole coast, from Macao to Shanghai, is the *Kau-muh*, or tallow-tree, known to botanists as *Stillingia schifera*. It is one which may be grown probably with success in the climate of California. Frequent notices of it are found in the journal of Martini and other Jesuit missionaries, as well as in more modern works. The following account is compiled from a description by Dr. S. W. Williams in the Chinese Repository. To it we only add that the oil is sometimes also expressed, by means of two pieces of wool, brought together with great power by a lever to which a buffalo is attached.

The leaves of this specimen of the Euphorbiaceae family resemble in shape and contour those of the aspen or *populus tremula*, but are smaller, and without that expansion in the leaf-stalk so remarkable in that favorite tree. To those who are not acquainted with the aspen we may say that the leaves are rhomboidal, or like the diamond panes of glass in the cottager's window. They are of a pale and delicate green, and have two corners of the rhombus or diamond rounded off. There is something light and elegant about its aspect, whether it meets you in the diffusive form of a bush, or whether it rises to the height and consideration of a tree. The spikes of flowers, which terminate the branches, are thin and pliant, and remind us of the barren flowers in some of the anemoneous family, such for example as the poplar and the aspen. Being small and of greenish yellow, they do not attract the eye at first, but when looked at with a love for nature, there appears something extremely neat and interesting in their figure. Upon this spike the flowers are ranged in clusters, consisting of five, six, or more individuals. Each minute cluster is beset in a small involucre or ruff of about five leaves or sepals, and is adorned on each side with a little knob or kidney-shaped gland.

The fruit is a drupe, or nut, surrounded with a fleshy covering. This covering splits into three valves when the nuts are ripe, which turn back in the shape of rays, and expose the white nuts in their centre. The nuts have that additional vesture so noteworthy in the euphorbiaceae family, which in consistence and color resembles tallow, and burns freely when ignited, though held at a distance from the flame. The shell is hard and the nut oily, both of which kindle and burn with great readiness.

This beautiful as well as highly useful tree is one that vouches for the goodness of the Creator, who, while He drives around us the curtains of night, that the burden may be taken from our eyes, has afforded to inventive man various means to enlighten the gloom and cheer the melancholy of darkness.

The common way of obtaining the materials for this light is, to put the ripe nuts into water, which, in the process of boiling, melts the sebaceous part, but gives it up when cool in the form of a crust floating upon its surface. This is to be sure an easy method, and one, like many other Chinese methods, that does not require much art or chemical skill to conduct it.

Belgium Agricultural Society.

THE first National Agricultural Exhibition of the Central Society of Agriculture, was held in Brussels on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of September. The exhibition was much superior to any exhibition of cattle before held in Belgium. The competition for stock, was confined in Belgium; but for implements, to the world. We observe that an American plow received a commendation. Another year will, probably, witness a large display of American implements, as the demand for them for the Continent is on the increase.

The exhibition of 1854, took place in the centre of the city, in a building called St. Etablissement du Renard, well covered and lighted by numerous windows in the roof. The building is divided by walls and columns, into ten compartments, all in communication with one another. The length is about one hundred yards, and breadth eleven. All the articles except pigs, were exhibited in the compartments. The pigs alone were placed outside in the court before the building.

The inside and outside were decorated with flags, flowers, evergreens, &c. The city was at the same time celebrating the anniversary of the revolution which separated Belgium from Holland. The competition was opened for breeding cattle, horses, breeding sheep, pigs, poultry, rabbits, implements, and agricultural machinery.

20,000 francs (\$4,000) for the animals; and 3,000 francs (\$600) for the implement department, were offered in premiums. The competition was for the animals of the country alone; but for machinery it was open to any competitors from any country. The transport by rail in Belgium, was free of expense; and in order to encourage foreigners to exhibit implements, the same advantage and free entrance into Belgium, and a free return of machines to be exhibited, were offered to them.—*Jour. of N. Y. Ag. Soc.*

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

THE annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil, peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either grope our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy, in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACDONALD, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIA K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUPCHINSON, "
ANGUS FRIERSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD, "
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C. V. GILLESPIE, "
J. ROOF, "
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Horticultural Department.

Planting Trees.

As the season for transplanting trees now demands our attention, a few practical hints derived from experiment may not be without profit to the interested. The inquiry is frequently made by our friends, "How do you transplant a fruit tree to make it live? I cannot make half my fruit trees live."

In the first place, it is very easy to make a fruit tree live, if you understand how. Many persons imagine that there is but little difference between the planting of a tree and a stake; until they are taught by two or three lessons of disappointment. A case in point will show that knowledge is indispensable to success.

A farmer not more than thirty miles from the city of Boston, had an orchard of trees to plant, and wishing to have them live and thrive, employed or engaged the services of an experienced gardener to transplant his trees. The gardener prepared the soil, and set out on the first day ten trees only, (the trees were of large size for nursery trees,) out of one hundred and twenty-five which were to be planted. The owner of the trees was sadly disappointed, at nightfall, in finding "but ten trees out of the lot, set out," and more so at the price charged by the gardener (two dollars and fifty cents per day) for his work. Accordingly he discharged him, and concluded to set out the trees himself. Now mark the result.

Ten years afterwards, the same man was at work in the same orchard, when a gentleman riding past, stopped to examine the trees. After attentively looking at them for a few moments, he asked the owner why he did not plant the whole orchard at the time he planted this row of large and thrifty, full-bearing trees near the wall, which were large and vigorous, the others being small and spindling; observing, "had you planted your whole orchard at that time, you would have been much benefitted thereby." "These trees," said the owner, "were all planted at the same time; but I employed a competent gardener to plant out the ten that you admire, while the rest were put out by myself, because I thought him too slow, and charged too much; but if I had given him his price—yes, even doubled it, for ten days, I should have been greatly the gainer; for, of these ten trees, any one of them would have more than repaid the whole expense." The stranger smiled as he observed, "I am the gardener who set out those trees for you; and I thought you would learn, sooner or later, that it required more knowledge to set out an apple tree, and to have it grow, and bear well, than it did to plant a post; or, in other words, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

To set out, or transplant a fruit tree, with the expectation of having the same live and thrive, requires only a little care and a little knowledge; but that little constitutes the whole matter, and is all important.

The following method has been successfully pursued by myself for some considerable length of time, and I think, can be adhered to with a good degree of confidence, as to a favorable result.

First, the hole for a moderate sized tree, should be made of from three to five feet in diameter, and of sufficient depth to receive all the roots and rootlets, without cramping or bending the same; give them, as nearly as possible, their original position and inclination. It is better to deprive the tree of a portion of its roots, than to cramp or bend them. Place the tree in the same position in the hole that it occupied in the nursery, but not too deep. Many inexperienced persons lose their trees from too deep setting, and do not know the true reason. A tree should be set no deeper than when in its original position in the nursery. If any of the roots are bruised or broken, saw or cut them off smoothly with a sharp knife; balancing the tops by removing the largest shoots.

Use good food compost as a manure in setting out and fill in finely pulverized mold closely about the roots. To make sure there are no hollows around the roots, it is best to use the hand to induce the fine earth around the small fibrous roots, gently shaking the tree until it becomes quite firm of itself. Any neglect at this stage of transplanting is an error, which will be sure to be seen in the after-growth of the tree.

As a general thing, I have not used water in transplanting trees, and do not recommend its use, except when setting out quite a large tree; then I use water—say one pintful when the tree is partly set out, or the hole a little more than half filled up with earth. I wait until the water has dried in or become absorbed, before filling up, but never make a "mud pudding" by throwing in the earth immediately after the water. I have found, by experience, that too frequent watering applied to the surface tends to harden the earth, and proves injurious to the tree. In frosty locations, if you fear lifting of the tree, a small mound rising in the fall around the stem of the tree will remedy this evil. Remember to remove this earth in the spring.

In very wet, black soil, such as lands bordering upon meadows where there may be annual overflows of water, a quantity of stones placed upon the bottom of the holes before setting the trees will be beneficial, and often of much consequence to the future thrift of the tree. Again in very gravelly or rocky soil, it is best to dip out—say one or two cart loads of the earth, and remove it; filling its place with rich garden mold; and our word for it, you will be much benefitted thereby. True, there is some labor attending this operation; but you are planting a tree, perhaps, for future generations, the fruit of which you may never taste; but they who come after you will bless the

labors of your hands, while they regale themselves with the fruit of your industry.

By attending to the above general hints, you can ensure to yourself not only a pleasant shade tree, but a profitable bearer; and if so you will be of our mind (so far as fruit trees are concerned,) that when the tree is transplanted well, "it is done, if well done;" if not, why you will, soon find it out—*The Soil of the South.*

Cuttings of Fruit Trees.

CUTTINGS, says the Albany Cultivator, should be made in autumn after growth has ceased, or early in winter—they may be preserved by fastening them in a box by slats running across, and then placing the open side of the box downwards with its contents in the bottom of a pit dug for the purpose, on a dry spot of ground, and burying it with earth. The slats keep the cuttings from coming in contact with the earth below, and they are preserved in a proper moist condition. Or, they may be packed in slightly damp moss in a large box, placed in a cellar. Very early in the spring they should be set out. Every cutting should be cut off just above a bud at the upper end, and just below one at the lower end. Taken off closely to the old wood, with a base attached, they are more sure of growth. They should be set out in a trench, in a rich mellow soil, which is to be packed or trodden closely about them as the trench is filled, and afterwards a mellow surface made by drawing on a little more earth. The length of the cutting should be eight inches to a foot, and two-thirds to nine-tenths buried. Shading the cuttings of any deciduous trees, (including all fruit trees,) is of little or no advantage, but it is important to keep the ground uniformly moist: if this is done by watering, the surface should be preserved from crusting or cracking by mulch. This is the mode of raising quince trees, currants and gooseberry bushes, grapes, &c., but will not answer for the larger fruits generally, in the Northern States—it is cheaper to bud and graft than to procure the few which may be obtained among many failures in this way.

On Planting Shrubberies.

If there is one thing more than another, which adds to the embellishment of the grounds, it is the proper distribution of small trees and flowering shrubs around the homestead. It is not quantity which constitutes the charm, as in nine cases out of ten, double the number is planted that should be. Every plant should have enough space to keep it from crowding down others; and to this end, before ever a shrub is set out, the nature, size, and habit of growth of each kind, as far as possible, should be ascertained. Without this, there is danger of placing those most dwarf and conspicuous farthest from the eye, while the strong growing are placed nearly at the outside. Another frequent error is to plant single specimens on the lawn far too near the edge. This arises from want of perception as to what the effect will be, when it has arrived at its full growth. There should always be, if the lawn is of any size, at least two feet of grass intervening between the shrub and walk.

Another essential is color and time of flowering, for a great deal can be done in giving effect, by a judicious distribution of colors, so that no two plants having the same color, and opening at the same time, should be planted side by side. The general character of the shrub or tree may also be taken into the account; whether dense and compact as in the Lilacs; thin and drooping as in the Forsythia viridissima; or upright as in the African Tamarisk. Some look best trained to single stems as miniature trees, which may be interspersed among the others, as the thorns and Enonymas or spindle tree.

If the whole is being newly made, a thorough preparation of the soil is amply repaid by the future growth of the shrubs, as once planted nothing further than top dressing and digging can be performed. If the soil is naturally wet, it should be drained, as but few shrubs will succeed in such a place. It should then be well spaded up two spades deep if possible, working in any quantity of leaves or decayed vegetable matter, as the very best manure for such a purpose. Except the soil be nothing better than clay, such a preparation will answer, with perhaps a barrow load of good soil to some of the choice kinds of shrubs. If it is composed solely of clay, as much loose, friable stuff of any kind, street earth, sand, saw-dust, tan and the like, should be worked in. In addition to this every plant should receive some good soil for the roots to commence work in.

In forming the outlines of the shrubberies, all stiff and formal figures and sharp angles should be avoided; choosing the circle, and the multitudinous undulations of which it is susceptible, as the grand fundamental principle to work by.

Having proceeded thus far, that is, having got all in readiness, a quantity of stakes of various lengths should be stuck in various directions, to ascertain the most conspicuous positions from the windows, walks, &c., in which to place any striking object, choosing only those for this purpose that have a uniformly beautiful habit of growth. Having these all planted, the remainder can be filled up with whatever is intended to plant. Towards the outside, enough room can be left between the shrubs, to grow a few summer flowers, which help to enliven the whole, and by choosing the hardy perennial kinds, with here and there a batch of annuals, the whole is in perfect harmony. —E. Sanders in Country Gentleman.

Gas Tar in Horticulture.

A discovery which is likely to be of great advantage to Agriculture, has just been reported to Agricultural Society, at Clermont, Ohio. A gardener whose frames and hot-houses required painting,

decided on making them black, as likely to attract the heat better, and from a principle of economy, he made use of gas tar instead of paint. The work was performed during the winter, and upon the approach of spring the gardener was surprised to find that all the spiders, and insects which usually infested his hot-house, had disappeared, and also that a vine which for the last two years had so fallen off, that he intended to replace it by another, had acquired fresh force and vigor, and gave every sign of producing a large crop of grapes. He afterwards used the same substance on the posts and trellis-works which supported the trees in the open air, and met with the same result, all the caterpillars and other insects completely disappearing. Galvani's Messenger states that similar experiments have been made in some of the vineyards of the Gironde, with similar results.

Forest Trees.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, held in the city of Paris, M. Chevaudier developed a portion of the results of five years' study and experiments upon the *manuring of forests*, and the augmentation of their annual yield. This question has an interest in France, which can hardly be understood in America, where the difficulty is rather to clear the ground of its woody growth, than to stimulate it to greater fruitfulness. M. Chevaudier commenced his experiments in 1847, believing it as possible to assist trees in their growth, as flowers, grass, and animal plants. Why could not art interfere to restore to the soil the mineral substances withdrawn from it by the roots of the trees, and by them conveyed to their trunks and branches. Because woods spring up of themselves, and appear to flourish without the aid of man, was it not nevertheless probable that a system of amelioration of the soil might urge them to a more luxuriant vegetation? The great difficulty in the way of such attempts was the length of time necessary to devote to them.

When Franklin wished to convince his fellow citizens of the good effects of plaster of Paris upon a soil deficient in lime, he simply sprinkled in the midst of a meadow, a quantity of powdered plaster, tracing several words in huge letters. A few weeks afterwards the lime had sunk into the soil, but the words traced upon the meadow stood out from the rest by the richer color and the double height of the vegetation. But in order to convince one's self in sylviculture, that such or such a manure, or substance acts favorably or otherwise, study for whole years, and application of the system to a very large extent of land, were indispensable. After five years' steady devotion to this especially, M. Chevaudier communicated the substance of his discoveries to the Academy. He commenced his experiments by choosing among the substances that their cheapness rendered accessible, such as could restore to the soil the elements of the azote or salt withdrawn from it for the support of the forest. As sources of azote, he employed the salts of ammonium; as sources of mineral substances, he used wood ashes, which contain the whole mineral portion of the wood before its combustion. He also tried lime, the salts of potash and soda, the phosphate of bone lime, plaster, and the sulphate of iron; and earthy substances, the residue of factories, or salts of potash and soda, (oxy-sulphure of calcium,) which had already been, and with advantage, tried in the valleys of the Vosges.

It would be impossible to describe the tabular view drawn up by M. Chevaudier, which gives the individual history, and the bill of health of five thousand five hundred and thirty subjects—pines, cedars, oaks, beeches, larches, etc., etc. I have only room for the general conclusions, which may be divided into four categories: 1st. Substances whose fertilizing effect was more or less marked. These were, the oxy-sulphure of calcium, the chlorhydrate of ammonia, plaster of Paris; wood ashes, sulphate of ammonia, lime, non-calcined bones and pondrette. 2d. Substances whose fertilizing effect was slightly marked, or doubtful. These were, the carbonate of coagulated blood, calcined bones, an equal mixture of nitrate of potash, non-calcined bones, sulphate of iron, and carbonate of lime, and an equal mixture of nitrate of potash and non-calcined bones. 3d. Substances which seemed to have no effect at all—the carbonate of potash, the nitrate of soda, and seasalt. 4th. Substances which seem to have had an injurious effect—the sulphate of iron, and equal mixtures of sulphate of iron with lime. The residuum of soda and potash works, known by the name of oxy-sulphure of calcium, generally supposed to be utterly useless, has been proved, by M. Chevaudier's experiments, to be the most wonderful substance ever employed for fertilizing purposes. It augments the growth of forest trees over one hundred per cent. In the neighborhood of soda-works, there are huge piles of it, the accumulation of years. At Marseilles it is thrown into the sea, while there are, throughout the department, vast pine plantations upon which it might be applied with great advantage.

LARGE OR SMALL SEED POTATOES.—By an experiment carefully conducted at the North American Phalanx, the following results were obtained:

1. Large whole seed, 29 lb 14 oz., produced 154 lb.
2. Large potatoes cut in halves, 15 lb 15 oz., produced 124.
3. Large potatoes cut in quarters, 7 lb, produced 98 lb.
4. Medium potatoes, whole, 19 lb 3 oz., produced 146 lb.
5. Medium potatoes cut in halves, 9 lb 6 oz., produced 88½ lb.
6. Medium potatoes cut in quarters, 4 lb produced 67 lb.
7. Small potatoes whole, 9½ lb, produced 115 lb.
8. Small potatoes cut in halves, 6 lb, produced 81 lb.

The percentage of small potatoes to the seed used, was greatest in the quartered large potatoes. Repetitions of the experiment have all been in favor of large uncut potatoes for seed.

Valuable Discovery of Gum.

A few weeks ago we noticed the discovery of great fields of gypsum, and great supplies of gum arabic, at the head waters of Red Brazos, by the expedition of Captain Marcy. Since that period, the Washington Star has published some correspondence of Thomas L. Drew, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Dr. Shumard, physician to the expedition, describing the gum. Dr. Shumard says, in relation to it, "This gum, for which I propose the name of gum mezquite, is believed to occur in inexhaustible quantities, and will no doubt prove a valuable source of revenue to the State of Texas, New Mexico, and the adjacent Indian territory, besides affording employment to the different tribes of Indians now roving upon the plains, many of whom would no doubt be glad to gather and deliver it to the different frontier posts for a very small compensation."

The mezquite tree, from which this gum is obtained, is by far the most abundant tree of the Plains, covering thousands of miles of the surface, and always flourishes most luxuriantly in elevated and dry regions. The gum exudes spontaneously in a semi-fluid state from the bark of the trunk and branches, and soon hardens by exposure to the atmosphere, forming more or less rounded and variously colored masses, each weighing from a few grains to several ounces. These soon bleach, and whiten upon exposure to the light of the sun, finally becoming nearly colorless, semi-transparent, and often filled with minute fissures. Specimens collected from the trunks of the trees were generally found to be less pure and more highly colored than when obtained from the branches.

The gum may be collected during the months of July, August and September; but the most favorable period for that purpose is in the latter part of August, when it may be obtained in the greatest abundance, and with but very little trouble. The quantity yielded by each tree I found to vary from an ounce to three pounds; but incisions in the bark not only greatly facilitated its exudation, but causes the tree to yield a much greater amount. As it is, a good hand will probably be able to collect from ten to twenty pounds in a day. Were incisions resorted to, probably double the amount may be obtained."

Mr. Drew says respecting it, "The remarkable similarity of taste, appearance, and mucilaginous qualities of this gum to that of gum arabic, induced Dr. Shumard, to make some experiments, the result of which proving satisfactory, he caused some twenty pounds to be gathered, which was brought home on his return some ten days past."

Upon diluting one ounce of this gum in two ounces of cold water, I had a fine glutinous paste, which I have used in sealing envelopes and other packages. I have also caused it to be mixed with starch in the application to linen, and in both instances have no hesitation in saying that it is equal to the article for which it must soon become a popular substitute. In its first form, the Indian Department, you will perceive, is permitted the privilege of its first official use. It will be seen that its adhesive or glutinous qualities cannot be excelled, as I have sealed up the box with it and will use it on the outward envelop."

Our constant readers will remember that we have oftentimes urged travelers and exploring geologists to search for a few natural products in our forests, asserting while we did so, that new gums, resins, substitutes for gutta percha and India rubber, might be discovered. The new gum is the first fruits of such explorations, and perhaps, by the Rider process of vulcanizing gutta percha, it may be adapted for making water-proof fabrics. Not one tithe of the natural riches of our country have been developed yet.—*Scientific American.*

How to Cure Hams.

The following are the recipes for curing hams, furnished by the competitors to whom premiums were awarded for hams exhibited at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore the past week.

No. 1.—For 1,000 lbs. of meat, which has hung for several days after killing, take 3 pecks of Liverpool salt, 1-2 lbs. saltpetre, 3 pints of molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, and 1-4 lb. cayenne pepper. Mix these ingredients together and rub the mixture on the meat well and thoroughly, both on the skin and flesh. Let it lie in the salt for about 5 or 6 weeks, hang up, and smoke with green hickory wood. J. CARROLL WALSH.

No. 2.—For 1,000 lbs. meat, take 1-2 bushel fine salt, 1-2 gallon best molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 2-12 lbs. saltpetre, pounded very fine, mix all the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until you absorb the whole quantity; the meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes; the two first times you take it out add at each time a plate full of alum-salt; it ought to remain in pickle 5 or 6 weeks, or according to the size of the meat. W. H. MARRIOTT.

No. 3.—To 1,500 lbs. of pork take 1-2 bushel G. A. salt, 1-4 bushel fine salt, 2 lbs. saltpetre, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 1-2 gallon sugar house syrup, 1-4 lb. Cayenne pepper, well mixed and thoroughly rubbed on, especially about hocks, packed away in a box or cask, with opening for brine to pass off, turned in 3 weeks, and at end of sixth week hung up and smoked with green hickory wood. Middlings, shoulders and hams all cured by same recipe. Mrs. GEO. Y. WORTHINGTON.

We may judge of men by their conversation towards God, but never by God's dispensations towards them.

Miscellany.

[ORIGINAL].
WASHINGTON.

BY SAMUEL NEWTON.

A STAR burst on the gloom of years;
It came as with its meteor light,
To soothe a nation's doubts and fears—
To vindicate, of men, the right.

Before that meteor star up sprung,
The world seemed void of law or ruth;
But lo! its rising glory clung
Honor and freedom, right and truth.

It passed, but nevermore can fade
The memory of its peerless light,
The dazzling glory it displayed
When in its splendor, beaming bright.

Before it came, all was dismay;
No light, to bless the nations, shone;
Now a world hails, of hope, the ray,
That sprung to birth with Washington!

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

A Legend of the Red Men.

A TRADITIONAL TALE.

A LITTLE over a century ago, there dwelt on the shores of the St. Lawrence a bold and warlike tribe of Indians called the Chippeways. They were noted for their kindness and hospitality to strangers, their great prudence and judgment in battle, with the influence they exerted over the surrounding tribes. Wayunga was their chief. He was a bold and warlike man, possessing all the virtues of a savage race, and but few of the virtues that are commonly found lurking in the bosom of the untutored Indian. He had a fair and lovely daughter, the only remnant of a once numerous family, and she was the ideal of perfection! Possessed of a kind and loving heart, she won the affections of all her race. When the dark brow of her father was clouded, when the strange whisperings of revenge came forth from his, inmost soul, would she hasten to his side, there to comfort and console him. She would point him toward the spirit land, where dwelt her sainted mother, and where her kind brothers and loving sisters were at rest. Then would the brow of the old man soften, and the tears of sorrow would trace each other down his furrowed cheeks. Motioning Niona from him, he would sit for hours in silent meditation, while strange feelings of calmness and revenge were struggling for the mastery of his bosom.

These were Niona's hardest trials, during which she would wander forth, and on the rugged banks of the Oswegatchie, would she seek for the wildest flowers, that she might twine them into a wreath for her father. At other times she would sit upon the same grassy mound that overlooked her native village, and muse upon the past scenes of her countrymen. Once, their hunting grounds extended from the great St. Lawrence back to the Mohawk river, now they are encompassed on all sides. What once contained thousands of acres had been reduced to hundreds. The hunting grounds of her father vanished before her eyes as a mist before the summer's sun, and need I say that fair Niona wept—wept not for herself, but for her own loved people.

Days and months passed by, and still there was no change; save that Niona's cheek grew paler, and her father grew more sorrowful. Day after day they went forth upon their hunting excursions, and at night returned heavily laden with the spoils of the chase; one in which all would be engaged, even the women and children. Great preparations were being made. Food was prepared and placed in their respective sacks. Arrows were pointed and bows were tried. Knives were sharpened, and tomahawks examined preparatory to use. All being ready, each repaired to his humble roof, to pass the remainder of the night in rest or revelry, as they respectively chose.

At the earliest dawn the little village was awake and stirring. All seemed joyful, save Niona, and she, for the sake of her father, would fain be so. At his permission she was allowed to remain at home, while all the rest went forth in high anticipations of pleasure and success. How well they succeeded we know not, for tradition does not inform us, but this we do know, that they had a different enemy to cope with than those of the beasts of the forest.

Upon a little mound that projected itself far into the forest, had Niona built a bower, and with her own hands twined the myrtle and ivy, and planted the wild rose that bloomed at earliest spring. During her lonely hours would she seek this favored retreat, to pass away her time in solitude, and thither had she retired so soon as her father's company had passed the borders of the village. For sometime she was occupied in arranging the different flowers and vines that crept around this bower of maiden innocence, and at last she broke forth into the following strain:

THE INDIAN MAIDEN'S SONG.

The flowers are sweetly blooming,
The hills and valleys o'er;
Their fragrant sweets are shedding—
For me they bloom no more!

My home is on the mountain,
My spirit's on the sea;
I drink from out the fountain
That flows near yonder tree.

I wander in the forest,
And pluck the flowers of spring;
I cull from them the sweetest,
And to my father bring.

He smiles upon his daughter,
Though age is on him now,
I see that pride is wrinkled
With scorn upon his brow!

His warriors they are fading,
His kindred swept away,
I am his only living—
He smiles alone for me!

Scarcely had her voice died away on the still air, when she was aroused by the confused murmur of distant voices. Supposing that her father had forgotten something, or abandoned his object, she was about to rush out and meet him, when upon a second thought she resolved to await his arrival. She had not long to wait, for on their turning an angle round the hill so as to avoid the village, they burst upon her sight. A party of seven or eight hundred Algonquians, one of the most powerful tribes then inhabiting a large tract of land lying west of Albany, actuated by feelings of resentment, had sworn the extirpation of the Chippeway nation.

Niona, knowing the purport of their visit, watched with intent interest their proceedings. After having discovered all that it was necessary, she crept stealthily out from her hiding place, and with eager steps sought her father's company. Knowing the direction they had taken, she had but little difficulty in following them, though it was through an unbroken wilderness, so dense in many parts as scarcely to admit the rays of the sun; but her heart was bold, and she knew that the safety of her people depended on this undertaking. Swiftly she flew over the broken ground, nor did she falter in her course, till she saw the smoke ascending from her father's fires, which had been kindled to prepare their noonday meal. This was about fifteen miles from their village, and at the head of a large body of water, and known as the Black Lake.

The sun had already sunk far in the western horizon before Wayunga and his warriors were prepared to return and meet their foes. With five hundred able men, well armed and experienced in the art of war, Wayunga felt confident of success. In a short speech he told them of their sufferings, how their hunting grounds had been taken from them, and how they had been driven from the burying grounds of their fathers, never to visit them more! Had you seen the fearless scorn impressed on their dark features as he spoke, you would have said, it had its effect; whether it had or not, the sequel will show.

Darkness had long since encompassed the face of the earth, before they reached the skirt of wood bordering their village on the west. Here they separated, and all that were too old and infirm to engage in the approaching contest, were ordered with their women and children, to seek shelter on the dark waters of the St. Lawrence. Wayunga, rising to the summit of a knoll, saw in the distance the flames of fire and smoke ascending from their village.

"Now," said he, turning to his warriors, "is the time for revenge; while engaged in their drunken debauchery they will become an easy prey. Spare none, for the spirit of a loved wife and murdered children, call to me for revenge!"

With stealthy and noiseless tread they approached the smoking ruins of their village which they a few hours before had left in seeming security. When within about twenty rods of the enemy, they arose, gave the war-whoop and plunged into the ranks of the Algonquians, who, though taken by surprise, soon rallied, and like brave men withstood the charge. Now commenced a dark and bloody scene! The swift winged arrows of death, sped like lightning from side to side, and the tomahawk gleamed wildly in the midnight air, while the groans of the dying were mingled with the shouts of the assailants as they pressed closer upon their foes. The forms of dusky warriors were stretched along the earth, and beside them lay the reeking scalps of each murdered victim.

The voice of Wayunga was heard cheering and shouting to his braves, and his form was seen in the thickest part of the fight, where his arm, though palsied with age, dealt death to every blow.

The Algonquians are unable to withstand so fierce a charge, and fall back to gain protection of the hill, where, aided by the darkness, they are again permitted to form and once more advance to the bloody affray. In this encounter the chiefs met; for an instant they confront each other, and then Omega the Algonquian chief thus speaks:

"Wayunga is a coward; he is as a wild deer that flees when no one approaches, and hides when there is no need of fear. He is afraid to meet his foes!"

"Omega lies; he is a serpent that lays in the path of the brave; he hisses with his forked tongue, and the Great Spirit is angry with him. Wayunga soars like an eagle, and is not afraid to meet the hissing serpent—he will meet him here!"

The next instant their tomahawks gleamed through the air, but Wayunga was too quick for his antagonist, and with one heavy blow he laid the dying chief at his feet, and in a moment his scalp was dangling by his side, yet reeking with gory blood.

The death of their chief was the last blow to the Algonquians, and they fled with dismay. Of eight hundred warriors who left their homes with the full determination to extirpate the Chippeway nation, but two hundred ever returned; the rest perished on that memorable night. But Wayunga, though victorious, paid dearly for his victory. Twelve score of the bravest warriors had fallen, and many more had received severe and fatal wounds.

Again 'tis morning, but how unlike the joyous one of the previous day. Distracted mothers and sorrowing daughters are flying from side to side, and searching for their fallen friends. Niona presides as a guardian spirit ministering to the wants of the wounded braves, and cheering the broken-hearted mourners. A group of dark forms are

seen by the side of the valley, where, with tearless eyes and stained hands, they are preparing the last resting-place for the dead. Friends and foes are placed in the same pit, and their bloody weapons are laid by their sides. No prayer is raised for the departed ones, but the Great Spirit is invoked, and then the earth is piled high over their bloody forms.

Wayunga never built his village again, but with the rest of his tribe went farther west, where with his daughter he passed the remainder of his days in peace and quietude, being persuaded that he had his revenge. The descendants of that tribe are now beyond the Rocky Mountains, where, with fondness they still cherish the remembrance of Wayunga and Niona, his lovely daughter.

Young Men and Woman of the Present Age

We commend the following from the Springfield Republican. Read, reflect and practice accordingly:—

There are subjects which, to touch upon with point and candor, would give pain and offense, and which need touching upon in the exact proportion that such pain would be given. Our only wish, in speaking of "our young people," is to excite a profitable course of thought, and to do good. So far as our observation extends, the young men of our acquaintance do not at all appreciate the age in which they live, or the duties which are soon to devolve upon them. We meet them in the street, we see them at church, we talk with them across the counter, we come in contact with them in occasional conversation, and the principal impression left upon us is a nicely fitting coat, a clean pair of boots, easy manners and a contented frame of mind. We go into their rooms, and find a novel, which they declare to be very good or very stupid. The Bible is out of sight, and the history and the book of travels are not upon their tables. If we speak of politics, they "don't care anything about politics, and are not posted;" if of religion, they think "it pretty much as a man thinks;" if of any great question agitating the world abroad, they don't pretend to keep track of foreign affairs. As for thoroughly digested and well informed views of the literature of their own language, they have none. Notions they have in plenty—opinions with them are scarce.

This condition of things grows out of a mistaken idea of life and its true ends. Business is the one subject that rises above everything else. On this, they are well informed. Here, they are perfectly at home, and it is this establishment in their minds of what was intended to be secondary and subsidiary, as the grand end of life, which prostitutes their energies, and dwarfs their whole being. God never made mankind with the intention that selling dry-goods, and counting money, and digging potatoes, should be the great ends of its pursuit. These are all simply the means of sustaining animal life, and securing personal and social necessities and comforts. A true manhood is the grand object of life,—that development of the intellect and the heart, that symmetrical and sturdy growth of character, which makes a man a man, which lifts him above the accidents of fortune, and give him power, influence, self-reliance, intelligence, energy, and, above all, a feeling of equality and self-respect, worth more than all the wealth of the Indies.

Tried by the standard suggested by this view, how many of our young men are men or are growing to be men? We leave it for them to answer how, in the time to come, when they take the place of their employers, they are fitted to meet the responsibilities of society. What kind of tone do they propose to impart to their own circle? What beneficent movements are they to lead in, and be the supporters of? These are serious questions which they are now deciding in their everyday life and pursuits. Society is to be in future what you, young men and young women, make it. Shall it be frivolous, shallow-mannered, and shallow-hearted, or shall it be intelligent, high-toned, pure and ennobling, as becomes true manhood and true womanhood?

We are aware that there are discouragements in the way. We are met with the statement that there is no use in trying to get into good society unless you have money. We answer that society that measures its members by money is not good society, and is not worth getting into, and would be a curse to you if you were to go into it. Make your own society good, and then you will have good society. What to you are those poor specimens of humanity who estimate your importance by the corpulence of your purse? They do not call for a thought—and if you have true self-respect, you will not give them one. Tom Carlyle maintains the opinion that every man, by a law of nature, will find his own level, and he is right. You cannot miss it. We can select young men in Springfield who imagine that no one thinks of them, and who, in pursuing their schemes of self-improvement, think they are unobserved. Public opinion knows and measures them all, and their good name is abroad. When they come to make an independent movement for themselves, they will meet it. The world is coming more and more, every day, to estimate men for what they are, and what they do and can do.

We are led to these remarks by the advent of that time of year when self-improvement is more easily pursued than any other, and when schemes for this object are usually devised and consummated. What are you going to do the coming Fall and Winter? Are you going to form reading and debating clubs? Are you going to form circles for cultivation in composition? Are you going to lay out for yourself, or under the advice of friends, a course of private reading? Or are you only calculating on some private whist parties, or a few public cotillon parties? These

are questions in which we feel a greater interest than we can express, for we know, and can but profoundly feel, that upon their decision depend the future usefulness, respectability and happiness of many a young man and woman.

Ladies' Department.

Mr. Jefferson and his Daughter Martha.

In the superb new work soon to be issued by the Appletons, under the title of the "Republican Court, or American Society in the Days of Washington," by Rufus W. Griswold, we find an interesting letter from Mr. Jefferson to his eldest daughter, addressed to her when she was at school, in Philadelphia. This daughter was afterwards married to the Hon. Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckaboe, who became Governor of Virginia. Dr. Griswold says of her:

"ANNAPOLES, Nov. 18, 1783.

Martha Jefferson was born on the twenty-seventh of September, 1772, and was therefore now a little more than seventeen years of age. John Randolph said she was "the sweetest young creature in Virginia." Mr. Adams, to whose care she had been entrusted some time in Paris, refers to her with the most affectionate expressions; and Mrs. Smith, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, says, "delicacy and sensibility are read in her every feature, and her manners are in unison with all that is amiable and lovely." While Miss Jefferson, in 1783, was at school in Philadelphia, boarding with Mr. Trist, (grandmother of Mr. Nicholas P. Trist, who is now the husband of the grand-daughter of Mr. Jefferson,) her father addressed to her the following letter, which has never hitherto been published and is very interesting as an illustration of his domestic character, and his views of the education of women:

MY DEAR PATSY: After four days' journey, I arrived here without any accident, and in as good health as when I left Philadelphia. The conviction that you would be more improved in the situation where I have placed you than if still with me, has solaced me on my parting with you, which my love for you has rendered a difficult thing. The acquisitions which I hope you will make under the tutors I have provided for you will render you more worthy of my love; and if they cannot increase it, they will prevent its diminution. Consider the good lady who has taken you under her roof, who has undertaken to see that you perform all your exercises and to admonish you in all those wanderings from what is right, or what is clever, to which your inexperience would expose you—consider her, I say, as the only person to whom, since the loss with which Heaven has been pleased to afflict you, you can now look up; and that her displeasure or disapprobation, on any occasion, will be an immense misfortune, which, should you be so unhappy as to incur by any ungoverned act, think no concession too much to regain her good will.

With respect to the distribution of your time, the following is what I should approve:—From 8 to 10, practice music. From 10 to 1, dance one day and draw another. From 1 to 2, draw on the day you dance, and write a letter next day. From 3 to 4, read French. From 4 to 5, exercise yourself in music. From 5 till bed-time, read English, write, &c. Communicate this plan to Mrs. Hopkinson, and if she approves of it, pursue it. As long as Mrs. Trist remains in Philadelphia, cultivate her affection. She has been a valuable friend to you, and her good sense and good heart make her valued by all who know her, and by nobody on earth more than me. I expect you to write to me by every post. Inform me what books you read, what tune you learn, and inclose me your best copy of every lesson in drawing. Write also one letter every week, either to your Aunt Eppes, your Aunt Shipwith, your Aunt Carr, or the little lady from whom I now enclose a letter, and always put the letter you so write under cover to me.

Take care that you never spell a word wrong. Always, before you write a word, consider how it is spelt, and, if you do not remember it, turn to a dictionary. It produces great praise to a lady to spell well. I have placed my happiness on seeing you good and accomplished; and no distress which this world can now bring on me would equal that of your disappointing my hopes. If you love me, then, strive to be good under every situation, and to all living creatures, and to acquire those accomplishments which I have put in your power, and which will go far towards ensuring you the warmest love of your affectionate father.

P. S. Keep my letters and read them at times, that you will always have present in your mind those things that will endear you to me."

An admirable portrait of Miss Jefferson strongly resembles her illustrious father, and justifies the traditional fame of her graceful beauty.—N. Y. Evening Post.

To make deaf persons hear the piano forte, the instrument should be opened, and a rod of deal wood provided about half an inch thick, three-quarters wide, and long enough to reach from the bridge of the sounding board to the mouth of the deaf person. If one end of this rod be made to rest firmly on the bridge, and the other end be held firmly between the teeth, the softest sounds will, it is said, be distinctly communicated.

IDLENESS is a disease that must be combatted; but I would not advise a rigid adherence to a particular plan of study. I myself have never persisted in any plan for two days together. A man ought to read just as inclination leads him; for what he reads as a task will do him little good.—Johnson.

FROM THE EAST.

By the arrival of the P. M. S. John L. Stephens, at this port on Saturday last, we have dates to the 20th December from the Eastern States.

The weather was intensely cold in the eastern and middle States, on the 20th ult.

It was expected that passengers from New York by the 20th January, would come through from Aspinwall to Panama by railroad.

It is stated that the sudden closing of navigation has locked up about 180,000 of corn and wheat in the Welland Canal.

In the Senate, on the 19th Dec., Mr. Broadhead's resolution for sending a steamer to the Arctic seas in search of Dr. Kane, was adopted.

The correspondent of the Herald says:—"The Pacific Railroad bill having been again postponed by Mr. McDougall until the second week in January, will probably be taken up at that time; but it will not pass. When it has become perfectly apparent that the Railway Bill must fail, the delegation are prepared to bring forward, and urge the immediate passage of a bill to make a Wagon Road across the Plains, and to protect it by Military Posts.

Dr. H. H. Toland has been appointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, in the place of Dr. McMillen, who resigned in favor of the new appointee.

Post Master General Campbell has notified the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that unless they will give a weekly mail service to California for the sum of \$750,000 per annum, the same they now receive for semi-monthly service, he will use all his influence to get the contract repealed by Congress at its present session. Present appearances are that the company will not yield to this demand.

The House, on Mr. Latham's motion, adopted an amendment appropriating \$225,000 in the Indian Appropriation Bill for California Indian purposes—to remove the Indians, settle and civilize them.

Governor Pense, of Texas, has issued a proclamation again, offering the contract to construct the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad to responsible bidders.

The ship-of-war Albany has been heard from at Carthage, on the 10th November—all well. This, however, only adds slightly to the hopes of her safety, as, without accident, she would still have been home long ere this.

Lieut. Col. Steptoe, U. S. Army, has been nominated to the Senate as Governor of Utah, in place of Brigham Young. He is already at Salt Lake City, in command of a detachment of U. S. troops, destined for service in California or Oregon.

The celebrated abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, has been indicted in Boston, charged with resisting the U. S. Marshal, at the time of the rendition of the slave Burns.

Louis Napoleon has offered the directors of the Collins' line, in cash, £450,000 sterling, or \$2,250,000 for their three steamers, or \$750,000 for any one of them. Should Congress conclude to change the contract now existing between the U. S. Government and the line, then it is understood the company will prefer selling their ships to running them at losing rates.

In New York, on the 20th ult., a fire broke out on Broadway, consuming the City Assembly Rooms and Christy and Wood's Minstrel Hall. Among the other sufferers were McKinstry's Carriage manufactory, Lyon's Powder Depot, Duscombe's Saddlery, the building formerly known as Mitchell's Olympic, Mix's Coach Factory, &c. The fire extended through to Crosby street. A hall was in progress in the Assembly Rooms when the fire broke out. One man is known to have been killed, and several ladies are said to be missing. Six firemen were killed by the falling of a wall, and a policeman named Patrick McVay, and fourteen other persons, were seriously injured from the same cause.

Destructive fires occurred in Philadelphia on the night of the 14th December, destroying property to the amount of half a million. The firemen were kept at work all night, there being four fires raging nearly at the same time in different sections of the city. The most extensive of these broke out about 11 o'clock at night, in a large brown stone building on Chestnut street above Fifth, the property of Geo. Edward, from which it spread to Fifth street on the east, and Minor street on the north, destroying property to the amount of \$430,000, about one-half of which was insured. The fire would in all probability have been confined to the building in which it originated had the walls been of the proper strength. As it was the walls fell out and launched a flood of fire upon the adjoining buildings, which were much lower, causing the fire to spread to the extent it did. Another destructive fire occurred in the same city on the morning of the 18th December, which destroyed the workshop or factory belonging to the House of Refuge, valued at \$65,000.

On the night of the 19th ult., as the steamer Washington was on her voyage from New York to Bremen, when in the English channel, between Dover and Calais, she was run into by a brig with such force that it buried its bowsprit in her hull, and made two immense holes, but which were fortunately high above her water line. The officers did not lose their presence of mind; and the first thing done was to post a watch near the boats, armed with loaded pistols, to shoot any one who should try to seize upon them without an order from the captain, who was himself suspended on ropes above the water for four hours, superintending the repair of the damage that had been done. It is not known what became of the brig, as she instantly disappeared in the darkness.

It is said that the election in Kansas for Delegate to Congress, was entirely controlled by residents of Missouri. Gov. Reeder of that Territory, says in his message:—

"It may be very desirable for gentlemen to live among the comforts of the States, with all the accumulated conveniences and luxuries of an old home, and make an occasional expedition into our territory, to arrange our affairs, instruct our people and public officers, and control our government; but it does not suit us, and I much mistake the people of this territory if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of governor with fidelity, I shall renounce or resist it in friend or foe, and without regard to the locality, the party, the faction, or the ism from which it comes."

FROM EUROPE.

By the West India mail, news from Europe is four days later. From the seat of war we have dates to the 22d November. On the 13th the Russians made a sortie, in which they were repulsed with a loss of 400—the French lost only 40. On the night of the 21st an encounter took place between a Russian party and the English rifles, in which the latter had the advantage. The last St. Petersburg dispatch is to the 24th. It states that up to that date no change had taken place. The siege was progressing, and fire of the besiegers slack. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir De Lacy Evans had left the army, invalided.

Messrs. Petro, Brassy & Co., the railroad contractors, had undertaken to lay down a railroad from Balaklava Bay to the siege works, for the purpose of bringing up ammunitions, provisions, &c., the whole to be executed by them and handed over to the government at cost.

The loss of the allied fleet in the late storm is less than was reported. The stranded vessels were burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Omer Pacha is forthwith to enter Moldavia with 68,000 men. Achmet Pacha, with 30,000, will occupy Balaklava. The *avant garde* of 5,000 men had already entered Dobroutscha.

On the 2d, a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna, by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, England and France. The effect of this will be that Russia will be compelled to keep a large force to act on her frontiers towards Bohemia, Gallacia and the Danubian Provinces.

SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—"A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, of the 28th, announces that Espartero has been named President of the Cortes, and General O'Donnell first Vice-President. I have reason to believe that a well laid scheme has been formed to employ all means good and bad, to overthrow Espartero in favor of O'Donnell. Should the plot succeed, Narvaez would be proclaimed Dictator under the nominal government of the Queen."

FROM AUSTRALIA.—We have advices from Sydney to the 12th October. The Sydney Empire says that there are now unmistakable signs of a general and apparently permanent reduction in the rates of wages, both with reference to the mechanic and the workman.

The return of gold exports from Sydney from January 1st to September 30th, of the present year, shows a falling off compared with the same period in 1853, of 224,130 oz. 2 pwt. 12 grs. The value of the gold exported during the same period in 1853, at 65 pence per ounce, was £1,371,347 18s. 4 1-2d., and in 1854, for the same period only £651,049 19s. 11 1-2d.

FROM OREGON.

The steamer Columbia, which arrived Tuesday from Portland, Oregon, brings accounts of the loss of the steamer called the "Southerner," formerly the old "Isthmus." She struck on the bar at the mouth of Columbia river, and although backed off, was found so badly strained that she could not go in. She was put to sea, though leaking badly, and headed for Puget Sound, but to prevent foundering was beached about 60 miles above Cape Flattery. Some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of those on board. They were all landed to the number of thirty, on a part of the coast where the Indians are very hostile. The mails and freight are a total loss.

A new steamboat called the "Jenny Clark," has been launched at Milwaukee, by Messrs. Ainsworth, Kamm & Co. She is 118 feet in length, 18 feet beam, and 4 feet depth of hold, with a stern wheel, very light draught, and has been built expressly for the Portland and Oregon city trade.

A salt spring has recently been discovered near St. Helens. The water has been analyzed by Dr. Panton, and found to contain a large quantity of pure salt.

There had been quite a fall of snow in Oregon, which gives the people a chance to sleigh-ride, and sportsmen a fine opportunity to hunt deer, bear and other game. The snow in the timber is about a foot deep.

A fire occurred at Portland on the night of the 18th ult., destroying the buildings belonging to the Portland Milling Company.

In relation to trade, the Oregon Times, Portland, says it has nothing new to report. Everything is dull, and but little merchandise has been sold. Coffee and raw sugars have somewhat declined in price. Salt still firm at 4 1-2 to 5 cents. But little produce has come in during the week, farmers still holding on, trusting there will soon be an advance.

The Oregonian remarks: Business is said to be improving throughout the country. Several gentlemen from up the Willamette valley have assured us that money is becoming plenty. The farmers are sending their surplus produce to the southern mines and receiving a fair price for it. It seems to be the opinion of those best informed, that the Rubicon is passed with Oregon, so far as its financial interests are concerned. Let our farmers and mechanics produce more and purchase less, and Oregon will be all right.

The Standard publishes a letter from the missionary in charge of the Colville Indians, by which it appears that the Indian difficulties had been fomented by a man named Carry, employed as Indian Interpreter by Governor Stevens.

MUD GEYSER NEAR FORT YUMA.—An officer of the U. S. Army, at one time stationed at Fort Yuma, described in our presence (says the Chronicle) a wonderful spring, or Geyser, of hot mud, about sixty miles south of Fort Yuma. The spring is situated on a vast plain, which extends eighty miles south from the Gila. The soil of the plain is a dry mud, which was apparently at one time the bed of a lake, or sea. The landscape is of the most dreary, barren and monotonous character. The Geyser covers fifteen or twenty acres. About the edges there is a warm, soft mud, with pools of water here and there. In the centre the mud bubbles like boiling Indian pudding, and a great body of steam is constantly rising, and is visible at a great distance. The mud and muddy water are frequently thrown more than a hundred and fifty feet high; and at these times the Geyser often makes a rumbling noise, distinct from that of the fall of the mud.

THE Southern Californian Extra, received by the Coliah, reports great excitement at Los Angeles, consequent on the receipt of a respite from hanging in favor of Brown for the murder of Clifford, while the sentence of Alvitre, who was likewise condemned to be hung, was ordered to be carried out. At the latest accounts, Alvitre had been hung by the sheriff, and the mob were breaking down the jail with the intention of performing the same service for Brown.

On Sunday last, the Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Bush street, was dedicated. The Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., is pastor, who also preached the dedication sermon in the morning.

During 1854, about 2,800,000 oranges were imported to this city. Of these probably three-fifths (1,680,000) were sent to the interior, and two-fifths (1,120,000) eaten here. Estimating our population at 60,000, that would give only eighteen a piece to man, woman and child in San Francisco.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of Southwick & Co. in another column. The Dairy is well known in Sacramento, and the scheme is recommended by reliable citizens.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the skin of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cures all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyssot's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d floor above Montgomery. 13

MARRIED.

On the 9th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Wynn, Wm. Branch and Miss Ellen Welch.

On the 15th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Frederick Buel, Mr. John Green and Miss Amanda J. Nichols, all of this city.

On the 12th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Moorhake, Dr. Med. Helmsman and Miss Margaretta Strubbin, both formerly of Switzerland.

On the 8th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Speer, Mr. Henry Lapman and Miss Sarah Blaudel, both of New York.

On the 11th Jan., by R. Rev. Bishop Alenany, Jno. A. Landers, of Sacramento, and Dornie Watson, of this city.

On the 12th Dec., at Hoboken, N. J., A. C. Messer, Esq., of San Francisco, and Miss Isabella S., second daughter of Chas. Idell, Esq., of Hoboken.

On the 18th Dec., in New York, George A. Van Bokkelen, of San Francisco, and Miss Mary P. Miller, of New York.

On the 11th Jan., in Benicia, George Watson, of San Joaquin Valley, and Miss Maria C. Raven, formerly of Copenhagen, Denmark.

DIED.

On the 10th Jan., in this city, Edward Lechlen Lindsey, aged 17 years, son of the late Capt. Lindsey, of Holmby Town.

On the 7th Jan., in Columbia, George A. Covert, aged 32 years, a native of South Carolina.

On the 6th Jan., in Todd's Valley, A. L. Carson, of consumption.

On the 6th Jan., in Los Angeles, Mr. John Foster, formerly a member of the Los Angeles Rangers.

On the 12th Jan., in Jackson, T. E. Johnson, aged about 30 years, formerly from Arkansas.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 10.—Clipper ship Flying Fish, Nichols, Boston, 113 days, with cargo.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Dulge, San Pedro, 8 days; 6 tons corn.

JAN. 11.—Clipper ship Raren, Hinson, New York, 124 days, via Rio Janeiro 84 days, with 3500 bags coffee.

JAN. 12.—Schr. Kalana, Canby, Hilo, 23 days; produce.

Schr. J. R. Mansfield, Clark, Alton River, 7 days; lumber.

Schr. Adeline, Hutton, Bodega, 1 day; produce.

JAN. 13.—Steamship John L. Stephens, Pearson, Panama, 1 days, with passengers, mails, &c.

Brig. Glencoe, Carlin, Port Discovery, 35 days; piles.

Schr. Queen of the West, Danc, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.

JAN. 14.—Brig. Consort, McGilvery, Port Madison, 14 days; piles.

Schr. Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 2 days; produce.

Schr. Joseph Hurrell, Allen, Tomales, 1 day; produce.

JAN. 15.—Schr. Goliath, Erskine, San Diego, 2 1/2 days, via intermediate ports, with passengers and mail.

Brig. Coasari, Fry, Cape Charles, 23 days; lumber.

Clipper schr. Restless, Brown, Benaula, 20 days; passengers.

Schr. L. P. Foster, Wiggins, Tekalei (P. S.), 12 days; lumber.

JAN. 16.—Schr. Columbia, Dahl, Oregon, 4 days; passengers, &c.

Schr. Ortolon, Robinson, Palmaro, 3 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

JAN. 11.—Brig. Frances, Chester, on a whaling cruise; schr. Maria, Godbee, for ports in Pacific.

JAN. 12.—Brig. Franklin, Abbot, for ports in Pacific.

JAN. 13.—Ships Thomas Watson, Lyle, for New York; Antelope, Moores, Shanghai.

JAN. 15.—Steamships Sonora, Whiting, for Panama; John L. Stephens, Pearson, Benicia; schr. Vaguer, Harris, for Honolulu.

JAN. 16.—Fr. ship St. Joseph, Cuzallo, for Hong Kong.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 17, 1855.

JOHNNY PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal.

Wheat, Chihi, 2 @ 2 1/2

do California, 2 @ 3 1/4

LUMBER—nominal.

Timber, Oregon Pine, 5 @ 10

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Plank and Scl'g, 25 @ 30

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BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAS. A. PITCHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Washington street wharf,
Between East and Drumm streets,
San Francisco. 13-2
Liberal advances made on consignments.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 4 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic
Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scurthing, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Win-
dows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Penbody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at
Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS, V. SAUVY
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
137 Sansone at, near Washington, San Francisco, 24

TREADWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
San Francisco. 22-3m

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
93 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Hunt's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. 8

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 89 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

TREADWELL & CO.,
CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.
IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Iron, Steel, Corlages, Paints, Oils,
Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and
Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLE-
MENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and
Glaziers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers,
Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers,
and others. 22-3m

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
131 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEER,
No. 64 California street, (near Front street.)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Do-
mestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monaghan's Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellerin's Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Segnette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Baron, do, 1895
5 punchbowls pure Scotch Whisky,
13 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dumb's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrns' Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidelberg Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pines and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinthe, Curacao,
Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest
prices. 21-1m

HOWARD, BOBRADALE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Camphene, Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Corner of J and Sixth streets, Sacramento.
WE would respectfully announce that we have opened a
new Drug Store at the above place, where Physicians,
Druggists and Merchants will find a large and well selected
stock of all articles in our line, and at prices that would suit the
times. Our goods are all fresh and pure, having received them
by recent importations.
Orders from the country respectfully solicited. 13-1

California Starch.
ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to
the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him.
The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness;
it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured
in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges com-
petition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is of-
fered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
North Beach, San Francisco 14

Stock Wanted.
PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will
always find a market for the same by leaving a memor-
andum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand
for sale.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls;
six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood);
a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to
promptly. 23
WARREN & SON,

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet,
in the most central part of the city, built of brick and
three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed
by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading
Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice
of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers
of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables,
superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for
Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of J and K
and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart
for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior
manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommo-
dations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California
Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts
of the State. 13-2
HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting
San Francisco, unexcelled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Guests can be accommodated with single rooms, or fami-
lies with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are
furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels
of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over
five hundred boarders. 22-3m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the
travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call,
entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable
terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses
kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale.
SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile
from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists
of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land,
running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and
oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also
a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the
middle place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock
Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San
Francisco.
A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price
\$3,000.
The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a toler-
able good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a
large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good
fence.
Address: ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.
Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., Monterey City;
CHAS. G. HARRON, } 6-3m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1894.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.
FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S
LANDING.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CHAY, S. Barrell, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Poole, master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chidwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRADGON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and
Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chidwick, master—
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.
Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at
9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at
3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3 1/2, and Alviso 2 1/4 o'clock, A. M.
**FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTER-
MEDIATE LANDINGS.**
The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave
Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and
intermediate landings, from storehouse Antelope. Returning,
will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacra-
mento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and in-
termediate landings from storehouse Antelope. Returning, will
leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.
The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacra-
mento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, A. M.; return-
ing, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.
Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson
street, between Battery and Front, 10
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20-1f

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE new and splendid steamer QUEEN CITY,
C. R. BARCLAY, master, will leave Pacific wharf,
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M., com-
mencing with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.
Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice.
For further particulars, apply to
E. CHAPMAN, Agent. 13-2

Freights to Sacramento, \$100 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent. 13-2

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.
THE Proprietor of the above line having
made arrangements with the proprietors of
the principal Hotels, will, on and after Mon-
day, December 12th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers
To and from the various Steamboats.
One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of
the Boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for
O. N. D. O. L. L. A. H.
Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway
and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same
price, beyond those limits, \$1.50.
Office in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite
Adams & Co's. 26
MARTIN T. CHAMPNEY,
Proprietor.

Pottery! Pottery!
NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY,
on J street, near Butler's Fort, a large assortment of Plain
and Fancy Flower Pots; Jars, Picnic, Bread and Cake
Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and
Storepots, of superior quality; with everything else in
the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly so-
licited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or
No. 254 J street. 13-2
T. H. FREER, Agent.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.
FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter,
with all the Irons;
Smith's Patent Premium Smit Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Bunting Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Peora " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Clippers " " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
Twin and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Tactometer Churns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and
cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and
spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, barrow
teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation
hocs, six and eight wheel manure forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes
and chains, it etc. etc. etc. moving machines, Seymour & Morgan's
reaping machines. For sale by
H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front,
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.) 3-1

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.
PITTS EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—
This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore
and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Mary-
land and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the
soil ever shipped from New York to California, and is in fact
cally worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex-
Golden Fleeces.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there
are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, and
also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse
Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleeces, two of HALL'S (Roch-
ester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners,
Eight Horse Power, all complete.
Also, four of Messrs' REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by
COTT & BRAES,
94 Battery street, office up stairs. 9-1f

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manly's Do.;
2 Smith's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 3 and 4 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets. 21-1m

Fun Mills! They Grind!
WE have the very best Fun Mills in the Country, with all the
new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy
particular attention of Grain growers.
The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and
working power.
BAKER & HAMILTON,
11 J street, Sacramento City. 7

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
1 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Ferry).
CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, selected from every
year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and
warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON. 5

Grass Seed.
30 BBLs. Hard Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very
best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately.
Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street wharf. 10

Seed Wheat for Sale.
WHEAT from "Mill's Farm," Sutter's, Monterey county,
which obtained the first premium at the State Fair—Cal-
ifornia branch from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels
per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to
WADSWORTH & MESSAGERS,
Bakers, 137 Front street, San Francisco. 15-1m

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, &c.
LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems
may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER"
Office, opposite LeCom & Strong.
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON. 16

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT,
BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the
same by leaving their samples at our office.
Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimens
samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by ap-
plication at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON. 17

Agricultural Implements.
GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cul-
tivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Plow Points.
LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Plows and Harrows.
GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Building Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various
widths and sizes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 19

Jewelry and Silverware.
OUR handsome stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS
and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a
Regular Customer Trade, and is of the most costly and super-
ior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market
at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly
reduced prices. 5

Domestic Wire Works.
ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning
Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of
Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for
Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Scales, Sieves,
&c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
Nos. 127 and 129 Sansone street. 9

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the
best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State
Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his rooms and
Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgom-
ery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to
Austin's. 16

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of
choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape
Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety;
500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all
the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nur-
sery at Alameda, or with WURRON & SON, at the office of this
paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything
sold fully warranted to be correct. 18
H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Strawberry Vines.
LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Straw-
berries, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found
at the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price.
The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling,
Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new
seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds,
all for sale low by
LAWRENCE LEHNER,
Mission Dolores. 20

Fresh Onion Seed.
JUST received, per Adams & Co's Express, 3 cases Fresh
Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of
Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed
warranted fresh.
For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son. 4-1m

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.
INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green
house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent intro-
ductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis.
Catalogues sent to New York. Ornamental and other planting
done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16-1y

Strawberry Plants.
A LIPK Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$1 per dozen; Black
Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$1 per doz, and Eliza \$4 per
doz or \$33 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully
packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that
forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building. 31

Two Upland Bell Cranberry.
WE have just received, per last steamer, the finest "Upland
Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of
the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100
and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and we
only call only can secure them. Please notice the character of
them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street. 23

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.
JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegran-
ate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.
WARREN & SON. 26

10,000 Fruit Trees.
WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the
lowest rates. Having the advantage of the very best nurse-
ries we are enabled to make terms far more than usually
favorable.
We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees,
at a very low rate, ready for planting.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco. 20

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.
FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will
be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities
they can be furnished at low rates.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco. 20

5,000 Cranberry Vines.
JUST received per "Sterra Nevada," a splendid assortment
of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco. 20

Choice Seeds.
A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received,
via Italy, &c.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 23-1m

The Palm of China.
WE have received this beautiful Ornamental Tree, and would
commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a
house or fruit yard.
WARREN & SON. 20

FLOURING MILLS.

HENRY POLLEY, D. S. NICHOLS, GEORGE GARFIELD,
POLLEY & CO.,
N street, between Front and Second.
BAY STATE MILLS,
BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
Corner of Front and K streets, Sacramento.
MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as
the "Bay State Lower Mills," which grain always be found
at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat
and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran,
and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed of at the lowest price.
Barley, Wheat and Grain Ground to Order. 13-1

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and M Streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respect-
fully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the
above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of
1894, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills
have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during
which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory as-
surance from those who have tested the quality of their Flour,
that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to
any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the
superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the
proprietors would direct attention to the substantial com-
plaints received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State
Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both
Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manu-
factured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on
hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacra-
mento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. UALL, }

When Purchased or Ground on the most favorable
terms. 19

Flour! Wheat! Flour!
THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are
now completed and ready to grind Wheat and barley in
any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in
the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for
the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of
turning out 250 barrels per day.
A large drop-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is
attached to the Mill.
Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the
depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers
superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain di-
rect to Stockton, for milling.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.
For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the Mills—or to
Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery
and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Premium Sheep for Sale.
THE San Joaquin Tall Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much
attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full
grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The suber-
bity will give all information and furnish the stock, netting for the
owner. (18) WARREN & SON.

Varieties.

"LET ME IN."

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

When the summer evening's shadows
Veiled the earth's calm bosom o'er,
Came a young child faint and weary,
Tapping at a cottage door;
"Wandering through the winding wood-paths,
My worn feet too long have been,
Let me in, O gentle mother,
Let me in!"

Years passed on,—his eager spirit
Gladly watched the flying hours;
"I will be a child no longer,
Finding bliss in birds and flowers;
I will seek the lands of pleasure,
I will join their merry din;
Let me in to joy and gladness,
Let me in!"

Years sped on,—yet vainly yearning,
Murmuring still the restless heart—
"I am tired of heartless folly,
Let the glittering cheat depart;
I have found in worldly pleasure
Nought to happiness akin,
Let me in to love's warm presence,
Let me in!"

Years fled on,—the restless spirit,
Never found the bliss it sought;
Answered hopes and granted blessings
Only now as dreams brought;
"I am tired of earth's vain glory,
I am tired of grief and sin,
Let me in to rest eternal,
Let me in!"

Thus the unquiet, yearning spirit,
Tantalized by a vague unrest,
Knocks and calls at every gateway,
In a vain and fruitless quest;
Ever striving some new blessing,
Some new happiness to win,—
At some portal ever saying,
"Let me in!"—Portland Transcript.

"Monopolization of Breadstuffs, the greatest oppression," is the heading to a communication in the Boston Cultivator, which continues: "And why? because it falls most heavily on the poor and laboring classes, who are forced to obtain their daily subsistence by the sweat of their face. At present, it is a problem which puzzles the greater part of the community (which it is not easy for the politician to solve) to explain why such high prices on breadstuffs should continue and increase, when such abundance has been raised the present season? If the crops have fallen short in a few of the States, owing to the drought, yet they have been abundant east, west, north, and south. It is evident it is not the scarcity of the article that causes the present high prices. Then what is it? I am incompetent to answer the question, but will venture to express an opinion. It is this: the affluent merchant and large capitalist are buying up and keeping the 'staff of life,' that they may, by and by, fill their coffers at the expense of the poor laborer and mechanic. 'These things ought not to be so,' but how shall they be remedied? This question is as hard to answer as the preceding, in regard to the increasing high prices of provisions. It cannot be ruled while human nature remains as it is, except there could be a law passed by the Executive, that prices should not exceed a certain ratio. In this land of professed Republicanism, is not Aristocracy springing up and growing luxuriantly all over the Union? IGNORAMUS!"

The Portland Advertiser gives an account of a mammoth lumbering establishment recently completed by C. S. Clark & Co. of that city, on the St. Francis River, Canada East. These mills, it is said, will saw in a season (working day and night) 20,000,000 (twenty million) feet of long lumber, and two trains a day will be required to get the lumber to Portland, whence it will be shipped to all parts of the world. To accommodate this business the proprietors have leased a large wharf in Portland, capable of allowing ten vessels to load at one time.

"The baby is sick, my dear." "Well, give it castor oil. Dennis, bring up the castor oil." "It's all gone, sir—dill a drop is left." "Gone! why we have not yet opened the bottle." "Sure you have had it every day, and I have seen you use it myself upon your salad." "Why, you scoundrel! you don't mean to say I've been eating castor oil every day during the salad season?" "Sure you have, sir." "Did you not see the bottle was labelled castor oil?" "Sure and I did, sir; and didn't I put it in the castor every day?"

BAD WISDOM.—A little girl, about five years old, one day heard a preacher praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplication. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear down to a speaking distance, she whispered, "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God, he wouldn't have to talk so loud?"

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.—An Irishman about to enter the army was asked by one of the recruiting officers, "Well, sir, when you get into battle will you fight or run?" "By my faith," replied the Irishman, with a comic twist of countenance, "I'll be after doin', yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

Buss, to kiss; rebuss, to kiss again; pluribus, kiss without regard to sex; sillibus, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbuss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss all the persons in the room; erubuss, to kiss in the grave-yard or in the dark; buss the boiler, to kiss the cook!

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1864.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.

K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.
r3-1

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,
as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country, these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn. The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruit, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—
100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;
Also, Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 14 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also, 100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale. Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes 12 do
Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acaciae, } for hedges.
Orange Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Having visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELABONE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery.

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco. OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbos Ratis, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of this State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—
Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grapes, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee to quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, 1 50 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountain; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach. These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & Son, who will give all needed information, and will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.
Apple Trees, from three to six feet, \$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50
Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.
GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

BANKERS.

VAN VLEOK, READ & DREXEL,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Cen. Wm. Larimer Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurtre & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Utica City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. Huth & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases fully secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE F. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches, for the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c., &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 6m

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Music Hall, Rush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.
For particulars address
J. T. BESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artisan Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Pells, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on pace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month to England, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio Cleveland.
Utica City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Buffalo.
Rochester City Bk. Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bk. Detroit.
Clinton Bank Columbus, O.

In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or
Georgetown, Hangtown,
Glenwood, Shasta City,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Seward's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennecah Bar, Sylvanville, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Womboy's Bar,
Winlow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downville,
Cox's Bar, Minson's Diggings, Kanaku Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

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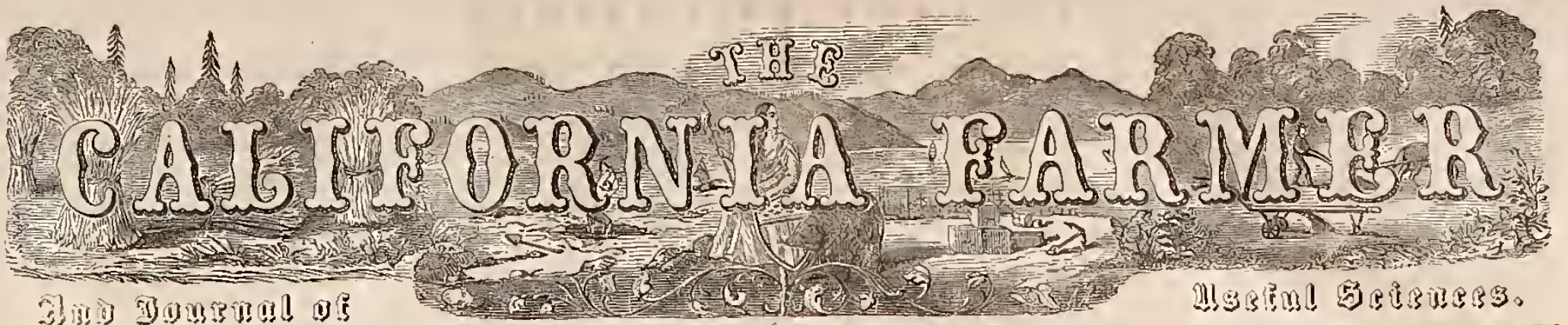
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And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

NO. 4.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered
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new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

(For the California Farmer.)

THE MOON AND VEGETABLES.

COLUSA Co. Jan. 6, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: There is, perhaps, no
demonstrative question or principle, which
has been so long in dispute, as that of the influence
of the moon on vegetables. Some people, if they
happen to plant a crop of turnips, or other roots,
by the light of the moon and they turn out bail,
take it for granted at once, that it is caused by the
moon; others laugh at the idea, but never try it
themselves.

Now this is a question which can be easily
settled forever, if all our farmers who are not
prejudiced either way, will but sow their seed
both on the increase and decrease of the moon, and
make a report of their results to the CALIFORNIA
FARMER, we shall see the question fairly settled.
I therefore hope that our farmers will very
generally make the trial. It will cost them but
a few hours work at most, and you, Messrs. Edi-
tors, the trouble of reading their communications,
and reporting the result of the experiment, which
task would be pronounced "no trouble at all" by
men of your stamp, who never hesitate at time or
expense in forwarding the interests of the farm-
ing community. W. S. GREEN.

We publish the above communication, with
pleasure, and shall always be glad to hear from
our farmers upon any and every subject touching
agriculture. Although some farmers might ridi-
cule the idea of the moon's influence upon vegeta-
tion, or its results upon the seed, or crop, yet if
they will but carefully investigate the subject, it
will be no loss to them—good will result from
every investigation of this science if the result is
not as first anticipated, benefit will come in some
other form by some new discovery, for earnest,
hard seeking for truth, will not end in mere
"moonshine."—ED.

FIRST HORNED CATTLE IN AMERICA.—The
first horned cattle brought to America, were im-
ported by Columbus, in 1492. In 1750, the best
diary farms in Rhode Island, contained upwards
of 100 cows, and sold 13,000 lbs. of cheese, be-
sides butter, huddocks, and calves. On one farm,
73 cows made 10,000 lbs. of butter in five months.
Two acres of good land, sustained one cow. The
present number of cattle in the United States,
may be estimated at 20,000,000.

WEIGHTS OF GRAIN, &c.—We are indebted to
our friend, Col. Buckner, for the following list of
weights of grains, &c., per bushel, regulated by
the laws of Kentucky: Wheat, 60 lbs.; corn,
shelled, 56 lbs.; potatoes, 60 lbs.; beans, 60 lbs.;
clover seed, 60 lbs.; oats, 33 1-3 lbs.; cornmeal,
50 lbs.; bran, 20 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; onions, 57
lbs.; buckwheat, 52 lbs.; salt, 50 lbs.; flax seed,
56 lbs.; hemp seed, 44 lbs.; rye, 56 lbs.; timothy
seed, 45 lbs.

A PLACE FOR EVERY TOOL.

BY S. EDWARDS TODD.

"In vain the search;
Nor hoe, nor spade, in its own place is found."

EDWARDS.

EVERY body, who is any body, likes to see sys-
tem and order displayed in the various operations
of the farm; and even the most careless and neg-
ligent, admire, and approve the practice of him
who has an appropriate place for every tool, and
who strenuously insists on keeping them there.
"A place for every thing, and every thing in its
place," is a maxim coeval with the art of printing
for aught I know; and we find, many times, that
those who often insist on having this precept
carried into practice, come the farthest short of keep-
ing this precept; and in time lost, patience tested,
and the many hindrances which results there-
from, they are often obliged to suffer a mortifying
penalty.

Ask Mr. A. where he keeps his hand saw, or
his augurs, or pick, crowbar, &c. "Well, let me
think—where did I use them last? Look in the
wood house. If they are not there, look in the
carriage house; and if they are not to be found
there, let us see if they are not some where about
the barn, or in the stable."

Mr. B. says, "I usually keep my tools either at
the house, or barn, or in the path that leads from
one to the other. When I am done with a tool,
it is thrown in the path that leads from the house
to the barn; and it generally gets carried to one
place or the other."

There being generally, such a destitution of
order in reference to keeping tools in their appro-
priate place, it is deemed a matter of no impropri-
ety to speak of the order and arrangement, in the
disposition of the various tools of the work shop,
and farm, which is practised by a young farmer,
not a hundred miles distant from the residence of
the writer.

Ask him, for instance, where his hand saw is;
or his drawing knife; or his augurs; or any other
tool you may need, and the unhesitating reply is,
in such a part of the shop, hanging on such a pin,
or nail, or standing, or lying in such a corner, or
on such a shelf. There hang the augurs, each one
in its appropriate place; and on the premises,
they are allowed no other place. There hang a
half dozen saws; and if one of them is taken
down but for a moment's work, its first and last
resting place is, its own peg. There is a drawer
with an apartment for screws, one for rivets of a
half dozen different sizes, one for washers, one
for bolts of all sizes, one for nails of different sizes,
and so on. In one corner is a shallow box-shelf,
where are a lot of carriage bolts, and other bolts,
and where every thing in the bolt line is kept, in
case of a break down. There hang a number of
extra plow handles, in case one should be broken
in seed-time, a half day need not be spent, in go-
ing several miles to have it repaired. Extra pieces
of harness, pieces of worn out or broken tools,
hang on nails on one side of the shop, where at a
glance of the eye, any thing that is wanted to re-
pair a break down, can be had, without tumbling
over a whole box full, to find something, which,
perhaps, may not be there. There hang a variety
of useful little articles, instead of being tumbled
into a box where they can never be found when
needed. There hang the chains, (not on the fence
any where on the plantation) in that corner.
There the beetle and wedges are kept. Are there
any extra plow points about the shop?—you will
find them up stairs in such a place, and no where
else. Every one who assists about his barn and
stables, understands that this shovel when not in
use, must stand in that corner. The manure fork
must be kept here. That fork and that shovel,
in the feeding-room must always stand in this
end of the box, where feed is mixed. This fork
must be left on the mow, and when not in use,
the end of the handle must be rested on the bal-
der, so that one always knows, even in the dark,
where to find the fork, to throw down fodder.
That harness and that collar, belong on that horse,
and they must always be hung on that hook.
When the halters are taken off the horses, each
halter is hung on its appropriate hook. A score
of other little things, which are generally thrown
here and there by the majority of people, have
their own place, and will always be found there,
when not in use.

Where there are a large number of workmen
and boys to use the tools, it is just as easy and
far more important, to keep them in one place, as
where there is but one or two individuals to use
them. Let it be understood by each one, that
every tool must be returned to its proper place,
immediately. When an auger or chisel is needed
ten or twelve rods from the shop, let it be return-
ed without delay. It will require but one minute
to travel ten rods; and if one is in haste at such
a time, one or two minutes will make no material
difference in the work of a day; if it were like to

do so, who could not work one or two minutes
later at night to redeem those lost moments?
And, besides, when tools are laid down here and
there, thinking to return them when it is more
convenient, they are often forgotten, and scores of
minutes are lost in search for them, even when
one is in the greatest haste. There is always a
great satisfaction when one needs a certain tool,
in having the assurance that the hand can be laid
directly on it, even in the dark.

Those farmers who succeed best in their opera-
tions, are noted for their strict adherence to sys-
tem and order; and those who set at naught all
order and system, are always in a hurry—never
know where to find any thing—never have a
place for any thing, except somewhere on the
farm—and they never accomplish but little in
comparison to what they might, were system and
order their watchword.—Country Gentleman.

INQUIRY AND OBSERVATION.

It is not expected that the farmer shall have
an exact knowledge of the construction of the
trees and plants which he cultivates with so much
care, or of the anatomy and physiology of the
animals which he rears. He cannot learn the
precise habits of the insects which destroys his
crops—their periods of coming and retiring—or
the office which it is designed they shall fill in
economy of nature. Yet a general knowledge of
the laws which govern them, and a constant ob-
servation of their habits, will invest us of much
of the repugnance felt towards them, and lead us
to a profound contemplation of the wisdom and
goodness of the Great Architect of all.

We plant the seed, and behold the germ springs
to the light and air. What wonderful operations
are still carried on? The tree assumes the most
stately, as well as graceful forms—the buds, the
leaves, blossoms, and fruit appear, surpassing in
beauty all art of the most skillful hands. It fur-
nishes fuel, shade, fragrance, sustenance, and of-
tentimes protection against summer heats, or
winter winds, and always beauty to the landscape.

But the farmer too often stands in the midst of
his trees, his plants and flowers, of his corn, and
grass and grain, which he has caused to grow,
and looks upon them as the result of a mere me-
chanical operation. He overlooks that wonder-
ful and mysterious agency which prepares the
food, diversified as it is, and sends it to the furth-
est bud and leaf of a monarch of the forest, or the
minutest tendril of the tiny vine. He plows, be-
cause it is easier to plant and hoe in a loose soil,
forgetting that, in a fine till, there are millions
more months to receive the food which the plant
requires than in a compact soil; that these open
months catch fertilizing substances from every
passing breeze, and drink them in from the cool-
ing dews and genial showers. He forgets that
the sand which he applied to the clay land, has
found potash in the soil, become soluble, been
taken up by the roots of the plant, carried to its
utmost extremities, and now covers the straw of
his wheat-field, with a delicate and beautiful enat-
ing of sand, or enamel, which gives it strength to
stand erect, and thus present its seeds to the in-
fluences of the sun and air, and bring them to
perfection.

While he reaps, shall he not inquire how this
came, and compare it with another field, which
fell to the ground and failed to perfect its grain?
Will he not investigate these causes and thus ac-
quire more knowledge of the operations of nature,
and more power over his crops?

By an accurate knowledge of the times when
insects appear, and the kinds of plants on which
they prefer to feed, the time of planting and sow-
ing may be varied, so that it may be possible to
escape their ravages in some degree in this man-
ner; or, as their period of existence is often very
brief, we may learn their time of retiring to a
winter home, and destroy them there by late
plowing or other means. The season of their
coming and retiring, the food they require, and
the length of time they remain, being accurately
understood, will, at least give us a power over
them we do not now possess. But this is not all
we gain. This knowledge admits us to some of
the secrets and wonderful operations of irrational
life, and thus leads us, by successive steps,
"through nature up to nature's God."

The rose bug, for instance, has received its
name from its annual appearance coinciding with
the blossoming of that plant, and this fact may
operate as a note of preparation against its rava-
ges; and so it may aid us against the caterpillar,
cankerworm, currenoid, and beetles. The latter
insect sometimes prove exceedingly destructive.
The discovery was made by a gentleman, that
they visited and defoliated his cherry trees in the
night. When this habit was known, they were
shaken down and destroyed in large numbers, and
the trees thereby saved. This fact was learned
by reference to a work on insects, and will illus-
trate what it has become too fashionable to con-

demn as "book farming," as if facts recorded in a
book or newspaper were not as valuable as though
declared by the tongue. To be consistent, the
scuffer at "book farming," should reject many of
the best practices of the farmer now, because Vir-
gil wrote of them; or Cato, or Columella, or Je-
thro Tell, commended them.

The insect race has its part to fill in the great
plan, and that part is undoubtedly an important
one. We accuse them of encroachments when
they select, as their favorite food, the plants we
are cultivating for our own pleasure or profit. It
may be, that in their deliberations and conven-
tions, if they hold any, they look upon us as the
aggressors. They feed on the common bounty as
well as ourselves, enjoy their brief existence and
die. Our domestic animals do the same; but we
make them subservient to our purposes, and are content.
We have not yoked the insect race to our imple-
ments for practical purposes; but having this de-
cided advantage of them, the possession of reason,
it is the part of wisdom to study their habits with
patient care, until we become as well convinced
of their usefulness, as we are of that of the ox and
cow, and that an intelligent Being placed them
here for our good.

Many of the beetles live on plants not only of
little use to man, but some of them poisonous,
and in a state of decay often offensive; they are
therefore to be reckoned among our friends.
Some live on the juices of animals, and by this
means destroy a great number of noxious insects.
Others are of service in the arts, affording us the
costly cochineal, scarlet grain, lac and manna.
Dragon flies and some others, subsist upon plant
lice, and thus become our active protectors.

THE TEA OF ASAM.

Mr. A. H. DANFORTH, a missionary at Gowa-
hati, Asam, under date of July 6th, 1854, writes
to the New York Recorder, an interesting account
of the productions of Asam, particularly that of
tea. He says:

It is generally expected that communications
from missionaries will relate to the religious in-
terests of the field in which they labor; but a few
lines occasionally, respecting the physical aspect
and productions of the country may not be unin-
teresting to your readers.

Asam has but recently come under British
rule; hence its resources have as yet scarcely be-
gun to be developed. The exports of the natives
are very limited. There is but little enterprise
among them. Europeans, however, are entering
the province; and with a sufficient amount of
capital and labor expended here, Asam, for the
real value of her productions, would not be found
behind the best provinces in India. The coal
mines have been worked a little, and some at-
tempts at cultivating indigo have been made, but
as yet with little success. There are two large
lac factories, which are doing good business.
Some ten or twelve hundred maunds (eighty
pounds each) of India rubber were manufactured
last year. But the article which is destined to
distinguish Asam, is the tea. The plant is in-
digenous to the soil, and the climate, being very
damp, is peculiarly favorable to its growth.

There is any quantity of land suited to its cul-
tivation; hence it opens an inviting field for
speculators. The amount of capital necessary to
be invested and the tardiness of the first return,
are the most serious difficulties in the way. The
seed must be sown and carefully cultivated for
five years, before the first crop can be realized.
After that the profits are very great. There are
now five or six factories, and several more in con-
templation. The principal establishment is that
of the Assam Company. This company was
formed in 1839, with a capital of £500,000. But
after a few years, by some mismanagement, it
was near breaking down. It, however, recovered
itself, and is now one of the most flourishing cor-
porations in the East.

Every variety of tea is manufactured, and all
from the same tree. The green is cured in cop-
per kettles, which, with a little different process
in the operation, gives the green shade and the
peculiar flavor. The different varieties of black
tea are owing simply to the age of the leaf when
plucked. Sometimes from one stem are taken
four or five different kinds of tea. The tea, when
picked, is first exposed to the sun for a few hours,
until it is wilted, when it is thrown into a hot
kettle, or caldron, and stirred until it is dry; but
during the process it is occasionally taken out,
and given a peculiar half twist and half roll, with
the hand, which only those accustomed to it un-
derstand. The tea, when thoroughly dry, is sifted
through a succession of sieves. The first is very
coarse, and retains only the coarsest kind of tea.
The second is a little finer, and retains the finest
quality; and so on, till we come to the finest
sieve, which admits only the finest of the leaves,
and is, of course, the best quality. The leaf is
then put into boxes lined with sheet lead, and is
ready for the market.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE heavy losses upon the Farming Interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do its service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the reduction in price of our Journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Bookellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will secure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in business can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receive the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any mail all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully all the farmer in his enjoyment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

CABBAGES.—There are more ways to cook a fine cabbage than to boil it with a bacon side, and yet few seem to comprehend that there can be any loss in cooking it, even in this simple way. Two thirds of the cooks place the cabbage in cold water and start it to boiling; this extracts all the best juices, and makes the pot liquor a soup. The cabbage head, after having been washed and quartered, should be dropped into boiling water, with no more meat than will just season it. Cabbage may be cooked to equal broccoli or cauliflower. Take a firm sweet head, cut it into shreds, lay it in salt and water for six hours. Now place it in boiling water until it become tender—turn the water off, and add sweet milk when thoroughly done—take it up in a colander and drain. Now season with butter and pepper, a glass of good wine, and a little nutmeg grated over, and you will have a dish little resembling what are generally called greens.

ASPARAGUS.—This delicious vegetable, is not yet appreciated in the up country of the South. Tie the stalks in small bundles, and drop them into boiling water, with a good portion of salt—ten or fifteen minutes boiling is enough. Place some slices of soft toast in a deep dish, and take the asparagus up on the toast; saturate the whole with sweet butter, and pepper to taste.

CABBAGE AS IS CABBAGE.—The Yreka Herald says that Mr. Cyrus H. Pickens of Hmrc Creek Ranch, five miles above the mouth of Senti River, informed us that he raised from a piece of ground less than one acre, thirty tons of cabbage. Some of the largest heads weighed 45 lbs. The seed was sown the last of May or the first of June. Mr. P. thinks if the seed had been sown early, he would have had "some cabbage."

EXTENSIVE MINING OPERATIONS.—Under the above caption, the Marysville Express says: We have just learned with much satisfaction that the ditch running from Dry Creek in this county to Park's, Barton's and Rose's Bars, an undertaking by Messrs. McQueen & Whiteside has been completed. A new impetus will thus be given to mining operations in those rich, gold-yielding districts. The work was finished on last Saturday.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature; but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament.—Sterne.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

What can our Legislature do to Relieve our State from its present Embarrassments?

THE State can provide a fund for the passage of emigrants to our shores—an Emigrant Company, the object of which shall be to induce the better part of those citizens that desire to come, to make California their permanent home, and to induce families to emigrate. Many would come, but are prevented for want of the means, and Government could aid readily and the result of such a population would in a brief time add to the wealth of the State more than double the cost of the aid rendered.

We would have a bounty tendered to families. The man that brings a good wife should have a bounty; her passage should be free; and our State should not let this matter go too long. The emigration plan only can save this State from greater embarrassments and worse depression, and it will be a patriotic act in the members of our Legislature to give this matter their earliest attention.

We are much grateful to see the Senator from San Francisco acting promptly. We trust he will set his face as a "flint" against all opposition to these important measures, and not cease until they are accomplished. We trust most earnestly he will "know nothing" else but Emigration! Emigration!! until our our State is again prosperous and happy, and to him will be the honor of moving first in the matter.

The plan of a bounty, we like, and every good wife that comes is worth a bounty. Meeting a friend a few days since, who spoke of this plan—"Yes," said he "that is right; every citizen of California that goes home, should not come back without a wife. I am going home soon, and if I can win a bounty, I will bring one—and, finally," said he, "I will bring one any how."

Agricultural Legislation.

THERE can be no better evidence of the prosperity of a State than to see its Representatives earnest in their efforts to awaken the industry of the people.

We have noticed with great satisfaction, that thus early in the session, there is a willingness, nay a determination, on the part of many of our working representatives, to bring forward bills that are most intimately connected with the active industry of our citizens. This looks like progression. It speaks well for our State, and shows that we have men who are not so altogether absorbed in politics as to forget the interest of their constituents or the paramount good of the State.

Questions touching railroads, emigration, tule lands, and agriculture in general, these and kindred interests, must demand, and we feel confident will receive, the attention of our Representatives in both branches of the Legislature.

As conductors of the Organ of Agriculture in California, we feel proud to see the regard paid to this noble science by those who have expressed favorably their interest in its behalf; and most gratefully do we acknowledge the favors shown us in the courteous reception of our Journal by the entire Senate, and the liberality shown it in the Assembly.

We shall strive to our utmost to do our duty to this science, and hope, to be esteemed justly worthy the kindness extended us; for while we advocate this cause we shall ever do it with an eye single to its permanent prosperity.

When the political horizon has cleared, we shall, as opportunities offer, present subjects which we trust may be considered worthy the thought and attention of those who speak and act as the representatives of the glorious Eureka State.

SOLIMFEN MILK.—We cannot urge too strongly the virtue of this most excellent commodity, to our citizens, for it has been repeatedly tried and has never failed to give entire satisfaction. We refer our readers to the advertisement in our columns of Messrs. Bingham & Reynolds, who are the importers. The recommendations are genuine and to be relied on. To steamboat owners, hotel keepers and others who may unexpectedly want milk, this article is beyond price. We say to all, try it.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—We are under obligations to our delegates in Congress, for repeated favors, particularly to Hon. M. S. Latham, for public documents and papers of value and interest, relating directly to questions touching the real interests and to the advancing the permanent welfare of our country.

The Mummy.

THE recent discovery of the Indian Chief, so remarkably well preserved—found, as it will be seen by referring to the statements of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, at Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory, by Capt. C. J. W. Russell,—will prove a matter of the greatest moment to our citizens and to all who feel any interest relative to the earlier history of our State, to the aborigines of California, or to the manners, customs or religion of the Red man, or to aught that appertains to science. It not necessary for us to speak a word in behalf of this present wonderful specimen of preserved humanity, for the certificates of such men as those whose names appear will be a certain guarantee that the present "mummy" is indeed a reality. We would call the attention of our citizens to it; they can now have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

Capt. Russell, upon whose firm the mummy was found, is one of the early settlers and traders of California. His life is full of incident, enough to make a romance. Capt. R. has made many voyages from Washington Territory to this port, was the pioneer in the "oyster trade" from him we received the reports published from thence, and all his statements can be relied upon.

We have taken an interest in this "Indian Chief," that it might be brought before the public as a matter of the history of earlier times, and which should be of interest to us now. We trust our citizens will take sufficient notice of it to show they value all that belongs to California, and thus induce those who appreciate, to carry forward measures that shall retain in our State this specimen, and all others, for the establishment of a museum under the patronage of the State.

This celebrated Chief will be on exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. See advertisement.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.—Improvement is the order of the day, and ready, onward, the watchwords of this able, efficient and widely known Express and Banking House. The daily increasing business which crowns their efforts is the surest evidence of the faithfulness and dispatch with which all business matters are transacted, and of their influence, prosperity and popularity. Their office in this city has recently been enlarged by appropriating the entire floor of the building to their use, thus adding several fine rooms. For architectural beauty, solidity of structure, commodious apportionment and elegance of finish, this building has few superiors in the United States. Col. Pardee, under whose superintendence this House has advanced to its present commanding position, is we are happy to learn, fast recovering from the serious injury recently sustained from a fall into one of those villainous man-traps that disgrace our city.

When such firms as Wells, Fargo & Co., or Adams & Co., are matters of remark, it is too frequently the case that their influence is only conceived in a circumscribed form as express men, letter carriers, &c., completely losing sight of the fact that the business of each of these Houses amounts to a sum almost beyond the conception of the community in general—that its aggregate would swell far beyond the banking capital of many of our large cities, and may be reckoned by millions of dollars. The immense sums annually expended in the ordinary business transactions of their several offices—diffused among hundreds of our most active and intelligent young men—cost of office rent, horses and carriages, freights and travel upon steamers and stages, &c., we must not forget, for it is this general diffusion of business and money which tells immensely for the prosperity of California. And again, what would our merchants and business men do without such Houses? Such facts and inquiries reveal at once their importance, and we rejoice to see that their prosperity is commensurate with their deserts.

WILSON G. HUNT.—This favorite steamer was handsomely complimented on Monday evening last. A large and valuable freight and a very full list of passengers, numbering over three hundred, gave a very lively and pleasant time of it up river. Among the passengers were many of our Senators and Representatives, with a goodly array of the prominent citizens of San Francisco, on their way to the capital to note the progress of the Senatorial election. The weather was remarkably pleasant—passengers very agreeable—a goodly group of the fairer part of creation—and the prospect of a quick trip—these all gave a zest to the feelings which caused a very agreeable and pleasing sensation as the supper bell announced the adjournment from the decks and

saloons to the table. We confess our own appetite was craving, but there was enough and to spare, three tables being spread most liberally. Capt. Poole with his usual courtesy yielded the chair to the honorable the President of the Senate, Gov. Purdy, who was assisted by the able commander of the Antelope, Capt. Van Pelt, at the opposite of the table, and the honors of the repast were faithfully performed. A very large number of ladies were at the tables—so many that we vain believe Capt. P. must be an especial favorite, for no commander can make greater efforts for the comfort and pleasure of his passengers than the commander of the fleet and most comfortable steamer W. G. H. But amid all this numerous and happy group, we must not forget one who is always "round," having an eye to the real pleasure of all friends alike—we mean our friend Baldwin, everywhere—on the Confidence, Antelope, or Hunt, here, there, everywhere—just the same; his cheerful smile comes to you like the ripe side of a golden pippin, and he, kind fellow, with his hat just so, is indeed like the pippin, (peeping) out from the verdant boughs (bows) above. The W. G. made a splendid trip, much to the satisfaction of her numerous passengers, and arrived at the Levee City at 12 1-2 o'clock in good time.

CONGRATULATORY.—We clip the following kind notice of our journal, from the California Express. Coming as it does from a press which has ever been a bold and able advocate of every measure presented which has for its object the advancement of the farmer's interest and the prosperity of our State generally, we feel doubly grateful.

AGRICULTURE.—We notice with pleasure that the Senate of this State has passed a resolution ordering two copies for each Senator, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. This is an exceedingly well conducted journal, containing a vast fund of solid information in regard to the most important of all the branches of human industry; and our Legislators do well to instruct themselves from this and every other source, in the great interests of the State.

We are also indebted to that excellent family journal, the Golden Era, for the flattering mention it is pleased to make of our efforts and success in the cause in which we are engaged. It says:

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—We are indeed gratified to observe that this most excellent agricultural journal is beginning to work itself into that support, and favor with the public which it has ever merited. It has reached a circulation of 3,000 copies, which at once establishes it upon a firm and prosperous basis. Its editor, Col. WARREN, is a thorough agriculturist, both practically and theoretically, and the interest which he has for the past five years evinced in this important branch of our State industry, entitles him to the warmest patronage of our farmers. The terms of the paper have been reduced to \$6 a year, and \$3.50 for six months.

To those friends in the Legislature who have manifested such an interest in forwarding this important branch of industry to this State, we would likewise return our sincere thanks.

THE DAIRY PRIZE.—Messrs. Southworth & Co. appear in our columns with an advertisement for a Raffle. The Grand Prize announced is a Dairy of one hundred and twenty-two cows, with milk carts, cans, &c., together with the entire business, good will, &c., of the proprietors—the past income of which is stated at \$1,000 per month. In many of these raffles it is indeed a lottery—more blanks than prizes—and often the parties utterly irresponsible. There are some cases, however, where there is every show of fairness, and a good chance for a prize if "luck will have it." In this present Raffle, we feel called upon to say that we know the proprietors personally—we know the dairy, the stock, the customers and business, and it is all it is represented to be. The names of those gentlemen attached to the advertisement are also additional assurance that the Raffle will be conducted fairly. The dairy is adjoining our own residence, one we have occupied for nearly two years past, and the lands offered as prizes are really valuable and of high character—they are fit for cultivation and will soon increase in value. Whoever shall win the grand prize and shall take that business, has his fortune made at once, for we should esteem the income worth more than estimated. We know the property, and to those who desire any information, we should be happy to give it. Tickets are selling rapidly, and the drawing will take place in about six weeks; parties wishing tickets can be furnished by us.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We received several valuable communications too late for insertion this week, which will appear in our next. The specimens accompanying those from Humboldt and Sacramento, were in good order, and we shall make further mention of them.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was dedicated to the service of God on Sabbath morning, January 14th, by a sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Scott, from Exodus 15th chapter and 2d verse: "The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation; he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt him." The Rev. Wm. Speer and Rev. Frederick Buel, assisted and took part in the exercises, which were of a solemn and interesting character. The church was crowded to overflowing, some 2000 persons being present.

The pews of the church were sold in part, at public auction on the evening of the 22d inst. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance and the bidding was quite spirited. Fifty pews were sold in all, the aggregate value of which exceeded the sum of \$37,000. The first and second choice brought \$200 each. Fourteen pews valued at \$1,000 each, were taken at premiums of from \$200 down to \$25 each—two sold for \$1,200 each; seven for \$1,100 do.; two for \$1,050 do.; one for \$1,035; one for \$1,025; two for \$1,010 each. Seven were sold for \$950, \$910, \$810, \$850, \$825, \$810, \$710, each; and the balance ranged from \$650 to \$260 do. The total sale of the pews was sufficient to cover the first cost of the church edifice, leaving unsold about one hundred pews down stairs and fifty up stairs, to be sold or rented hereafter as may be deemed advisable.

STATE OF TRADE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—We make the following extract from the Price Current's review of the market for the week ending Jan. 23d:

"The demand from the interior has been almost nothing, and the complaint of the absolute stagnation in business, prevails not only here but throughout the entire State.

The fact is that there is no money to be had. The miner is idle for want of water, the last rains having proved of but little benefit; and until the dust begins to be taken out in large quantities, we may expect no stir of any kind in trade.

The traders in the mountains cannot effect sales except on credit, and under such circumstances, prefer holding their goods. The city merchants meet with no demand, and consequently cannot sell. Everything is dull to a degree, and the tendency to speculation which was beginning to manifest itself in some articles, is rapidly dying out.

We do not, however, look upon this state of affairs as by any means permanently injurious to any interest of the State. Every such lull causes parties to economize more and more, and places trade on a surer and more certain basis. In a short time business will revive, and the experience gained in periods of depression such as the present, will be turned to account. Meanwhile we have to await the chances of the season."

PLAGIARISM.—We do not wish to complain of our neighbors or say they are not justly courteous, but we do wish to ask our friends of the Statesman and of the State Journal, of Sacramento, whether it is "just the thing" for them to take "statistical tables" or original matter, and neglect to give the usual credit. We find the tables of the "oyster trade," and the report upon the "Indian Mummy," as published by us from original letters and documents, in the columns of these cotemporaries, and no mention made of the source from whence they came. Was it not so neighbors?

ERRORS WILL HAPPEN.—In the article headed "Reader," in our last week's paper, third paragraph and fourth line, the compositor caused us to say, "we shall have eastern families, and the most intelligent." It should have read, "we shall have entire families," &c., thus materially altering the phase of the paragraph, for it should never for a moment be supposed that agriculture has any sectional lines.

WEATHER AT SACRAMENTO.—Mr.—what is his name?—the oldest inhabitant, of Sacramento, says he never saw, since the settlement of that great city, such weather as was experienced for some two weeks previous to the 20th. It was a facsimile of a cold, drizzly, down-east spell of weather, the kind that makes everybody's nose blue, and sours the disposition and riles the temper—in fact a rare east wind.

SOMETHING FOR THE CURIOUS.—Ariel Hutton, writing an eastern exchange paper, says: "I have a hen of rather large size, of what particular breed I know not, of what is called a patridge-color, which has laid two extremely large eggs. They were blown, to discharge their contents, and within each of those eggs was another egg, the size of those laid by small hens, covered with a shell apparently as hard as is usual. The outside egg of both contained a yolk, and white. One of these, I gave my friend, Rev. Zadock Thompson, of Burlington; the other is before me, and measures in circumference, the longest way, 8 3/4 inches, and the shortest way 7 1/8 inches. It may be seen at any time at my study at Hyde Park."

From Shoalwater Bay.

We cheerfully give room (says the Oregon Weekly Times,) for the following communication from Capt. C. J. W. Russell, of Shoalwater Bay. It will be found an interesting description of a journey lately performed by him while assisting to open a trail from Shoalwater Bay to Olympia, as also for the purpose of exploring the country lying between these two points. Capt. Russell is an enterprising and energetic man, and our readers may depend upon his account of that section of country as being correct:

SHOALWATER BAY, W. T., Sept. 3, 1851.

Mr. Editor: Knowing the interest that you take in the welfare of Emigrants who annually arrive in these Territories by thousands, and, thinking that perhaps I might be able to assist them also, by showing them where they can obtain goods and animals, I have taken the liberty of writing you an account of a journey which I have lately been upon for the purpose of opening a trail from Shoalwater Bay to Olympia, and to explore the country to the Northwest. It has appeared strange to me that the people of this country have not entertained curiosity enough to visit the different portions of the Territory for exploration purposes. At present, many portions of the Territory are as little known as the interior of Africa.

In the North-east corner of this bay, a river, called the Willapa, empties its waters—one of the most healthful streams I have ever seen. I had previously arrived at the conclusion that there must be an abundance of excellent prairie land at the head of this river, which would be eagerly taken by immigrants if they only knew of its existence in that locality. My belief was based upon reports of the Indians; and Dr. James G. Cooper, who was formerly connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Survey, and myself, had already made preparations to explore it, and were on the point of leaving, when we were much surprised, on the 7th July, to learn that a party (Edward D. Warbass, Michael Shafer, Christian Giesy, Andrew Roundtree, Joseph Knight, and an old Canadian half-breed named Pearsall Langley, as guide) had arrived in the bay, who had come from the Cowlitz Landing by the identical route that we had intended to have taken. They left the Cowlitz Landing on the 7th July, and arrived at the head waters of the Willapa on the 10th, where they made a canoe, in which they descended to the bay, which they reached on the 17th—having been ten days on their journey. They told us that it was their intention to return immediately, and Dr. Cooper and myself concluded to accompany them.

After packing up a few provisions, we pulled in a skiff up to the house of a Mr. Woodward, who lives upon the north bank of the Willapa, some 18 miles from its mouth. There we found the rest of the party, who had left the bay before us. A party of Indians who had come through with them and stopped here, had, from some unknown cause, left for their homes; but the old guide still remained.

Early in the morning of the 18th, having been joined by Seth Bullard, Daniel Bush, H. K. Woodward and Wm. Cushing, we proceeded four miles further up the river, to the house of Mr. Job Bullard, who kindly loaned us a horse to carry our blankets and provisions. At half-past ten o'clock we commenced our journey, on foot, and at night encamped in the woods, on the north branch of the Willapa, having traveled about twenty miles since leaving Woodward's. Here may be considered the head of steam navigation on this river.

July 19th.—At six, in the morning, resumed our journey, and by night had traveled ten miles further to the eastward, and reached what we called Elk Prairie, from the great number of elk that appeared to make this prairie their home. These these animals had roamed unmolested by man for many years. The country, for miles around, was crossed and recrossed with their paths, many of which were as well beaten as any Indian trail in the country. Mr. Warbass and party killed five of these animals in one day, while on their way down, the smallest of which would have weighed one thousand pounds each. Here we met our runaway Indians, who were engaged in smoking and drying the meat of a number of elk which they had killed. Bears were also very numerous here, as well as wolves, the latter of which kept up such a howling during the night that we could scarcely sleep. This place, for the sportsman, is a perfect elysium. According to our guide, not a living soul had passed through this portion of country for more than thirty years—the tribe who formerly occupied it having long since become extinct.

July 20th.—Early in the morning we left this beautiful prairie, and crossed a low range of hills that divides the waters of the Willapa from those of the Chehalis, and encamped upon the Wahoe Prairie, nineteen miles to the eastward of Elk Prairie.

July 21st.—At six, started for the Boisfaut Prairie, which was ten miles distant. The whole of the country intervening had been burned over two years before, and was now covered with fallen timber. Here our troubles commenced, for we had to cut through and around many of the fallen trees to enable our horse to pass; and, with the severest labor, we only accomplished four miles of the distance when night overtook us, and we had to encamp. To make our situation still more unpleasant, all of our provisions had been exhausted, save a piece of bread about two inches square, which we drew lots for. Mr. Roundtree had, the day before, started for the Boisfaut Prairie, by way of the Chehalis river in a canoe, for the purpose of getting a party to cut through from the opposite side and meet us; and we were

anxiously looking for him, but the night passed away and nothing was seen of him.

July 22d.—Early in the morning we commenced work again, and kept at it until late in the afternoon, when suddenly we heard a faint "halloo" in the distance, which was answered by three cheers from our party; and in a short time we had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Roundtree and an Indian making way towards us with some provisions that had been prepared and sent by his mother. "God bless the ladies!" came from my heart—a sentiment that was responded to by all of the party. In a very short time we had consumed all of the food that had been brought, and then went to work with renewed courage. At night we encamped within four miles of Boisfaut Prairie, without either provisions or water. In the neighborhood were large numbers of gooseberries, apparently as large as the largest English gooseberry, that is so highly prized in the States. These might be made a source of great profit to any person who would collect and preserve them. Before going to sleep, I noticed an immense fire to the westward of us that was burning fearfully. It had evidently proceeded from a small one which we had built at noon. Since my return to the bay, I have learned that all the dead timber through which we had cut, had been consumed, leaving a large tract of country perfectly cleared and ready for cultivation.

July 23d.—About ten in the forenoon we reached the Boisfaut Prairie, and were received in the kindest manner by the inhabitants, who threw open their doors and bade us welcome. In a short time their tables were covered with good old farmer's fare, which we did ample justice to. All of the settlers, Mr. Roundtree and his excellent lady in particular, were under a great obligation to their kindness and hospitality—may prosperity attend them in all their undertakings.

This prairie is occupied by nine families who have a large quantity of stock, and some of the finest farms in the country.

In the morning, Dr. Cooper, Mr. Knight and myself started for Puget's Sound—the remainder of the party went to the Cowlitz Landing from whence they returned home. After traveling about fifteen miles, the principal part of which was through prairies of a gravelly nature, we arrived at the house of Mr. Lewis H. Davis, who treated us with great attention and kindness. We stopped here until one o'clock when we left and proceeded on six miles farther, passing through three more prairies, making eleven in all that we had passed through since morning. These were all very gravelly, and many of them we were told were overflowed in the winter. It being near night and feeling very tired, we stopped at the house of a Mr. Coster, whose lady furnished us with an excellent supper and bed, both of which were very acceptable.

At seven in the morning we proceeded on through a very gravelly country, that produced but a scanty crop of grass, for upwards of ten miles, when we stopped and rested half an hour at the house of a Mr. Goodhall, and then continued on and had got within eleven miles of Olympia when night overtook us. We then stopped at a house kept by a mulatto named Bush.

All the afternoon we had been traveling through prairies covered with mounds from two to ten feet in height. They were composed of gravel, with stones from a few inches to a foot in diameter between them. They are scattered about in every direction, some of them with such regularity that they appeared to be the work of art. They had, undoubtedly, at some remote period been formed by the action of water.

In the morning we got horses and rode the rest of the distance to Olympia, which we reached about nine in the forenoon of July 25th, having traveled a distance of one hundred and ten miles since leaving Shoalwater Bay. We rested here a day and a-half when we separated—Dr. Cooper, who is a perfect gentleman, going to Steilacoom, and Mr. Knight going to Fort Walla Walla, two hundred miles in the interior, to meet his family, who were on their way to this country from Missouri. This last is an old gentleman over 60 years of age, who crossed the plains last year, since which time he has been looking for a location for a number of families who are coming with his own. He was the first man who drove a team through the north pass of the Cascade mountains, and for perseverance and energy would serve as a model for many younger men.

I have heard it said that nothing attaches men more to each other than traveling together, and I found it to be so in this case, for I parted from my companions with regret, and the bright hopes they have of the future I hope will be realized.

May every good upon them rest,
And every blessing be possessed,
That ever will seek for those we love,
From earth below or heaven above.

The rest of my journey I had to perform alone.

CHINA.—Latest advices state that the Imperial army have lately been successful in the North, and the progress of the rebellion checked. In the South, the Insurgents have also been beaten by the Imperialists, who are rapidly acquiring confidence. The Chilian bark Caldera, Capt. Rooney, bound from Hong Kong to San Francisco, was captured, plundered, and burned by pirates in the China Sea on the 6th October. Her crew and passenger saved. There are numerous accounts of desperate engagements between piratical fleets and vessels of the British squadron, in which the pirates were summarily handled.

The vital knot of the nervous system is not bigger in size than a pin's head. Upon this tiny speck depends the life of the nerves, which is the life of the animal. Whatever portion of the nervous system remains attached to it, lives; while that which is separated immediately dies.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

The annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the sun inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either grope our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

E. W. MACDONALD, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. O. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANGUS FIERSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BRADY, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD, "
H. CHANNING BEALS, "
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C. V. GILLESPIE, "
J. ROOT, "
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Horticultural Department.

Disease of the Grape.

SONOMA, January 13th, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I receive your paper regularly, and peruse each succeeding number with increasing interest. I wish you all the success your laudable enterprise deserves at the hands of all California planters. As you have repeatedly urged your country friends to communicate with you on any subject of interest or importance, I do so now without further preface.

In your paper of the 11th inst., there is an interesting article on the "Grape Blight in Europe." I read the communication on the subject, carefully, because for the past season or two I have taken some little interest in whatever concerns the grape, its culture or manufacture. During the past season, I have observed the fruits on a few vines in a vineyard here, to become hard, when about half grown, and finally wilt away. On some bunches, of two-thirds formed grapes, I observed a substance—a small speck, of a red color, covering the fruit—the fruit so affected was worthless and never ripened. Not knowing what this may be, I have thought that as the grape so extensively cultivated here, originally came from Spain, an infected country, that this might be the first symptoms of the same disease, which may break out here. I sincerely hope that we may be spared this blight, and will be pleased to hear from you, that my fears proceed alone from my ignorance of the disease as it exists in Europe. I recollect well that the disease, or insect rather, which, year after year, even to the present time, I believe, destroyed the orange crop of Florida, was introduced from Sicily on some of the fruit shipped to the States. Last season a large lot of vines imported from France were in the market for sale, and I presume are now in the ground somewhere. These should be destroyed, and all importations of vines, from the affected countries, stopped. If we have not the disease already, we can prevent our having it introduced amongst us.

The late rains have started the farmers to work. We will work this season in hopes of fair prices for grain next August—not next January.

Your obedient servant, I.

The above communication will be read with interest by all engaged in the culture of the vine. Every inquiry, every suggestion, every discovery in the mode of cultivation is of vital importance to this State, for California is destined to exert a great influence on the future upon this subject.

These inquiries we trust will lead to others, and we hope to see a full and free discussion upon this and all kindred subjects. Our columns are open and we solicit the friends to communicate.

The "shrivelling of the grape," to which our correspondent alludes, we should not denominate disease—certainly not the disease that is destroying the vine in Europe—but it was the result of shallow cultivation. Unless the soil is cultivated deep and made rich (for the roots to feed upon at the time the "berries swell," they will "grow hard," become "spotted," dry, shrivelled and worthless. The deeper and richer the soil, the larger and more luscious the berries, and more abundant the crop; and all experience teaches that the best cultivation is the cheapest.

We do not think there is any indication of the European disease, yet, among the vines of California; neither do we think it attached to the young vines that have been imported, and yet the suggestion of our correspondent is a good one—that those vines usually thrown upon our market in quantities had better be burned, for we verily believe that such quantities of trash will never pay the setting out. We are sorry to see so many persons half doing the work of vineries. Many are planting the grape who pay no regard to its nature or wants, and the result must be a total failure, and each experiment will retard the general success. We hope our friend J. will communicate often, and we should like his address that we may communicate to him.—En.

The Catawba Grape.

We sincerely esteem the Catawba Grape one of the very best varieties for cultivation in California. Longworth, of Ohio, whose famous Catawba Champagne is now esteemed equal to any wine imported, says it is the very finest wine grape known, and for a table grape, we believe, when properly grown, will be found far superior to our California grape. We earnestly urge our cultivators to give the Catawba a careful trial.

WHAT ARE THE BEST GRAPE?

MR. EDITOR: I wish, sir, to make some inquiries of you in relation to grapes. Are the Concord, Diana, Charter Oak, Sage, and some other varieties of grape loudly pushed up in agricultural papers equal in value to the Isabella or Catawba

grapes? In regard to the Concord, it is declared by some to be only 5th rate; as to the Diana, a dish of the same were exhibited at our County Agricultural Fair; the size of the berries and bunches were not more than one-third as large as Catawba grapes by their side. I purchased one bunch of them, which were divided among several good judges of grapes, and they were tried with the Catawba and declared to be inferior in size, and flavor, and evidently they were no ripener. I would say also that Mr. W. S. King, of Boston, decided they were the true Diana.

The Charter Oak Grape is raised by a gentleman of my acquaintance, and is declared to be valuable only for preserving; the berries, however, are of enormous size. The Sage grapes I have tasted and although of large size, it has the sharp, foxy flavor of the wild native grapes.

Now, sir, if I am incorrect or mistaken in any of these varieties, I hope to be corrected, and I desire your opinion, for I believe that farmers are the last class to be humbugged, and these grapes have obtained a high reputation by the description given in agricultural and horticultural journals. My opinion is that the Catawba Grape, for a hardy out-door grape (if well cared for) is decidedly the best grape.—P. M. Augur, in N. E. Farmer.

INSECTS IN FRUIT.—One great advantage in the cultivation of fruit in California and Oregon, is that thus far we have never seen any indications of insects penetrating such fruit as apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, &c. Up to the present time we have never seen a single specimen wormy or affected. This is an important matter, and it will be well to notice it and to know the causes of this security, and be prepared to enjoy such an exemption from the evil forever. Will our fruit growers give thought to the subject and favor us with the results of their experience? It is too important to be passed over.

Facts in Grape Culture.

E. A. McKay, of Naples, N. Y., gives, through the Horticulturist, some interesting facts in regard to the mode adopted by him in the cultivation of an acre of Isabella grape vines. The vines were planted five years ago last spring, one vine to a square rod. The holes are dug to about two feet deep and six to eight feet across. In the bottom of each of these holes was placed half the carcass of an ox—a drove of eighty oxen having died in the neighborhood while on their way to market. The holes were then half filled with good surface soil. Sixteen loads of leather shavings, which had been accumulating at a currier's shop, were then divided equally among the 160 holes, which were then filled with surface soil, mixed with the leather. A bushel of well-rotted stable manure, mixed with the same quantity of charcoal dust, completed the preparation for the vines. He states that most of the vines measured last spring, a foot in circumference, some of them fifteen inches, and one seventeen inches. He permitted them to bear considerably the past season, and the quality of the fruit was so superior as to command fourteen cents a pound when most grapes of the same kind brought at same place but twelve and a half cents per pound. The crop of the present season he estimated at 20 pounds to the vine, or 3000 pounds to the acre. He states that he has repeatedly dug down to the bones, and found them "completely surrounded with a net-work of living, fibrous roots."

GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE MANUFACTURE IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Gazette contains a long and interesting article on the grape culture and wine manufacture in that vicinity. It appears that in 1846 there were 83 vineyards in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, containing 248 acres under cultivation, and 114 bearing, and although the crop the preceding year was but a partial one, 240,000 gallons was the yield. In 1852, 1,200 acres were in cultivation, 750 bearing; the annual yield was supposed to be 500,000 gallons, and the sparkling wine alone \$175,000. A bushel of grapes will make from 3 to 3 1-2 gallons of juice. Mr. Buchanan commenced planting his vineyard in 1843; in 1850 from three acres he realized, beside the cuttings, 1,640 gallons wine. In 1853 he obtained from five acres 4,326 gallons, or 867 gallons per acre. In particular spots there have been obtained 800 gallons from an acre, but 650 gallons is considered a large yield. The demand for Catawba wine is far ahead of the supply, and the quality is constantly being improved, both by the cultivators and those who prepare it for market.

Japan Lilies.

Few plants are more useful than the different varieties of Japan Lilies. They came into bloom at a time when our New Holland plants are over, and when an actual paucity of flowering plants exists, wherewith to decorate the conservatory and greenhouse; and what really can be more suitable? They produce a gorgeous display either in-doors or out; and as they are quite hardy they may be liberally planted in the open borders; they thus constitute one of our best autumnal flower garden plants. Their propagation is simple and certain. The bulbs may be separated, and each scale will eventually form a new bulb. This separation should be effected when the flower stems are withered; the scales should be stuck into pans of silver sand, and placed in a cold frame or pit. After remaining one season in this position, they should be planted in a prepared bed of peat soil, and a little silver sand intermixed with it; thus treated, the bulbs will soon grow large enough to flower. The cul-

tivation of them in this position is by no means difficult. Immediately when the bulbs go to rest in the autumn is the proper time to repot them. By no means destroy the old roots, but carefully place them amongst the fresh soil. If large examples for particular display are required, large pots may be employed, and half a dozen large flowering bulbs placed in each pot. The soil I use is rough peat. The pots should be well drained, and the crowns of the bulbs just covered with the soil; when potted they should be placed in a cold pit or frame, in order to prevent the soil from freezing, although frost will not injure the bulbs. Where room under glass is an object in winter, they may be plunged in the open air in coal ashes, in a manner similar to potted Hyacinths. I have at this time a large number in flower, which have never been under glass until within these few days; they have sustained no injury from exposure. There is scarcely any plant which is so much benefited by liquid manure as the Lily, more especially before expanding its flowers. If used in a clear state, and considerably diluted, this water alone may be applied for at least a month before it comes into flower. If the object should be out-door cultivation entirely, I should recommend them to be planted in beds; their effect is exceedingly grand. Excavate the soil 18 inches deep, and fill in the bottom a foot deep with very coarse peat, intermixed with one-fifth of decayed manure or leaf-mould. The remaining six inches may be entirely peat. If the bulbs are large enough to bloom, plant them twelve inches apart every way, and if beds of each kind are well contrasted one with the other the effect will be magnificent.—S. in Gard. Chron.

Study of Botany.

Why is not botany studied more? There is scarcely a school or college in the United States in which botany is taught, and very few in which thorough instruction in it is given. By thorough teaching, we mean where the instructor has a good knowledge of all the plants and trees growing in the vicinity of the school,—not only knowing their names, but also their classes, orders and properties. Under such a teacher, if the students form herbariums for themselves, they will scarcely fail to gain knowledge which will be both useful and practical. Useful, because it will add much to their happiness whenever they go into the garden, fields, or woods; and practical, because they can then deal understandingly with the vegetation with which this beautiful earth is clothed, and without which it would be a barren, uninhabited waste. In some of our academies and schools, a few young ladies, and perhaps gentlemen, recite a few lessons and analyze a few plants under a teacher who does not know and cannot tell the names of one-half of the plants growing within five miles of the school. Indeed, we believe there is not one of the nine colleges in this State in which botany forms a prominent study; and in only three of them is it named in their course of study; nor do we think any of said colleges has a good botanist for a professor. Yale College has no professor of botany, and we know but one college in the United States which has a separate professor for that study—the University of Cambridge, near Boston, which has a botanic garden under the supervision of Professor Gray, who is undoubtedly the best botanist in this country. In the above statement we by no means include the medical colleges, which unquestionably number several distinguished botanists among their professors, but with them little or no knowledge of botany is required for a degree. One great reason that botany is so little studied, is the want of competent teachers, and because its knowledge is not required to get a degree—that great aim of a large portion of students. Suppose the time required for Greek were given to botany, and other branches of natural science, which would be the most useful, especially to any who ever visit the country or garden? With a knowledge of botany, the world will appear brighter and more beautiful. We would by no means banish the study of Greek from our colleges. We have devoted many hours to its study, in order to obtain a degree—not worth one cent. We cannot now read a Greek work without the aid of a dictionary, nor do we think that one out of every ten graduates in the country can; still, it is of great use in affording a better knowledge of the English language, especially of scientific terms. But we think a knowledge of botany to be worth more than all the dead languages. Then why should so much time be given to their study, to the neglect of the things by which we are surrounded, and among which we move and have our being. There are realities worth knowing; and the better we are acquainted with them, the greater will be our fund from which to derive happiness.—S. B. Buckley, in Horticulturist.

VEGETABLE SOUPS.—All vegetables that are put into soups, should be put into cold water and gradually brought up to the boiling point. This will cause the vegetable to diffuse its flavor throughout the whole mass. Irish potatoes had ought never to be put in soups until they are first cut up in hot water; this extracts their bitterness and renders them fit to mingle in the other vegetable mass. The meats to flavor vegetable soups, may be beef, veal, mutton, or chicken, and like the vegetables, should be put into the cold water. There are fewer good soups made in the country, than almost any other dish, and the reason is obvious: it takes more time to cook them. An okra gumbo soup should boil incessantly six hours, when the flavor of the meat, vegetables and condiments is so intimately and delicately blended that they all seem one delicious mass. Salt hardens water and flesh, and should not be put into soups until the mass is well done.

Natural History.

Sketches of the Natural History of California

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE PELICAN OF CALIFORNIA.

This bird, called by the Spaniards Alcatraz, is very abundant on the Pacific Coasts of North and South America. The variety inhabiting the shores of California is found from Acapulco to the Columbia river, and is migratory in its habits.

The male bird weighs between ten and twelve pounds and measures 4 3-4 feet from the beak to the end of the tail. The wings when stretched out, measure, including across the breast, 7 3-4 feet. One of the wings measures 3 1-3 feet, and across the breast 7 1-2 inches. From base of neck to vent 15 inches—the neck is 21 inches long. The upper mandible is 13 1-2 inches long and 1 1-4 inches broad; it shuts down mostly within the lower mandible, and has three mid-parallel ridges running along the roof of the mouth, two of which are grooved in their centre, and hard and sharp near to the beak. The beak is marked black and yellow, and longitudinally corrugated; acutely curved, very sharp, hard, and slightly nicked, and is 1 3-4 inch long by 3-8 of an inch thick and broad. The lower mandible is as long as the upper, but is 2 inches broad and which can easily be stretched to 8,—to it is woven into and attached the pouch, which, by measurement of one a few weeks ago, I found to be capable of containing over five gallons of water—the lower beak is of the size of a filbert and very hard. The edges of the mandibles and of the upper beak are sharp and fine. The head is 4 1-2 inches long by 3 inches thick and broad, and shaped triangular. The eye is surrounded with bare skin and is 5-8 of an inch; the color of the iris in the male is of a gay, silvery steel—that of the female is of a dull pinkish brown—the ear is situated 2 inches from the eye. The bill of the male is oval, ridged, spoon shaped, and fleshed of a red color; that of the female of the same form and of a dulled white. The nasal organ is only a slit at the base of bill—the nasal groove extends to the beak—the tongue is a small grizzly elongation on the point of the triangular bone of the trachea. The skin of the pouch is of dirty lead color, entirely bare of feathers, marked with lines and extremely elastic and soft; the trachea is in the middle of it, immediately under the termination of the jaw bones. The legs are of a lead color, 8 inches in length; the palm of the foot is 6 inches long and measures 6 1-2 inches across the end of the toes, which are armed with blackish nails.

The tail of the bird has 24 feathers, is of a rounded fan shape, and 6 inches long.

The bones are all air-celled, and very light; the skeleton weighs only 2 1-4 pounds; the wing bones of each wing, although 30 1-2 inches in length, weigh only 2 1-4 ounces. The oil sack is very large, and weighs nearly half an ounce—its covering is of long white featherets which are always charged with oil.

The plumage of the male is in color distinct from that of the female. The head of the male and upper portion of its neck is covered with long, close, plushy featherets, of a beautiful yellow color; the lower edge of the neck at the breast has a band of the same color. Both birds have a long crest down the base of the head and along the upper part of the neck. The breast and belly of both is downy white. The wings and back of the male bird are of a white and silvery steel color intermingled in elegant stripes and mottles. The female is about one-sixth smaller and generally weighs 8 pounds. The color of its plumage is of a dull heavy lead cast, and she is much more stupid and slow than the male. The stomach of the male is covered with a large quantity of hard, deep, orange-colored fat, within which is the gizzard, of a long oval figure; within the mass of fat, (which weighs one and a half pounds,) the gut is found in long convolutions intermingled throughout its substance. This is entirely wanting in the female so far as I have seen; both being examined at the same time and season. The meat of the male is brownish red, and of a much finer texture than that of the other, and is more abundant in quantity. The primary wing feathers of both are about 18 inches long and of a dull black—the breadth of wing is 10 inches. The general features of both birds are alike except the color of the plumage and mandibles—the bill is straight, and is flattened near the beak. The skin of the bird is covered with a mass of flocculent cells highly air-charged.

None of the figures or descriptions of this Pelican, as delineated in Whitelaw's Goldsmith of 1840—Milne Edwards of Paris 1834—Carpenter's

Zoology of 1844—nor Carpenter's Cuvier of London 1849, agree with the particular features, when closely observed, of the California variety of this bird. The figure in Carpenter's Zoology, pp. 521, vol. 1, is nearly like the bird we attempt to describe. These authors all confound the sea with the land Pelican.

The egg of our pelican is of a light green color, marked with blackish brown splotches, and its surface is roughened and not polished like that of the eggs of ordinary land birds. The substance of the egg is encased in a tough calcareous pellicle nearly as thick as a fowl's eggshell. The albumen of the egg when boiled is of a transparent milky color. The size of the egg is three and a half inches in length, and two inches in diameter—it is long in figure and sharply peaked, measuring only one-fourth of an inch at the apex; it weighs nearly three ounces. Great numbers of these eggs are brought to the market of San Francisco from the Farallones islands and the neighboring rocks and islets of that part of our coast, and form an important article of food: many persons prefer them to fowl's eggs. In January, 1852, a sloop of 25 tons, loaded with bird's eggs from the Farallones, was east ashore on Monterey beach.

The Pelican of our coasts lays its eggs and hatches its young on all the solitary islands and rocky islets from the Gulf and Ocean shores of Lower California up to Vancouver Island, as I am informed by old sailors. It lays from four to six of a season, beginning to hatch and bring forth their young in March and April—the young are able to fly in September of the same year.

The California Pelican is said to be found on the Pacific Coasts from Valdivia in Chili, to Vancouver Island. There is a smaller variety of the species found on the same southern coasts, and those of the Callipagos Islands (where they are very numerous) which are also said to be similar in color to ours, though one quarter smaller in size. An old whaler informs me that on the shores of Behring Straits and the N. W. Arctic, a variety of white Pelican, the size of a common duck, is found in great numbers.

It will be seen, that the Ocean Pelican of California is very different from that of the Great White Pelican of the Lagoons of the Salinas, Sacramento, and Tulare valleys of our State. This bird, which we have not yet seen, is stated to us by old settlers and hunters, to be nearly double the size of the Sea Pelican when standing—it is entirely white except the ends of the outer wing feathers which are black. This Pelican never visits or feeds on the sea coasts.

The California Pelican begins to arrive in the Bay of Monterey about the first of September, following the schools of innumerable sardines, herring and mackerel which visit us then—and leave about the first of February. The pursuit of their prey is the most lively and sprightly habit of the bird. During this period they abound in great numbers, chasing the fish with great pertinacity and greediness in fellowship with the most astonishing companies of all kind of our sea fowl.

In a clear day when the small fish are plentiful, they may be seen close to the shore in numbers of fifty and a hundred, circling with flocks of gulls at an elevation of twenty to thirty yards above the sea. This appears to be done with a view of scaring the fish into a close body, (or as the Spanish say, corraling them,) when the Pelican descends with the velocity of a shot ka-plunk into the water, scooping up into its extended lower mandible and pouch the stunned and frightened small fry; when they rebound like a cork to the surface. The sight of twenty and thirty of these huge birds falling at once like a living cataract, from the air, and splashing the water into spraying fountains, with the shrieks and quarrels of the gulls and shags snatching the fish from the bigger birds, is as curious, as it is striking and novel, and forms one of the most animated features in the fall months of the beautiful Bay of Monterey. They often continue this manœuvre from "night to morn and morn till dewy eve," keeping up such an infernal clatter and racket, with the bleatings and barkings of sea lions and others, intent on the same errand, as to persuade a stranger in these parts, that old ocean was giving up its forgotten dead of a thousand years. As the Pelican descends it gives its body a quick spiral movement, and plunges its whole body under the water, with its wings close, shut to its sides. When it rises buoyant from the sea it uses its wings as paddles, and flaps its webbed feet on the water by springs for over fifty feet, before it can sail away into the air. Towards evening they may be seen in straight regimental lines of ten and fifteen, one following close behind

the other, leisurely and solemnly wending their way to their rocky or sandy barracks hard by the ocean shore.

In the fall of 1852, the Pelican arrived in our bay in numbers incredible. In the afternoon and night they could always be found on our first lagoon, sitting lazily on the ground, or perched on the trees overhanging the water, sleeping or dozing with the bills and heads under the wings. When on land it can be easily approached, and is a stupid, lazy, dirty creature, and generally full of whacking bird-lice. It is a heavy melancholy looking animal, with the eyes and leer of an ogre. When gorged they can be easily approached and killed with a stick: their only weapons are their wings and beaks, and it is rather unpleasant when you get your fingers shut down upon by its scissors-like mandibles.

The Indians of Tobasco, Campeachy, and Yucatan, are said by the old Jesuit Fathers, to train these birds so well, as to catch fish for their owners, like the Cormorants of the Chinese. The Spanish ladies of those countries and simple days, are stated by the same creditable authorities, to cure the pouch skins so well as to make elegant work-bags and other ornamental paraphernalia. The Indians thereaway also use them for tobacco bags. We have read in some late account of outlandish parts that they are used for making gloves, and that they take dye-stuffs of brilliant colors remarkably well.

These birds were particularly noticed by the early discoverers and navigators of Lower and Upper California, by the Jesuit Fathers, and more particularly in the Bay of Monterey in the voyage of Viescino in 1602.

MONTEREY, Jan. 13, 1853.

Miscellany.

THE MOTHER'S HAND.

A wandering orphan child was—
But meekly, at the box, attired;
For oh! my mother scarce could buy
The common food each week required;
But when the anxious day had fled,
It seemed to be her dearest joy,
To press her pale hand on my head,
And pray that God would guide her boy.

But more, each winter, more and more
Stern suffering brought her to decay;
And then an Angel passed her door,
And bore her lingering soul away!
But oh! they know not what is grief,
Who ne'er kneel by a dying bed;
All other weal on earth is brief,
Save that which weeps a mother dead.

A seaman's life was soon my lot,
'Mid reckless deeds—and desperate men!
But still I never quite forgot
The prayer I ne'er should hear again,
And oft, when half induced to vend
Such paths as unto sin decay,
I've felt her soft hand press my head,
And that soft touch hath saved her boy.

Though hard their mockery to receive,
Who ne'er themselves 'gainst sin had striven,
Her whom on earth I dared not grieve,
I could not—would not—grieve in heaven;
And thus from many an action dread,
'Too dark for human eyes to scan;
The same fond hand upon my head
That blessed the boy—bath saved the man!

(From the Pioneer for January.)

The Lily of the Valley.

BY STEPHEN C. MASSITT.

In the month of May, 1853, I passed a very pleasant week at Geneva, Switzerland, tarrying two days in one of the little villages near the banks of Lake Lemán; and you shall know how agreeably my time was spent, and of my meeting with "The Lily of the Valley."

The reader is aware, that, in some parts of Northern Europe, the English language is spoken; indeed, in many of the Swiss hotels, it is quite common. I was in one instance, however, fortunate enough to meet with a family who talked good old Saxon, the head of it was the host of the pretty little village inn at which I rested. Here, as in other lands, the children have their "May Day Festivals;" and though I was not in time to witness their merry-making, I was in time to inhale the fragrance of the flowers—in time to tell you of the exquisite beauty, even though withered on the stem, of "The Lily of the Valley." What a lovely day it was—as, looking from the window of my hotel, I watched the bright sunbeams, as they danced and sparkled on the clear blue waters of Lake Lemán! The breeze was crisping the waves, so that they danced and gently tossed about the tiny boats, with milk-white sails, that glided on its surface.

A very compact little vessel was hired for a moderate price, and as she fluttered her wings to the wind, I seemed fairly to revel in the quietness of quiet and repose. The first summer rain had fallen, and the valleys, hills and dales, refreshed by the showers, seemed to send up a song of thankfulness to Heaven, while the trees, filled with blossoms, some just putting forth their leaves, looking so green and lovely; and as far as the eye can reach, it was one vast panorama of matchless beauty. On nearing a little village, the name of which I have forgotten, not very

distant from the far-famed Zurich, whose waters have been immortalized in story and song, I observed, as I thought, an unusual gaiety and liveliness among the people, and was about remarking to my companion that I imagined it was some fête day, when he informed me we had arrived just in time to see the last of the Swiss May Festival. Children's sports are to me always interesting, and so we proceeded on, through innumerable groupings of lads and lasses, and vineyards, bowers and gardens of surpassing beauty, the air seemingly laden with the perfumes of a thousand exotics, when, suddenly, in the distance the well known May Pole was seen. But the dance had ceased; the little twinkling feet that so lately had trodden on the spring blossoms, had disappeared; but the Lily-of-the-Valley was there, and its fragrance was beyond description.

A little blue-eyed girl, of some seven summers, had just plucked the flower, and placing it in her bosom, began to cry. This attracted my attention, and I went to her and asked her to tell me the cause of her grief. She said that her little sister, whom they used to call the "Lily of the Valley," had been taken from them, and she was going to send this flower with her to Heaven, to be planted there! I need not say I became much interested, and followed the little stranger for some distance; but, in the throng of children, I soon lost her.

The little ones that, on my arrival, were grouped together in the very height of glee and excitement, as I fancied, were speaking in subdued tones, while the peasants looked sad and gloomy.

Musically I strolled to the inn of the village, where I learned the cause of the ceasing of the festivities. Here, also, had they a "May Queen," and though its little head was bent in sickness, the genial sunshine, it was thought, would revive, and the merry-making and excitement prove beneficial, rather than injurious. And so they placed her upon her floral throne.

The shoutings of a hundred tender voices went up; processions were formed, and garlands, wreathed by little hands, were tossed in the air. All eyes were turned towards the throne of roses, and her crown of pure white lilies, that she loved to wear, was placed upon her brow. She looked so lovely there, in her dress of buds and blossoms; but she was very pale, and her eye looked up to Heaven! Could she have heard them calling her away? She smiled so sweetly she could not be in pain; and then she tried to raise herself, but the exertion was too much for her, and just waiving her little hand.

"She fell, by her saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the Gates of Light."

The color returned not to her cheek, and thus this tender floweret, in the very height of its May Day glory, was taken to be transplanted into the heavenly nursery!

The May Day dance was over. Garlands and wreaths of flowers dropped from slender hands, that in their glee had held them—and tears flowed like rain; and, where so lately smiles, laughter, and the joyous strains of music floated in the air, sobbings now were heard, and rejoicings were at an end.

I thought it was a glorious way to die,—ere the young heart had grown familiar with the paths of sin. While 'ere the spring flowers budded, bloomed and blossomed on her very breast—while the shoutings of innocent voices greeted her—her spirit passed silently away.

This is the story that they told me; and now I will tell you, my reader, what I saw.

On the night of the day that I arrived, the funeral of the little "May Queen" took place. Never before did I feel so strongly the impressiveness, nay, the beauty of death, directed, as it seemed to be, of all its gloom and terror.

There was no coffin—no pall—no raven plummings—none of the trappings and sombre liveries of the grave, seen there;—but upon two pieces of cedar wood, bound tightly together with boughs of overgreen and myrtle, forming a sort of trellis-work, the body was placed, dressed in a garment of plain white, with a single flower, the "Lily of the Valley"—resting on the breast. The scene was most imposing. It was night; but the moon shone full upon that lovely face; it was so light—so very light—it did not look like Death. And, then, it seemed to smile, as though a pleasant dream was hers;—or, perhaps, she was talking to the angels. And, then, each of the children killed those little lips, so still now, and cold, and their hearts seemed breaking. I could hear their sobbings;—and they called her "Lily," and they seemed to think that she could hear them! and one said she knew she smiled when they called her—but now she had gone to God to be a Queen among his little angels! She was so very beautiful! And then they sang a hymn; and its distinct echo among the hills made me think that it was answered by cherub voices;—it was so distinct, so very clear, that it startled me; and, then, I saw them turn away and weep, for the "Lily of the Valley" has passed from their sight forever!

ANNOYING.—Is it lawful to keep a dog which barks, howls and yells all night long? And if lawful, is it humane, is it christian, is it neighborly? We don't mind a perpetual bark, at the rate of a hundred and twenty reports per minute, up to three o'clock in the morning say, but after that time it very disagreeably disturbs the melodious hum of the musquitoses, and is apt slightly to interfere with one's rest. They say that every dog must have his day; but those in our neighborhood seem determined to have the night also.—
Exchange.

In our streets their name is legion. We counted fourteen all barking at the same time, a few evenings since.—Ed.

Ladies' Department.

Harmony of Colors.

RED DRAPERY.—Rose-red cannot be put in contact with the rosiest complexions without causing them to lose some of their freshness. Dark red is less objectionable for, certain complexions than rose-red, because being higher than the latter, it tends to impart whiteness to them in consequence of contrast of tone.

GREEN DRAPERY.—A delicate green is, on the contrary, favorable to all fair complexions which are deficient in rose, and which may have more imparted to them without inconvenience. But it is not as favorable to complexions that are more red than rosy, nor to those that have a tint of orange mixed with the brown, because the red they add to this tint will be of brick red hue. In the latter case a dark green will be less objectionable than a delicate green.

YELLOW DRAPERY.—Yellow imparts violet to a fair skin, and in this view it is less favorable than the delicate green. To those skins which are more yellow than orange it imparts white; but this combination is very dull and heavy for a fair complexion. When the skin is tinted more with orange than yellow, we can make it rosier by neutralizing the yellow. It produces this effect upon the black-haired type, and it is thus that it suits brunettes.

VIOLET DRAPERY.—Violet, the complimentary of yellow, produces contrary effects; thus it imparts some greenish-yellow to fair complexions. It augments the yellow tint of yellow and orange skins. The little blue there may be in a complexion it makes green. Violet, then, is one of the least favorable colors to the skin, at least, when it is sufficiently deep to whiten it by contrast of tone.

BLUE DRAPERY.—Blue imparts orange, which is susceptible of allying itself favorably to white and the light flesh tints of their complexions, which have already a more or less determined tint of this color. Blue is, then, suitable to most blondes, and in this case justifies its reputation. It will not suit brunettes, since they have already too much of the orange.

ORANGE DRAPERY.—Orange is too brilliant to be elegant; it makes fair complexions blue, whitens those who have an orange tint, and gives a green hue to those of a yellow tint.

WHITE DRAPERY.—Drapery of a lustreless white, such as cambric muslin, asserts well with a fresh complexion, of which it relieves the rose color; but it is unsuitable to complexions which have a disagreeable tint because white always exalts all colors by raising their tone; consequently it is unsuitable to those skins which, without having this disagreeable tint, very nearly approach it. Very light white draperies, such as muslin plaited or point lace, have an entirely different aspect.

BLACK DRAPERY.—Black draperies, lowering the tone of the colors with which they are in juxtaposition, whiten the skin, but if the vermilion or rosy parts are to a certain point distant from the drapery, it will follow that, although lowered in tone, they appear relatively to the white parts of the skin contiguous to this same drapery, redder than if the contiguity of the black did not exist.—M. E. Chevreul.

THE TRUE WOMAN.—The true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love, and her children's adoration, are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and her legislative faculties in making laws for her nursery; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of her glossy hair and well-fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and raveled edges, slipshod shoes, and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low, and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, intellectual and industrious, loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds, and rarely argues, but who adjusts with a smile; a woman who is the wife we have dreamed of once in our lives and who is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past; such a woman as this does more for human nature and more for woman's cause, than all the sea-captains, barristers, judges and members of Parliament put together—God-given and God-blessed as she is.—
Dickens.

BEETS.—No knife should ever touch a beet previous to boiling. Rub the leaves off by hand, for if there is a wound made on the beet, the best of its juices will be lost in boiling. Drop them into boiling water, with a handful of salt. Most cooks take them from the boiling water and place them in cold water, to aid in taking the skin off, but this should never be done, as they part with one half their flavor. When taken from the pot, let them drain—then peel and slice, butter and salt, or pour good vinegar over them, which many prefer.

AN eminent writer says: "It is my firm opinion, derived from experience, that the period of courtship cannot be too short. I have reason to say, when you have hooked your fish, the sooner you use your landing net the better."

BUTTER BEANS.—Having shelled your beans, drop them into cold water—as the water boils, add salt—try with a spoon, and when done, serve up with melted butter.

MARKET REPORTS.

JOBBING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MARRIED.

DIED.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS

CLEARANCES.

INDIAN MUMMY

MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE, BY
BINGHAN & REYNOLDS,
201 BRANSON street.

Certificates

BUSINESS CARDS

FLOURING MILLS.

HENRY POLLEY, D. S. NICHOLS, GETHIL GARFIELD.
POLLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
 N street, between Front and Second.
BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
 Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.
 MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v3-1

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
 Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.
 Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded in both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A Liberal allowance made to the Trade.
 J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
 F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat! Barley!
 THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON.—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEERER,
 No. 64 California street, (near Front street).
 IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—

- 500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
- 250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
- 50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
- 100 one-eighth casks fine pure Pellevin Brandy,
- 50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
- 40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
- 15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton do, 1805
- 5 punchons pure Scotch Whisky,
- 15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
- 100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
- 100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
- 100 casks Tennant's do do do,
- 50 casks Boker's Bitters, genuine,
- 100 cases Owen Byrle's Champagne Cider,
- 50 baskets Heideck Champagne,
- 100 baskets fine Brandy, pints and quarts.

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacao, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 Im

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
 139 Montgomery street,
 between Clay and Commercial streets.
 Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
 and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
 Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
 French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property in Sacramento county, viz.:

The Well Known Dairy!
 Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best MILCH COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk Wagon, Cans, Pans, Household Furniture, Good Will of the same, &c.; likewise, Stables sufficient to inclose the whole. The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of raising the Calves. The whole will be transferred in perfect order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is known who is the lucky one. The above described property makes up the

First Grand Prize—\$30,000
 2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs..... 1,000
 3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs..... 500
 4th, A Match span of 4 Sirel Horses..... 1,000
 5th, 1 Day Buggy Mare..... 300
 6th, 1 Grey Pony..... 100
 7th to 15th inclusive, TEN LOTS, fronting on Y st., each containing two acres, and valued at \$1,500 each..... 15,000
 17th, 1 heavy G. M. Hunting Watch..... 200
 18th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch..... 175
 19th, 1 heavy G. M. Hunting Watch..... 150
 20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and job chain..... 125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$48,540.
 The Lots all front on Y street, Sacramento, and are inclosed and under cultivation. Sutter title, and possession given. Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the property are well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.
 The undersigned, being well acquainted with the Proprietors of the above Raffle, and the Property offered to the public in the same, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme to their favorable notice, and we have every confidence in its being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property put up at a fair valuation:

W. S. COTHREN & CO., S. W. & E. R. HURKE,
 J. M. RHODES, O. SIMMONS & CO.,
 J. R. HARDENBURGH, W. M. B. ROCHESTER,
 BOOTH & CO., JOHN KIRK.

Tickets for Sale and Raffle for every Day and Evening, at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banking House. v3-3

Tickets for sale at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

First Premium Daguerrotypes.
 R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerrotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1855.
 Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
FOR SACRAMENTO.
 Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
 Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
 The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.
FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.
 Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
 Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk, master;
 Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
 Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
 Steamer J. BRADGON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
 Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
FOR SAN JOSE, ALPISO AND SANTA CLARA.
 Steamer GUADALUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock A. M., Santa Clara 3 1/2, and Alpiso 9 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.
 The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
 R. CHENERY, President.
 H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 If

For Sacramento and Marysville.
 The new and splendid steamer QUEEN CITY, C. R. BARCLAY, master, will leave Pacific wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.
 Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice.
 For further particulars, apply to
 E. CHAPMAN, Agent. v3-2

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.

FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
 E. CHAPMAN, Agent. v3-2

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietor of the above Line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, will, on and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers To and from the various Steamboats.

One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the Boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for **ONE DOLLAR.**

Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, \$1 50.

Office in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co.'s. MARTIN T. CHAMNEY, Proprietor. 26

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,
 Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
 THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.

The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.

The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.

At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.

The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.

The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines. The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.

We have also leased the large brick building corner of J and K Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.

The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State. HARDENBURGH & CONSE, Proprietors. v3-2

Ras este House.
 SAN FRANCISCO.....CAL.
 THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequaled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
 Corner of 8 and D streets.....MARYSVILLE.
 THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
 NAPA CITY.....CALIFORNIA.
 L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair we now offer for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six in all. The subscriber will give all information and furnish the stock, netting for the owner. WARREN & SON.

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco. 20

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates. WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco. 20

Choice Seeds.

FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Panama. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 23 Im

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.

JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order. WARREN & SON. 26

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.
FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the Irons;
 Smith's Patent Premium Smit Machines;
 Power and Hand Corn Mills;
 Corn Shellers;
 Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth;
 Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
 Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
 Peora " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
 Clipper " " 5 1/2, 6, 10 and 18;
 Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
 Extra Points for cast Plows;
 Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
 Thermometer Churns;
 Garden Rakes and Hoes;
 Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
 Garden and Cool Barrows;
 Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, barrow teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight lined manure fork, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.

For sale by
 H. McNALLY,
 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
 (Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange). 3-1

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
 1 McCormick Reaper;
 2 Hussey's Do.;
 1 Manny's Do.;
 2 Barrill's Patent Reapers;
 1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
 ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO.,
 Agricultural Warehouse,
 24-Im Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!
 WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.
BAKER & HAMILTON,
 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
 New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
 15 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Locomotive).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
 Successors to WARREN & SON. 5

Grass Seed.
 30 BBLs. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf. 10

Seed Wheat for Sale.
 WHEAT from "Jill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the first premium at the State Fair—California growth from Chill Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to
 WADSWORTH & MISEGAS,
 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco. 15-Im

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, &c.
 LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong.
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
 WARREN & SON. 16

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find such purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
 WARREN & SON. 17

Agricultural Implements.
 A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

Plow Points.
 A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
 A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

Plows and Harrows.
 A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

Bolting Cloth, &c.
 Bolting Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

India Rubber Belting, &c.
 India Rubber Belting and Conducing Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

Mills and Mill Machinery.
 GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Laths Mills. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

Steam Powers, &c.
 STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street. 19

California Starch.
 ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country, and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
 Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
 North Beach, San Francisco. 14

Stock Wanted.
 PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

Wanted Immediately. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Coll (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.
 WARREN & SON. 23

Donkey Wire Works.
 ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Troughs. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
 CHAPIN & SAWYER,
 Nos. 127 and 129 Sanson street. 9

HOWARD, BOBRADALE & CO.,
 Wholesale Dealers, in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Camphene, Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
 Corner of J and Sixth streets, Sacramento.

WE would respectfully announce that we have opened a new Drug Store at the above place, where Physicians, Druggists and Merchants will find a large and well selected stock of all articles in our line, and at prices that would suit the times. Our goods are all fresh and pure, having received them by recent importations.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited. v3-1

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

San Jose Nursery.
 WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 41 do	Pig Trees;
Apple do 54 do	Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do	Walnuts;
Apricots 6 do	Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do	Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces do 2 do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do many do	Orange Orange,
Grapes, 12 do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LAUNGE, 121 Sanson street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
 L. PREVOST & CO. 8 Im

To Fruit Growers in California.
HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarf and standard;
 50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
 25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
 20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also, Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also, 100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale. Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass. 8

20,000 Fruit Trees.
COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountain; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach. These trees have been introduced into the country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned, himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet.....\$1 25
 Pear, Cherry and Peach, do.....1 50
 Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY,
 P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1854.
FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—

500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
 100 " Red " "
 100 " White " "
 200 " Top Onions for sale.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1851; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail, by
 C. MOIRILL, Druggist,
 And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
 K street, cor. Third, Sacramento,
 Branch store, P. street, cor. Third. v3-1

Pacific Nursery,
 MISSION DOLORES and ALAMEDA,
 HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

IL A. SONNTAG & CO.
 Fresh Onion Seed
 JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by
 BAKER & HAMILTON,
 Successors to Warren & Son. 4-Im

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.
 INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green House, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 ly

Strawberry Plants.
 ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Ellen \$1 per doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.

Varieties.

LADY JANE.

[The following beautiful verses, on a favorite Horse, were written by the late Mrs. Frances S. Osgood.]

O, saw yo'er creature so queenly, so fine,
As this dainty, mermaid darling of mine?
With a toss of her mane, that is glossy as jet,
With a dance and a prance, and a frolic curvet,
She is off! She is stepping superbly away!
Her dark, sparkling eye full of pride and of piny.
O, she spurns the dull earth with a graceful disdain,
My fearless, my peerless, my loved Lady Jane!

Her silken ears lifted when danger is nigh,
How kindles the light in her resolute eye!
How stately she paces, as if to the sound
Of a proud, martial melody playing around.
Now pauses at once, 'mid a light caracol,
To turn her mild glance on me beaming with soul;
Now fleet as a fairy, she speeds o'er the plain,
My darling, my treasure, my own Lady Jane!

Give her rein! let her go! Like a shaft from the bow,
Like a bird on the wing, she is speeding, I trow—
Light of heart, lithe of limb, with a spirit all fire,
Yet swayed and subdued by my idlest desire—
Though dainty, yet docile, and sportive but true,
Her nature's the noblest that ever I knew,
Now she flings back her head, in her dainty disdain!
My beauty! my graceful, my gay Lady Jane!

Cure for the Toothache.

BEAUTY has charms. So it has, almost equal to music. It may soothe a savage breast. It did soothe, or charm, a German music teacher one day last week. He was charmed with the beauty of a lady, bright as a star, lovely as those who dwell beyond, or in the shining orbs. He saw and she conquered. He saw her in the street, and followed. Other poodles have done the same. She entered a store—so did he. Not because he wanted to buy goods, but he thought an opportunity might occur for him to speak music to her, or hear the music of her speech.

Oh, what a voice!—more sweet than his own fiddle; and its tones vibrated to the very bottom of his larger beer barrel. And her smile—it struck him to the heart, for he thought she smiled upon him. Perhaps she did. We smiled at a bigger fool in the circus the other night. She looked at silks—he tried to suit himself with a new pair of gloves. Both were hard to suit, and time sped. At length she left, and took a stage for her home up town. He took the same mode of getting away from his home, and went up by the same conveyance, without any definite place in view at which he should pull the strap. He waited patiently for the lady to give the first pull. She got out, and entered a brown stone front. He noted the spot, and ended his ride at the next corner, and came back and looked up at the cold walls, and thought—yes, he thought of the warm heart within, and the sweet face that smiled—was it at or for him?

"Hope told a flattering tale,"

and he thought if he could only enter that portal, he could win the citadel. But how? what excuse should he make, or who inquire for, when the door was opened? Fortune came to his aid, and showed him a dentist's sign.

"Ah, true," said he, "I have a decayed tooth," and walked boldly up and rang the bell. Fortune favored him again. The lady herself opened the door. Had she watched him from the window as he watched the house, and unwilling to let him be seen by a servant, down herself to the door? Perhaps; we have seen such things before. "Is the doctor at home?"

"No; but walk in—you can wait for him."
"Oh yes, certainly, in your company any length of time—if he should not come till night—or morning."

The lady led the way to the parlor. Both were seated upon the sofa, and time went off on the wings of—love! Well, he thought so. He thought that every woman that smiled upon him was made to love. Perhaps he offered his to her acceptance. She did not accept, but that only served to make him the stronger. So few time, till a loud ring at the door bell marked a period.

The lady ran to open the door, and stooped for a few hasty words with the new comer, and then came in and said: "My husband—the doctor."

Her visitor wanted to see one just as much as the other. He would very gladly have given the room to either, but the two in one stood in the door. He looked anxiously toward the faint charmer who had enticed him into a snare, and she smiled, and showed her beautiful teeth, and vanished. The tooth reminded him of his own.

The doctor looked stern, and said sternly: "Did you wish to see me professionally, sir?" Of course he did. What else could he say he was there for? He thought of the decayed tooth, and thought he would have that out to get on himself. It was not exactly a tooth for a tooth, but it soon will be.

He took his seat, and the doctor applied the nippers and—threw the wrong tooth—a perfectly sound one, upon one side of the other.

Of course it was a mistake—a bloody mistake—but easily remedied by pulling another. That would be a tooth for a tooth. The doctor would take no excuse, and applied the instrument again and drew—another sound tooth. The decayed one now stood alone, and the doctor thought, might perhaps get well; he was tolerably sure that he had cured the musical gentleman of his toothache, and very kindly told him to pay him five dollars, and if his troublesome tooth should ever plague him again, all he had to do was to follow his wife home and he would pull all the teeth out of his head.—New York Tribune.

ROBES are but the baggage of virtue.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento City.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of *Peaches*, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of *Pear Trees* will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn *Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds*, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms. *Fruits, Berries, &c.*, will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors. A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perfect blooming *Roses*, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing *Roses*, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; *Heliotropes*, in variety;
Rose and *Lemon Geraniums*;

Lemon-scented Verbena, flowering do, *Arbutus*, *Azalea*, *Orchids*, *Pasiflora*, *Honeysuckles*, *Carnations*, *Dahlias*, *Bulbous Roots*, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as *Pear*. Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. *Grape*, *Figs*, *Quince*, *Apricot*, *Nectarine* and *Almond Trees* in less quantities. All the above give guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Quince, from 1 50 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost in the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had. JOSHUA HUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the Inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 15 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your *modus elidendi*, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

[17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

BANKERS.

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank..... Albany
Utica City Bank..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn..... Auburn
Bank of Albany..... Albany
Rochester City Bank..... Rochester
George Smith & Co..... Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co..... Milwaukee
Michigan State Bank..... Detroit
Columbia Bank of the State of Ohio..... Cleveland
Clinton Bank..... Columbus, Ohio
Money and Gold Dues received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Hight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co..... London
F. Huth & Co..... London
American Exchange Bank..... New York
Duncan, Sherman & Co..... Boston
Atlantic Bank..... Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co..... Baltimore
Louisiana State Bank..... New Orleans
Page & Bacon..... St. Louis
Hatchings & Co..... Louisville
T. S. Goodman & Co..... Cincinnati
S. Jones & Co..... Pittsburgh
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Ocean Bank..... New York
Bank of North America..... Boston
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank..... Albany
Drexel & Co..... Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co..... Baltimore
J. B. Morton, Esq..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer..... Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq..... Cincinnati, Ohio
A. D. Hunt, Esq..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macdonald & Co..... New Orleans
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases simply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 93 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. DENNEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches, for the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 6m

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FENCE, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Hayward; & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:—
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurry for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a hat; that no gent shall wear a finer hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

COLLINS & CO.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

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THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premium in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

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Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

NO. 5.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at seventy-five cents per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of orders and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

PROSPERITY.

Would the farmers of our State desire prosperity? then let them take the proper measures to secure it. When questions of State are agitated, politicians are engaged heart and soul to secure success and triumph to their cause—and shall the cultivator of the soil esteem his profession less noble than politics?—and yet, compare the interest and enthusiasm manifested at political meetings, in contrast to that of the agriculturists? We rejoice however to note the right feeling in some portions of our land, and when such feelings are awakened, prosperity will follow.

In the great State of Ohio, at their late State Agricultural Meeting, sixty counties were fully represented by delegates, nearly 300 being present. This was a large number of delegates, and the whole proceedings of the Convention occupy four and a half columns of the Ohio Farmer, one of the largest sheets published in the West.

The meeting was one of great interest. Some of the most prominent and distinguished men of the State took deep interest in the Convention. Hon. R. W. Musgrave, the President of the "Board of Agriculture of the State," presided at the Convention. Among the numerous valuable resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the best interests of the State, as well as of Agriculture, would be promoted by the establishment of Agricultural Schools.

Prof. Mather offered a resolution asking Congress for an appropriation of 200,000 acres of land for the endowment of an Agricultural College.

Mr. Leath offered a resolution recommending to county agricultural societies the protection of forest trees, and the cultivation of artificial groves.

The president laid before the Convention an exhibit of the condition of the finances of the Board, as follows:

Plate on hand, - - -	\$1,092 00
Other property on hand, - - -	1,700 00
Appropriations from State, - - -	3,000 00
Cash on hand, - - -	3,839 10

\$9,631 10

The following shows the receipts and expenditures of the State Fair held at Newark:

Receipts, - - -	\$9,000 00
Newark subscription, - - -	3,000 00

\$12,000 00

Expense of Fair, exclusive of premiums, 7,860 00

Balance at Newark, - - - \$4,140 00

Mr. Corwin offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange as a most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced in Ohio for economical and enduring fences.

Mr. McGrew offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Boards of County Agricultural Societies to address their Representatives in Congress from their respective districts, requesting them to use

their utmost endeavors to secure a liberal appropriation by Congress for the establishment of a National Agricultural Bureau, to be placed upon a permanent basis, under such management as will disseminate practical agricultural knowledge throughout the entire Union, thereby promoting the general interest of the age.

Mr. Musgrave moved to amend by substituting "Department" for Bureau. Other interests had their Departments, and Agriculture, an interest of greater importance than any other, should also have its Department.

Mr. McGrew accepted the amendment as a modification of his resolution, which was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Goff, of Logan county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Board are desired to furnish to the President of each County Agricultural Society, blank Petitions, for circulation, praying Congress for the donation of land to carry out the plan of our Agricultural College; and that each President of each Society forward the same to their member of Congress, for the action of that body.

On motion of Dr. Cone, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

This large Convention was in session three days and evenings, discussing the most important subjects appertaining to the farming interest. The above are but a small portion of the resolutions adopted, but they show the character of the meeting. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the action will be felt.

When the agriculturists of California shall evince but a title of such earnest efforts for their own interest, then and not till then will there appear the dawning of a prosperous result to their labors. All other great interests of our State are ever ready to watch and guard with care everything that affects their welfare, and the legislature is invoked by petition for the requisite protection and aid; and shall not the Agricultural interest do the same? A thousand subjects demand their attention, and will not the farmers call their meetings and take hold of the matter? The prosperity of these interests are indicated by the wealth of their treasury; these resources still need to increase more and more their success.

We ask of those who are now desponding, to ask themselves if a great portion of the distress and loss of the past year was not the result of a sad neglect of these interests? We ask if these evils might not have been averted by union, discussion and co-operation, one with another, thus causing a diffusion of useful knowledge.

We invoke a better feeling, a deeper interest the coming year, and trust our farmers, rancheros stock raisers, will all take thought for these things, and make their influence felt.

[For the California Farmer.]

MORALS IN AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. EDITORS: Having published from two or three sources on the above topic, you will, perhaps, allow another to offer a few suggestions. I am led to these by recent transactions.

Not long since, at an auction sale in this town, Peach trees were under the hammer, and the inquiry was made by numbers of honest men, who wished trees for their own use—"What variety are they?" The honest and knowing proprietor of the nursery replied, "Melacatoon;" a very fine variety—and the trees sold like "hot corn," for the auctioneer had referred, for the wisdom and integrity of the proprietor, to a well known citizen of our town. Now, did, or did not, that proprietor know that "Melacatoon" (Melocoton) is no more the name of a variety of the peach, than evergreen is the name of a variety of tree? Did he not know that it was the name of a whole class of varieties?

Again, it is not a thousand years since a similar farce was enacted with cherry trees. In reply to an inquiry for the variety, "Morell" was pronounced with great candor, in addition to which the assurance of the auctioneer, (who never pretends to know anything about fruit trees; only what is said at the time,) that the "Morell" was a very superior variety, sufficed to recommend fine prices. Now the first impulse of a speculator acquainted with facts, is, of course, to laugh out-

right at the absurdity. Then he feels that his friend, neighbor, brother man, is being deluded and absolutely deceived. Yet he cannot interfere, for he will be trespassing upon the rights of another. Therefore he is obliged to stand by and see the whole fraternity of fruit growers and regular dealers injured by an unworthy mistake on the part of those who flood the markets and degrade the business by an illegitimate course. I buy only of regular dealers and established nurseries. From such there is little danger of deception.

I would by no means impugn the motives of those on whose course I animalvert: I only infer that they are not so thoroughly conversant with their business as they should be. JUNIUS.

Sacramento, Jan. 23, 1855.

NOTE.—The above communication we received from a source to be relied on. We often note the ignorance of vendors of trees, &c., as to character and history, or names and synonyms, that is perfectly amusing; yet it often results in a serious loss to purchasers.—Ed.

[For the California Farmer.]

SPECIMEN PLANTS.

HUMBOLDT, Jan. 15, 1855.

COLONEL WARREN: Thinking you might feel pleased at receiving a few specimens of our growth, I yesterday went out with a pick and grubbed up some. There are at least one hundred different varieties of fruit-bearing bushes, shrubs and trees in Humboldt county, which I have never seen described elsewhere. Many of which I never heard of before. I send a bundle to you by Mr. E. L. James, the gentlemanly and accommodating purser of the steamer Humboldt.

No. 1. Is a monster Currant, larger than the largest cranberry, and of exquisite flavor.

No. 2. Currants and Gooseberry.

No. 3. Red and White Salmon Berry, a gigantic species of raspberry.

No. 4. Two bushes, called by some spice, others olive, and others laurel. It is an evergreen, sugar leaved in shape, and bears a fruit resembling an olive, which the Indians use as an article of food, after roasting, and is said to be very nutritious. The leaves must be poisonous. If you will but squeeze one between the fingers and apply it to the nose, in a few moments it will produce pain in the cerebellum, and, if retained at the nose a length of time, will it is said produce temporary stupor. In the same bundle is a most beautiful variety of Honeysuckle.

We have the service berry, several varieties of the cherry and plum, and many varieties of the gooseberry, currant, raspberry, &c. We also have two beautiful varieties of the magnolia; the blossoms or flowers are from six to ten inches in diameter, one a white and the other scarlet.

If you would visit this county in May or June you would be delighted with it.

In haste, truly,

AN EARNEST AMATEUR.

NOTE.—We have received the accompanying bundle of trees and shrubs in excellent order, from our friend at Humboldt, by the hands of the gentlemanly purser of the steamer, to whom we feel highly indebted for this act of courtesy; and we feel truly grateful to our friend for the deep interest he manifests in bringing into notice these new and interesting specimens of our new country. Although he assumes to be an amateur, he will ever be known and recognized as a true friend of our State. We shall examine the specimens and report.—Ed.

[For the California Farmer.]

CALIFORNIA PEANUTS.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22, 1855.

Messrs. EDITORS: I have now before me yours of the 19th inst., and notice its contents. I have this day left with Messrs. Baker & Hamilton a sack of pea-nuts, to be forwarded to you. I planted quarter of an acre, and gathered about 20 bushels, or 800 lbs. I should here remark that I planted the African pea, very old, and did not get more than half a stand. The trial satis-

fies me that our sandy soil will produce 100 bushels per acre, or 3,000 lbs.—at the lowest price of African nuts now in market, say 25 cts., will yield \$750 per acre. The time to plant is about the 1st to 10th April. In ground well broke and levelled, lay off with a drill rows 4 feet apart and drop one kernel in the drill about 24 inches apart, and cover about 3 inches deep. When the vines begin to run, say 6 to 8 inches, and blossom, then commence to cover about 2 inches with the soil from between the rows, always leaving the end of the vine free.

The nuts I send you were dried in the shade expressly for seed. We are keeping over most of ours for seed. I have only about one hushel of the Carolina, but plenty are to be had of Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento city.

Yours respectfully, J. S. CURTIS.

NOTE.—We have received the above sample bag, and are gratified to hear of the success that has attended the first experiment in our State. It will be remembered that Dr. Curtis took the premium at the State Fair for the first-peanuts grown in California.

Most undoubtedly this nut can be successfully grown, for the soil of any of our sandy slopes will give a large yield. We would call the particular attention of our readers to this sample, which can be seen at our office, and where the nut can be had.—Ed.

[For the California Farmer.]

FARMING IN SIERRA COUNTY.

OAK RANCH, Sierra county, Jan. 20, 1855.

Messrs. EDITORS: I receive about ten California papers weekly, and being an agriculturist in a small way, the FARMER is of more value to me than all the others. Every person in this State engaged in that pursuit, should take such as are treated of in the FARMER, should take that paper. They would gain dollars, ten times its cost. Not only does it contain a mass of most valuable practical information, but being written in a pleasing and graceful style, it entertains while it instructs.

Mine is a little barren patch up in the most rugged and apparently worthless of the Sierras, in latitude 41° N, and an altitude of about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. I raise nearly all kinds of garden vegetables, and about twenty-five tons of potatoes, on six acres of ground, and sell potatoes for 12 cents per pound, cabbage 20 cents per pound, turnips 12 cents, beets 16 cents. I planted about three-fourths of an acre of corn the past season, and had a fine crop; but as I sold nearly all of it when green, I have no data by which the amount can be given correctly. I allowed some to ripen for seed.

I send you a copy of my Meteorological Table, i. e. so far as the thermometer is concerned. I don't suppose it will be of general interest enough for an insertion, but it may be of some to you, to compare it with other parts of the State, and note the difference. Yours, &c.,

C. COOPER.

NOTE.—We have pleasure in acknowledging the kind letter of our friend above, together with the tables accompanying the same, which are of value and we are grateful for them, and will cheerfully furnish space for a continuance of them, confident they will afford instruction to our numerous readers. We shall be happy to hear from our esteemed friend often.—Ed.

OLD COLONY SWEET CORN.

The editor of the Granite Farmer, who has given this superior corn a fair trial, pronounces in its favor as follows:

We have cultivated, the present season, three varieties, Stowell's Evergreen, Darling's Extra Early, and Old Colony. Of Darling's Extra Early we would say that it is a good variety, but not extra early at all, at least with us. Planted at the same time with the others, it is in eating at the same time. To be sure, we have this variety on the table first, because we planted it in our garden two weeks perhaps before the other kind. With us it is simply a good corn.

We planted Stowell's Evergreen Sweet as much

for curiosity as anything. We wished to see if it would keep green forever. We had formed the opinion that it was not a first rate table corn, that it was large and coarse, with not a delicate flavor. But in this we have been happily disappointed. It is a prime table corn; its appearance is handsome, the ears are large with full deep grains. We tried it after having eaten several meals of Darling's extra early. It was unanimously pronounced the best corn; it was further said, by several who tried it, to be the best sweet corn they had ever eaten. We congratulated ourselves upon the acquisition, and vowed a spot in our garden to it ever after.

But we had not then tried the Old Colony Sweet. This we tried upon the strength of its being the "sweetest and best table corn ever cultivated," and it has fully borne out that reputation. We gave it a full trial. It was first cooked with some of the Evergreen Sweet. This latter was eaten first, and as it had come to be a favorite corn, it received its due meed of praise. But when the Old Colony came on in its turn, there was an unanimous exclamation of its superiority.

The test was a fair one and somewhat extended. No hasty conclusion was formed; ear after ear was tried, until all the table were impressed with the fact that the Old Colony led the list. Still the trial has been adjourned from day to day, but with no changes in the result.

As a table corn, we give the palm to the Old Colony. We shall try to save from the grinders, which are neither few nor slow, some seed to supply our friends if desired.

STALE BREAD.—M. Boussingault, the great chemist, says that the common belief of the cause of the conversion of new into stale bread is, that it gets dry, or, in other words, that it loses water. He, however, took a loaf weighing 8 lbs., out of the oven, being then, in its interior, at a temperature of about 207 degrees. This loaf he suspended in a room of 61 to 66 degrees, and the loss of heat carefully noted. After 25 hours, the temperature of the bread had sunk to that of the room, and the loaf had lost 0.008 per cent. of its weight—water of course. It was now half stale, and the crust no longer hard. At the end of the sixth day, the bread was thoroughly stale, although it had lost only one ten-thousandth of its weight by drying. Boussingault, therefore, regards staleness in bread as due to a gradual change in its molecular condition, and not to a loss of water.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, who know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with its corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the reduction in price of our journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in arrears can send in the amount this time, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.
ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and may add all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully all the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and consequently too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

California Agriculture.

WE copy the following from our cotemporary the Evening Journal, and we rejoice in the hope that our daily and weekly journals throughout the State are beginning to look at the Agricultural interest in its true light. We hail this as a new and glorious era, when our local journals shall be willing to accord to this branch of our nation's wealth its high position. We have read with pleasure the leader of the Evening Journal, and are familiar with the truths thus expressed, for they are but the condensed arguments we have been using the entire year; and our readers will readily recognize the various themes touched upon. There is no one branch of agriculture or its kindred subjects, in this well condensed leader of our cotemporary, that we have not been urging upon our readers the past year, and this fact makes it the more interesting to us, for we feel assured and encouraged to labor on when we see a new and increasing interest, and of a character that promises permanency.

"Agriculture is the basis of a nation's wealth," and California must so recognize it before the country can be permanently prosperous. Rich as are our mines, of what value are they to California without a permanent population of enlightened and cultivated citizens?—without those safeguards to society, law, order, churches, and homes? Had there been no other resources but the mines, what would have been the present population and condition of California? We need not answer, for its early history is known. Before the valuable resources of agriculture were known, men lived and toiled for gold only. Gold was their god—one object only, to accumulate and go home; for there appeared no prospect, then, of homes in California. Home was far away, and men cared not how they lived; they were fast going back to a savage state, both in habits and manners; but when agriculture began to be developed, then came the thoughts of home and its comforts, and with this came the first guarantee of the permanency of the golden State, and from that first year of our agricultural labors to the present time, a steady, onward progress has been made in the arts and sciences—these revealing their kindred of manufactures and giving a stimulus to commercial and mercantile trade. For each and all of these great interests, Agriculture is the basis, and when our citizens shall unite in earnest for the up-building of our State, by establishing the emigrant roads, railroads, and all other means to increase the population of our State, it will be found that the great interest of California is that which converts our barren wastes into fruitful gardens; which changes our wild prairies into fields of waving grain; and the cattle upon our hills and plains will then be esteemed of as much value as the gold that lies hidden beneath. But the theme is endless, and we pause and refer to our able cotemporary.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

THE history of gold producing countries, in all ages, warns us that despite the frequent discoveries of the precious metal, our State can never support the position it should in the Union without great attention is paid to agriculture. The Spanish El Dorados, to which have been attributed the decay of the formerly flourishing institutions of Spain and Portugal, were without doubt, destroyed by the want of agricultural communities. California must be a farming country. Hitherto we have raised, throughout the whole length and breadth of a State six times as large as New York, hardly bread enough for one-fourth of our people. The market of the United States and Chile, have supplied us with the Cereal grains, at a price which has absorbed nearly the one-half the gold taken out in our placers. One of the greatest difficulties has been the want of that class of men who possess sufficient knowledge and energy to adopt the style of farming best adapted to California. The heavy soil, changeable seasons, and peculiar growth of vegetation of this State, require not only intelligent but practical men, suitable to the emergency of the times, to represent the agricultural districts. Insecurity of title, extravagant prices of labor, and want of water during the dry months, have been up to this time, the greatest drawbacks our farmers have experienced. From a careful trial of the qualities of the soil, it is certain that both the staples of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, can be raised here in perfection. Tuolumne and El Dorado counties have produced tobacco pronounced by judges, equal to the best growth of the celebrated Vuelta Abago of Cuba. Upland cotton of superior quality, has been raised on one of our Northern Ranchos; the Tule lands, which are property of the State, are without doubt, susceptible of being cultivated with rice, and through the labors of our Chinese population, this crop

will be produced in sufficient quantity to warrant exportation. The Southern counties of the State, to which but little attention has hitherto been paid, are well worthy of notice. The vast extent of unoccupied land in this region, should induce the owners of the soil to encourage immigration. Southern California, from Monterey to San Diego, may be made a vine-raising country, equal to the wine-making portions of France or the valleys of Italy. Sheltered by the Coast Range from the winds of the north, possessed of a soil equal in fertility to the valley of the Nile, this portion of the State lacks only the attention of those skilled in the culture of the grape, to become the place which shall supply the Atlantic States with their Champagne, Burgundy, Madeira and all the lighter products of the vintage. Those who hold the titles of leagues of productive, yet uncultivated land, would do well to encourage the emigration of an industrious agricultural population, both by grants of land and assistance in gifts of money and stock. The unprofitable acres, which they now possess, under the influence of a thrifty, working people, would soon repay them in the increased value of the land, for whatever outlay might at first be requisite. The want of water during the first five or six months of dry weather, which is generally experienced through the summer, must in a measure be overcome by irrigation, either from ditches or from artesian wells. The great success of the latter in many instances, is an assurance that our farmers may depend with certainty upon them as a reliable means of irrigation. From the fertility of the soil and the statistics of the previous yield of land, it is well ascertained that sixty bushels of grain can be raised in California, with the same amount of labor which is required to produce twenty-five in the Atlantic States. Farming must ultimately be the main stay of California, independent of, or rather as consequent upon, the gold discoveries. The class of men needed here must be progressive, energetic and intelligent; adapting themselves to the exigency of the times, the nature of the soil, the peculiarities of the climate and the demand of the market. With such a people to develop her resources, California will soon take her true position.

[Translated from the French for the California Farmer.]

Holcus Saccharatus,

(Sorgho sucre.)

BY LOUIS VILMORIN, MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL S. OF AG.

AN article contained in the "Moniteur Universel" of January 21st, by noticing in a very inaccurate manner a presentation that I had made to the Central Society of Agriculture, during its session of the 18th of January, has prematurely attracted public attention to this plant by attributing to it—through an error in figures—qualities which, did it really possess, would sufficiently explain the rapidity with which this article has been circulated amongst a large number of journals. It is in order that these false notions may not be further extended, that I am obliged to return at once to this plant, of which I had intended not to make any fresh public mention until I should have more fully studied it.

The plant which I presented to the Agricultural Society, in the name of one of our correspondents—M. Rantonnet, of Hycres—is called *Holcus saccharatus*, *Sorgho sucre*. It is known of old and in fact, was cultivated in Italy at the commencement of the present century. But whether the process of extraction was not sufficiently well known at that period in order to pursue it with advantage, or whether the new stock in our possession be richer, its culture has been abandoned.

Four years ago, M. de Montigny, French Consul at Shanghai, China, forwarded to the Geographical Society, a collection of various kinds of grain, amongst which there was a parcel labelled, "*Sugar Cane, from the north of China*." This seed was largely distributed, by the Geographical Society, and this year I had under cultivation a small lot of it, which I received from one of my correspondents of Champagne, M. Ponsard, of Omezy.

This plant is, botanically, identical with the *Holcus saccharatus* formerly cultivated by L. Arluino, and the letter of M. Rantonnet, who charged me with its presentation, in his name, to the Agricultural Society, put me upon the track of the source of this new introduction, which must be referred to the packet sent by M. de Montigny.

The origin of these plants being established, as traced to the importation aforesaid, I will proceed to give the result of the limited experiments to which I subjected them.

One stalk of it, weighing 450 grammes,* gave me on my first experiment, October 13th, 150 grammes of a clear limpid juice, without any flavor save that of sugared water. The juice obtained from the whole stalk, yielded 10.8 of sugar for 100 of its own weight.

Another experiment, made November the 28th, with the saccharimetre, gave figures varying from 14.6 to 13.8 of sugar for every 100. I also ascertained that the proportion of sugar decreased in

the successive joints of the stalk on going upwards, those of the middle, and below it, being the sweetest.

I had only a few square metres† of ground planted with our *Sorgho*, in a garden plot not by any means rich, and in the vicinity of trees, which must have been detrimental to the development of the plants. According to the actual circumstances there were, nevertheless, about twenty stalks—of average equal to the one weighed, as above noticed, and from which the juice or sap was extracted,—to the square metre. If then, we adopt that yield as a standard—say 3 kilogrammes‡ of sap to the square metre, and 30,000 kilogrammes per hectare§—and estimate the sap at 10 per 100, it will give 3,000 kilogrammes of sugar to the hectare, which it will be seen is a much greater yield than the average of the Sugar Beet.

Thus, from this first calculation, there appears a probability that something advantageous may be made of the plant under consideration. But doubtless it will require some years more of experience before we shall be enabled to pronounce its introduction an event in the produce of industry. At all events, it appears to us that it is more likely to furnish an abundance of Alcohol (devoid of unpleasant flavor) than to rival the Beet in the production of Sugar.

This plant bears the greatest analogy to the maize (Indian corn) and may be similarly cultivated, sowing it either in drills or broad-cast, between the 15th of April and the end of March. Provisionally, on account of the small quantity of seed disposable, it might be raised in a nursery plot or in flower pots, to be transplanted in the month of May.—*Revue Horticole*, Feb. 1st, 1854.

* 1 Gramme is about 23 English grains.
† 1 French Metre is about 39 English inches.
‡ 1 Kilogramme is 1,000 grammes.
§ 1 Hectare, or 100 Acres, is about 2 English acres.

Seeds of the above described plant, have just been received at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, direct from Paris.

Emigrant Road.

We have received the following Circular from the Committee on the Emigrant Road, which we cheerfully lay before our readers, bespeaking for it an attentive perusal:

EMIGRANT ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a Special Committee of a larger Committee, appointed by a Public Meeting of the Citizens of San Francisco, in favor of an Emigrant Road across the Plains, between California and the Valley of the Mississippi, are at present engaged in collecting information and statistics on that subject.

We invite your friendly co-operation, and request you, at your very earliest convenience, to furnish written answers, as far as you can, to the subjoined "Inquiries," making them as minute and full as possible.

Address "Eugene Casserly, Adams & Co's Express, San Francisco."

We are, dear sir, respectfully, &c.,
EUGENE CASSERLY,
I. C. WOODS,
JOHN T. DOYLE,
GEORGE B. TINGLEY.
Special Committee, &c.

INQUIRIES:

1.—If you have, within the past six years, crossed the Plains, to or from California, once or oftener, state by what route, and at what season of the year, and what was the average length of your trips; and if by different routes, state the time of the year, and the length of your trip by each route. State, also, through what Pass of the Rocky Mountains, or the Sierra Nevada, your route lay in each case.

2.—State, so far as you can, the number of emigrants and the amount of live stock that have come across the Plains by any of the routes with which you are acquainted, within the past six years (including the year 1854,) or in any year of the six, and by what route.

3.—State what route has been most traveled within your observation, and by what proportion of the emigrants in the respective years above mentioned, or any of them, and state also which, in your judgment, is the most practicable route for an easy, expeditious and safe Emigrant Road, between California and the Mississippi Valley.

4.—State the general character of such most practicable route, as to soil, levels, grass, water, distance from its eastern to its western terminus, and the number and character of the stations, at which supplies for men and cattle can be obtained, with their locations and distances from each other. Give a description of the route between each of its chief points, with the distance in miles as nearly as you can, from point to point.

5.—State what is necessary and what first to be done to convert such route into an Emigrant Road of the character described, having reference especially to digging wells, to bridges or ferries over streams, &c. State what months of the year it could be made practicable for travel.

6.—If on any considerable portion of such route there is a want of wood for fuel or building purposes, &c., state at what points and for what length in miles. State if on such portion the

want of wood can be supplied by adobes or otherwise, and how the want of fuel is to be supplied.

7.—State your opinion as to the practicability of establishing and continuing along such route, at intervals of say twenty miles, stations for supplies for men and cattle; and in this view state the number, character and location of the settlements already existing along the route. State the portions of the route where such stations would be most difficult; and on such portion the practicability of such stations during the year 1855.

8.—If the route which you regard as the most available is some other than that which is most traveled, state fully and particularly your reasons for preferring it.

9.—State the practicability of such a road without a line of military posts, established by the U. States Government; and if such a line is, in your judgment, necessary, the location of those posts, their distances apart from each other, with the number of men and the defences requisite for each.

10.—State anything else you can to throw light upon this subject, or which has any bearing upon it. State fully and particularly.

Number your answers to the above inquiries, "1," "2," "3," &c., according to the number of the inquiry to which each answer relates.

We sincerely hope that all those who may read the above Circular, and have crossed the Plains, will feel a personal interest and responsibility in the matter, and cheerfully return early answers touching any or all of the subjects referred to.

There are thousands of our citizens in various parts of the State who can render essential service to this all-important public enterprise by a narration of some of the many interesting details and facts, having a direct bearing upon this subject, of their trip from the Valley of the Mississippi to California. It is really to be hoped then that all such will not neglect doing so at the earliest possible moment. Every month, week or day even, that action is delayed in regard to measures that shall induce an increase to our population, tends to retard emigration and will prove disastrous to the best interests of the country.

California demands a large increase in her emigration to save herself from losses arising from the present depressed state of trade. To ensure this increase of emigration to our shores, it is the duty of every well-wisher of our State to use his utmost endeavors in forwarding the object of the above Circular. If we would add to our population, we must push forward any and every movement, which will aid in cheapening and shortening the communication between this and the older States of our Union. The early construction of a good stage road across the Plains, is unquestionably, one of the surest and readiest methods of aiding and encouraging the emigration of families from the east to our State. Let us then, one and all, come forward and lend our aid in hastening forward this important enterprise. It is a matter in which all are interested, and consequently one that demands the attention and assistance of every citizen of California.—Ed.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.—A copy of the Annual Report of the Surveyor General has been received from that office. From a cursory glance we note many subjects of great interest to the people of this State; matters that we trust will receive the attention of our legislators. The report is made to the governor, according to the act establishing the office, and it is expected all important matters will thence be referred to the Legislature. Our legislators, however, having that report before them, will at once see what is most needed, and we hope they will give it their earliest attention. General Morlette has shown himself well qualified for the duties of his office by his able and well arranged report. Questions like the following belong to the people, and by them should be cared for: Boundaries, County Survey, Map of the State, County Roads, Great Missouri Stage Road, Pacific Railroad, and other Railroads, State Lands, State Library, Protection to the Natural Sciences, &c.—these are all matters of the highest moment, and will undoubtedly receive due attention at the hands of those to whom they are entrusted.

The funeral of Mr. Thomas Murray, who was killed at the fire on First street, took place last Sabbath afternoon. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city. It contained 1662 on foot, 17 on horseback and 20 carriages. Mr. Murray was very much respected by his brother firemen. His last resting place is in Yerba Buena Cemetery.

EARTHQUAKE.—We learn from the Sierra Citizen that a shock of an earthquake was experienced in Downsville on the night of the 24th, about 10 o'clock. The shock was felt at Forest City, Minnesota, head of the North Fork, and at the Keystone Ranch in Yuba county.

John Tabor.

"Let justice be tempered with mercy."

While it is the duty of every good citizen to join in seeing the law sustained, and in aiding in carrying into execution every decision of our courts, it is also his duty to hear the cry of mercy and be ready to join in the prayer that may be made for executive clemency to those who may, by being spared, as fully serve the ends of justice as if the full penalty of the law was enforced. We are for law, and yet we are for mercy; and when we recall the history of the unfortunate Tabor, as connected with the melancholy event which now demands his life as atonement, we confess we lean to the side of mercy.

By the evidence which has been adduced of his character and disposition, there are circumstances that demand mercy in the case, and that mercy we trust will not be invoked in vain. We learn that recently, petitions most numerous signed, bearing the names of our best citizens, are now in preparation to forward to the executive, and from the universal expression of the will of those who are best acquainted with all matters appertaining to it, we feel assured that the "still small voice" will at last rectify all error, and justice will satisfy the law.

EASTERN PAPERS ARE JEALOUS OF CALIFORNIA.—It is a curious fact, that we may be amused at the gross ignorance that is manifested in the old States of our Union relative to our Agricultural and Mineral resources, as well as the Manufactures of California. This ignorance may in some degree be owing to a spirit of jealousy towards our Empire State, lest the truth being told, it would tend to the injury of their State by taking from them the population we need. For this reason we often see the public papers have important articles altered or changed so as to meet the views of the intended knowing ones; facts and data are published without crediting the source whence they came. We have often seen articles that were taken from our own journal without credit, but this we could gladly bear, if they would only take more and make known the real condition and wealth of our State; we think they avoid this, lest, as we said, it should encourage emigration to our shores; this they want to check, while it is the very thing that would benefit both the old and new States equally alike.

COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS.—We publish with pleasure in this number, a communication from the Chairman of the Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, to Gov. Bigler, and while we rejoice to know there is any degree of interest manifested to have California represented, we most earnestly hope that the Commissioners will not send specimens that shall not be a credit to the State. The mere fact that a long list of specimens go forward, though with eclat and heralded ever so widely, will not advantage California, unless these specimens shall be of a character to elevate her in the eyes of the world. California stands before the world, in her agricultural and mineral resources, unequalled, and that position must not be altered by any representations of persons or things in the Great Exhibitions of Europe. Better not be represented at all than not be represented well, and we regret exceedingly that our State has not made liberal appropriations so that efforts could have been made commensurate with her resources and character.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—It is one of the best features of the times—a feature that marks progress—when we see the industrials of a community meeting in concert, and earnestly too, for mutual benefits and improvement. The recent organization of a Mechanics' Institute, or the preparatory steps for it, with active means and measures for a library, lectures, discussions and such other plans as shall best promote the objects most desirable, are hailed as omens of great good to our city. We rejoice most truly at this proof of high character on the part of the mechanics of San Francisco, and we trust the citizens will sustain them most nobly in their undertaking. Advocating, as we do, "home industry," we tender our columns most cheerfully for advancing so useful an institution, and wish it all the prosperity it so richly deserves.

Mr. H. H. Smith took out of French Ravine, last week, a mass of quartz and gold weighing seventy-five pounds, fifty pounds of which is pure gold, so says the Sierra Citizen.

More than one thousand of Santa Anna's troops have deserted to the rebels, and joined the forces under Alvarez's Lieutenant, General Moreno; a march on the City of Mexico is expected.

Meteorological Table.

Prepared for the California Farmer by C. Cooper, Oak Ranch, Sierra County, Cal.

1851.	Thermometer.	Remarks.
Nov.		
1	61 52 47	Fair.
2	47 55 48	do.
3	47 45 43	Rainy.
4	35 49 40	Fair.
5	37 46 43	do.
6	37 54 42	do.
7	36 50 40	do.
8	41 40 41	do and high winds.
9	41 35 49	do.
10	38 36 48	do.
11	42 39 49	do.
12	43 38 50	do.
13	41 61 49	do.
14	41 60 47	do.
15	50 63 47	do.
16	48 60 54	do.
17	45 52 45	do.
18	40 59 48	do.
19	46 60 45	do.
20	40 51 54	do.
21	41 50 50	do.
22	47 60 53	do.
23	46 58 51	do.
24	45 56 46	do.
25	41 42 42	Rainy.
26	36 43 33	Cloudy; first snow 2 1/2 o'clock PM, then 3:30
27	25 38 31	Fair.
28	34 47 42	do.
29	39 52 41	do.
30	36 48 40	do.
31	36 37 40	do.
Jan. 1855.		
1	42 33 32	Cloudy with very high winds.
2	41 31 26	Snow 9 inches deep.
3	28 32 32	Cloudy; snowing and windy.
4	39 33 25	Cloudy; snow 37 inches.
5	20 29 18	Cloudy till 12 M, then fair.
6	10 32 19	Fair.
7	26 39 31	do.
8	35 43 36	Rainy.
9	36 46 34	Fair. Snow reduced to 2 1/2 inches.
10	47 53 53	do do do 2 1/2 inches.
11	43 51 41	do do do 2 1/2 inches.
12	42 46 39	Fair.
13	41 51 41	do.
14	41 50 42	do.
15	40 53 42	do.
16	38 52 42	do.
17	38 51 44	do.
18	39 50 41	Cloudy. Snow 16 inches.
19	35 45 35	Fair most of day.

PERFECT STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamer Pearl of the Combination line, just as she passed the conflux of the Sacramento and American rivers, on Saturday last, exploded, and sent in a moment from forty to sixty human beings into eternity. It appears that the Enterprise of the Citizen's line, and Pearl were racing from Marysville to Sacramento, and just as the latter was nearing the wharf, the boilers burst, resulting as above. Most of the passengers were on forward part of the boat, near the guards, as is usual on the handling of the boats, and more than two-thirds were said to have perished—some drowned, others completely blown to pieces, others with their arms and legs blown off, and otherwise terribly mutilated. The pilot, although thrown several feet in the air, escaped with little injury, and also the cook and steward. The bow of the boat was literally blown into ten thousand pieces by the force of the explosion. What remained of the boat was finally brought to shore and moored alongside of a storeship at the foot of G street. The State Tribune gives the following list of the killed and wounded, uninjured and missing, as far as learned up to 10 o'clock, Sunday evening: Killed—Charles Crowell, from Maine; James Anderson, Francis Elker, Brooklyn, L. I.; Capt. E. G. Davis, Maine; Samuel Randall, Maine; Judge Huckleby, of Shasta; C. A. Shultz, Marysville; Col. Alexander Anderson, Nevada; John Boyden, Marysville; Philip Riley, deck hand; Charles Kavanagh; Judge Wm. O'Connor, of Long Bar, Yuba county; Jesse Jones, formerly of Mud or Diamond Springs; Diotalo, an Italian; fourteen white men who are unrecognized; fourteen Chinamen; total of bodies discovered, forty.

Missing.—Marcellus T. Porter, T. V. Monut, Wm. McBride, John Stader, Geo. A. Clout, C. Jewell, James Smith.

Wounded.—Abner T. Soule, Wm. A. Gilman, R. B. Williams, Ed. B. Springer, Thomas Sheridan, R. B. Carroll, H. Hersey, David Munroe, Henry Nicholson, E. D. Nichols, Emmanuel Lewis, James Pollock, Samuel J. Jones, Edward Dunn, and thirteen Chinamen at the hospital. Number of passengers aboard the Pearl, 98; officers and crew, 18; total 116. Dead found 40, wounded 27, known to be missing 8, uninjured 14. Total accounted for 89; unaccounted for 27.

The engineer was arrested and held to bail in \$10,000. He states that he had on him 58 pounds of steam at the time of the explosion, the usual quantity carried being 60, and allowed by the inspectors to carry 80. He thinks the gauges were incorrect, as there must have been 80 pounds of steam on when the boiler exploded.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—From G. W. Murray & Co., we received a very generous parcel of pamphlets and periodicals, foreign and domestic.

From Patent Office, Washington, valuable parcels and volumes.

From Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., through their ever attentive messengers, many valuable favors.

HOOAN, the abducting Marshal of Oakland, has been seen in Panama, by an old acquaintance who arrived in this city on the Golden Age.

FROM THE EAST.

The P. M. steamship Colden Age arrived at this port Monday morning. We have dates from New York nine days later, and from Liverpool fifteen days later than previous advices.

The bill to extend the time of the U. S. Land Commission in California, has passed both Houses of Congress, and will doubtless be approved by President Pierce.

The House of Representatives voted down the amendment to the post office appropriation bill to provide for carrying the mails from Independence to San Francisco in coaches. An amendment for canals was ruled out of order.

The Congress of the Dominican Republic has rejected the Caneau treaty by a large vote.

N. B. Ciddings, anti-Douglass man, has been elected the Delegate to Congress from Nebraska, by 100 majority. Total vote 1,000.

Hard times press severely on all classes in the Eastern States. Meetings are being held in New York for the purpose of aiding the mechanics who are out of work.

It is stated as a certainty that Dr. Beale has received a pardon from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he will be set at liberty in a few days. Three of the Supreme Judges gave written opinions as to the illegality of the jury.

The New Legislature of Missouri was organized at Jefferson City, Dec. 28th. No party has a majority; the whigs and anti-Bentons being about equal, and each outnumbering the Bentons. The whigs helped the anti-Bentons elect their Clerk, and then the Bentons helped the whigs elect their Speaker.

The steamboat inspectors of Boston and Charleston have reported upon the collision between the Canada and the steamer Ocean, in Boston harbor. The officers of the Canada are acquitted of all blame, and the licenses of the captain and pilots of the Ocean are revoked.

During 1854 there arrived at New York 15,924 passengers from California, and 331,809 from foreign ports.

A large fire occurred at Toronto, Canada, Dec. 27, in the cabinet manufactory of Jacques & Hayes. Loss \$200,000.

The sloop of war Albany is given up as lost, and it is presumed the names of her officers and crew will shortly be struck from the roll of the navy. Her untimely fate calls to mind that of the Horvet, which undoubtedly foundered during one of those desolating gales that so frequently sweep the Caribbean Sea.

FROM EUROPE.

Accounts from the Crimea to 13th December, say that the siege operations seem to have made but little way, and the state of forced inactivity to which the besiegers were reduced by the exhaustion of their previous efforts, seems to have been turned to account by the Russians, in the further strengthening of their defenses. The reports of the falling off of their supplies of ammunition are belied by the fact that from the 23d of November to the 13th of December, during which they made a succession of vigorous sorties, the firing from their batteries was kept up almost incessantly. The Grand Duke Michael was observed to be encouraging by his presence the efforts of the besieged. Supplies of provisions were also said to have arrived in the town. From the preparations made for arming some of the Russian vessels in the harbor, it was thought that they were about to put to sea with a view to intercept the transports of the allies; and in the Baltic it is stated that they are again venturing out of their ports in that quarter.

Onier Paehler was about departing for the Crimea with 35,000 of his best troops.

It is said the Russians lost forty vessels by a hurricane in the Sea of Azoff.

In England, a bill to enlist German mercenaries has passed in the Commons by majority of 38.

HONOR THIEVES CAUGHT.—Two scoundrels by the names of Sheldon and Parker, came to the conclusion last Sabbath, while Mr. John Kelsey, of Oakland, was attending church, that they could use his valuable horse to better advantage than he could, and therefore led or drove him away without leave or license. They were caught on Monday, with the animal in their possession, and conveyed to jail to wait an examination on Tuesday. Since writing the above we learn that a party of men from the Redwoods, on yesterday (Wednesday) morning about 5 o'clock, took Sheldon out of the jail and hung him near the San Antonio Bridge. Parker made a confession implicating a number of persons in Oakland, and after witnessing the execution of his accomplice, was set at liberty.

THANKS.—The proprietors of "Noisy Carrier's Hall" will please accept our thanks for late Eastern papers and magazines. At their Store, 77 Long wharf, can be found all of the Eastern papers and popular magazines of the day.

RAIN HAS COME.—Last Monday night the rain commenced falling, which continued most of the time up to Wednesday morning.

SNAP BEANS.—Having taken off the string, snap them, and drop into boiling water, with the addition of salt—try with a fork, and when tender, take them up, and serve up with melted butter, or good sweet cream. Many cook snaps with meat, but they are only greens when cooked with meat.

Horticultural Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

Culture of the Raspberry Plant.

MADRONO RANCH, NAPA, Jan. 15th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Judging from the tone of your paper your readiness to impart information whenever desired on the subject of agriculture and horticulture, and your ability so to do, I take the liberty to address you a few lines in the style of an inquirer. Although I have a way of my own, I always seek to know the best.

Now what I want to know is, what is the best mode of treatment of Raspberry Plants? I have some 500 Oregon plants that were set last year. They did not bear any fruit—were trained up to stakes four feet high, three shoots to a stake—this is their present condition. Now is it best to cut the shoots down to the ground and train up three or more new ones, or let the old ones remain? The plants are very strong and thrifty, and some of the shoots are nine feet in length.

I also wish information on planting the grape vine—I mean the distance the rows ought to be set apart, and also the space necessary between each plant in the row. It rather takes me aback (to use a nautical phrase) the way they train grape vines in this State. The general mode here is to let the vines take a regular stampede on the ground instead of training to stakes or trellises. I was always taught to believe that the grape required a plenty of sun and air; but possibly they have too much of a good thing in this country unless they are allowed to lay upon the ground, as alluded to.

I may trouble your patience again at some future time, but no more at present.

Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

In answer to our correspondent, we would remind him that the raspberry being biennial in part, i. e., the growth of one year only bearing the next, all old shoots should be cut away every spring and the new shoots pruned and stunted, and the main vine, in this country headed in to three or four feet, according to size—all small laterals cut off close, and the strong side shoots pruned in short.

In order to secure a full crop of fruit, the earth should be enriched, well and finely dug with a spade, and highly cultivated during the entire season.

Plants of the raspberry should be grown about four feet apart, and strong stakes given to each to support the main stock. Two or three vines to a hill is an abundance—all over this, remove.

For the cultivation of the grape, if our correspondent is "a constant reader" of the FARMER, he will find our opinion of the best mode of cultivation in recent numbers, to which we refer him.—Ed.

The Concord Grape.

No horticultural production has excited a greater interest of late years among pomologists, than this new seedling grape. Its hardiness, productiveness, large size, and reputed earliness of ripening,—nearly a month before the Isabella,—have given it very strong claims, at least for a thorough trial.

In consequence of the repeated inquiries which have been made of us as to its quality, we recently made application for a specimen of the fruit, and have been politely furnished by E. W. Bull, its originator, with a box of beautiful bunches, which came in fine condition, notwithstanding a railway ride of several hundred miles.

Although the largest bunches had been previously selected for the different horticultural exhibitions, and the drought of the season had sensibly affected their growth, these were the most showy of any native grape we have met with. The berries measured about three fourths of an inch in diameter, and were almost perfect spheres; the bunches were nearly as large as the one already figured in the horticultural journals, sufficiently compact, and handsomely shouldered,—nearly resembling a well ripened bunch of the Black Hamburgh externally. We have been informed by some of our cautious friends, that they had seen bunches at the exhibitions this season, that were decidedly larger than the figured representation.

The dense bloom which covers the berries, adds much to the showy appearance of this grape.

Of the quality and flavor, we cannot speak so highly. We consider it as rather inferior to the Isabella, so far as we could judge from specimens conveyed a long distance in a close box. The skin is remarkably thin and tender, and the exterior portion of the berry more juicy and freer of pulp than the Isabella, but the central portion or core holding the seeds, is larger than in the Isabella, Diana, and most other American sorts. The flavor is good, but not of the highest quality. Of the time of ripening, we cannot judge of course, although it is reputed to be much earlier than even the Diana.

As to the real merits of this variety, we are inclined to consider it a valuable acquisition, although we esteem fine flavor when placed against fine appearance, much more highly than many

pomologists. As a hardy vine, and an early, large and showy fruit for market, we shall not probably find anything to compete at the north with the Concord grape; but those who desire a sweet, delicately flavored variety, for home use, without regard to size, appearance, or productiveness will choose the Diana; which is only about one fourth the size of the Concord, in berry and bunch.—N. Y. Cultivator.

Double Flowers.

The London Horticultural Cabinet of 1847, as quoted in Hovey's Magazine, says that merely planting the fresh seeds of double flowers, does not at all insure double flowers again, nor even increase the liability over any other seed similarly used. But that, to obtain them, the seed must be kept several years, or the extreme verge of vitality, when their vegetating power or vital force has become nearly expended, and that this will result in those imperfect or unnatural productions known as double flowers. In the words of the article alluded to,—

"If, after having gathered the seeds of maleconia annua, or ten-weeks' stock, we sow them immediately afterwards, the greatest number of the seedlings will produce single flowers, whilst, on the contrary, if we preserve these same seeds for three or four years, and then sow them, we shall find double flowers upon nearly every one of the plants. To explain this phenomenon, we say that in keeping a seed for several years, we fatigue it and weaken it. Then, when we place it in a suitable soil, we change its natural state, and from a wild plant we make it a cultivated one. What proves our position is, that plants, in a wild state, shedding their seeds naturally, and sowing them as soon as they fall to the ground, yet in a long succession of time scarcely ever produce plants with double flowers. We think then, after what we have said, that whenever a gardener wishes to obtain double flowers, he ought not to sow the seeds till after having kept them for as long a period as possible.

This practice ought to be observed with all plants that we wish should produce double flowers, for all varieties of the brompton stocks, ten-week stocks, and others of the same kind, there is no doubt that to flower them well, they should be sown in autumn, in well-worked soil, and taken up when the cold weather comes, and kept under a frame during the winter. In the spring, they may be planted out again, when they will flower magnificently, and yield an abundant harvest of seeds. If you have not a frame at your disposal, you may obtain the same result, by sowing the seeds at the end of February, under a south wall, for example.

The principles that we have admitted above are just as applicable to melons, and all plants of that family. We admit, like many other observers, that melon plants obtained from seeds the preceding year ought to produce, and do produce, really vigorous shoots, with much foliage; but very few fruitful flowers appear on such plants; whilst, on the other hand, when we sow old seeds, we obtain an abundance of very large fruit. In fact, in all varieties of the melon the seeds should always be kept from three to eight years, before being sown, if we would obtain fine fruit, and plenty of it."

Can any of our skillful and observant gardeners vouch for the truth of this statement? It would be an easy thing to give it a fair trial. If true with regard to melons and cucumbers, it ought to be known more widely, and it may be easily proved by trying the experiment with a few repetitions with old and new seeds, planted in equal quantities and under similar circumstances in all respects.—Country Gentleman.

LIVE BRACES FOR FRUIT TREES.—In the weekly Journal of the 16th inst., we published, (says the Louisville Journal,) the method practiced by Mr. Elihu Cross, of Hoosick, N. Y., for preventing forked fruit trees from splitting under the weight of fruit. The brace of Mr. Cross is formed by uniting a small branch from each of the two main limbs he wished to support, very much after the method adopted by gardeners in what is called, grafting by approach.

Mr. Isaac Lewis, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has since given us his plan, which is more simple if not quite so scientific, and may be performed by any one.

"My plan," writes Mr. Lewis, "which I have followed for thirty years, is this: when I find a forked tree that is likely to split, I look for a small limb on each fork, and clean them of leaves and lateral branches, for the most of their length. I then carefully bring them together and wind them around each other from one main branch to the other. In twelve months they will have united, and in two years the ends can be cut off. This brace will grow as fast as any other part of the tree, and is a perfect security from splitting. I have them now of all sizes, and I scarcely ever knew one to fail to grow."

Mr. Lewis has our thanks for his suggestions. We are always glad to receive from our subscribers any facts calculated to promote the science of horticulture, agriculture, or the mechanic arts.

One or two gentlemen recently conversing about the Natural Bridge of Virginia, remarked that there was an extraordinary incident connected with it, for that General Washington once threw a dollar completely over it, an achievement which has not been performed since. "No wonder," replied his companion, "for a dollar in those days could be made to go a great deal farther than at the present time."

When all news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.—Zimmerman.

Valuable Extracts.

Nomenclature of Fowls.

The principle on which poultry nomenclature is founded is mainly that of their original geographical dispersion. In several classes this is sufficiently authenticated; but in others from the little attention, in former days, bestowed upon the subject, and the difficulty of recognizing present rates in the usually vague and indistinct accounts of the few early writers on this branch of natural history, great uncertainty necessarily prevails. Malays, and other Asiatic fowls, Bantams and Shanghaes, we are enabled to trace satisfactorily from their primitive habits; hence, indeed, our often expressed unwillingness to accept the erroneous designation of "Cochin-China," a district from which few, if any, specimens of the last-named fowls appear to have been derived, while Shanghai is clearly the head-quarters of the breed. The same reasoning sanctions the employment of the term Dorking to the five-clawed fowls that had their origin in the districts around that town, or were at least, those first brought into general reputation. Hamburgs, again, in the "Pencilled" variety, are fairly referable to that locality, though far, we must acknowledge, from being so exclusively; more especially in recent years, when our main supply has been received from Holland. The "Spangled" Hamburgs however, are justified in claiming that title solely from certain features common to them with the pencilled birds. But, at the same time, the various synonyms that are suggested in lieu of their present generally received designation, are all and each of them, open to equal, if not greater, objections than that they now bear. Regarded in this light, the Polish fowl has a still worse case, and the principle of an original geographical position, is here unsupported by any trustworthy evidence. If usage, therefore, be considered as insufficient authority for the name they now bear, we must confess our inability to afford any clue to a better designation founded on the same ground. So that, if we depart from the present system, to style them simply "tufted fowls," seems the only alternative left to us.

Game fowls were emphatically called, by no less an authority than Buffon, the celebrated French naturalist, the English fowl, and, indeed, if an uniform geographical system be insisted on, we do not see how they could be better described, although the derivation would here proceed from the circumstance of their having been brought to the highest state of perfection, not from having been the aboriginal fowl in this country.

Lastly, as respects Spanish, the type of that breed is pre-eminent in Spain, though common, in a greater or less degree, throughout various regions on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

The various alleged distinct breeds that make appearance in the "miscellaneous" class, may, for the present, be omitted in the inquiry now before us. Those already mentioned are, confessedly, the great divisions of the species; and if we are not mistaken, the remainder, Silk fowls, and one or two others, at the utmost, alone excepted, it will be difficult to make out their claim to any distinct and separate origin.

Polish and the Spangled Hamburgs are, therefore, the cases where the principle of geographical disposition fails to warrant the names of our fowls. Many and labored have been the efforts to assign the primitive abode of the former; but, however plausible and ingenious, none have hitherto carried conviction to our own mind; and a majority of those who have turned their thoughts to the same subject are probably of the like opinion. But the main object of any name applied to any object, animate or inanimate, is to specify and distinguish it from others; if, indeed, the name so given has a manifest tendency to mislead to important erroneous conclusions, a grave objection is at once evident, and proof of a more accurate designation should at once cause the disuse of the misnomer. But, as before stated, unless we substitute "tufted fowls" for Polish, and, perhaps "rose-combed, spangled fowls," for the present Spangled Hamburgs, we see no solution for our difficulty; and if this be done, geographical disposition ceases to be our guide.

An accurate designation of a species, either animate or inanimate, has frequently been unattainable till after many changes and revisions. But any, and other sciences, afford us many instances of such alterations; we need not, therefore, be surprised if the "nomenclature of fowls," a subject on which general attention has only so recently been bestowed, should as yet labor under the same difficulty.

Efforts, however have been made of late to reduce the previously confused and contradictory system to some degree of order, and the assent of an overwhelming majority of Poultry Societies has been accorded to the classification promulgated at Birmingham. Nor do we see how any better example could have been followed.

Our decided impression, from all that has been advanced on the subject, points to the retention of the present system, founded on geographical disposition as the basis for the nomenclature of fowls; some modifications, it is true, may be desirable, and in certain cases, the evidence may not be altogether satisfactory as to the original locality. We look around, however, in vain for any other better principles of classification, and, furthermore, confidently anticipate that the care that is now being bestowed on the points of merit of the different breeds, will also conduce to the most correct nomenclature, for which authorities may be attainable.—London Cottage Gard.

The friendships of the world are oft confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure.

Commissioners to the Exhibition at Paris.

The following letter, addressed to Gov. Bigler, will show that the Commissioners have been industrious in obtaining specimens of the various products of California, to be forwarded to the Exhibition at Paris. It appears to us that the Commissioners have pursued the proper course. The plan they have adopted, if fully carried into effect, will do more to give the people of Europe a correct impression of the vast resources of our State, than volume upon volume of books of travel.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st COMM., 18th, 1855.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, notice that a Bill has been introduced to the Legislature, authorizing the appointment of an indefinite number of persons to attend that Exhibition, &c. They beg leave to call thy attention to the fact, that the duty of Commissioners appointed to attend the World's Fair, is to aid the managers in classifying the products from their section, as well as to attend in general to the interests of the country they represent; and that not only would two or three be amply sufficient, but a larger number might only confuse and embarrass. They also suggest, with deference, that advantage might result from communicating with them before making any appointments.

The Commissioners are desirous further, to apprise thee of what they have done:—

First—They have obtained from the newspapers the gratuitous publication of advertisements, &c.

Second—They have forwarded to Paris a list of the contributors already known, and the products to be exhibited, embracing agricultural and horticultural products illustrating the soil and climate, a large variety of mineral specimens of great value, and daguerreotype views of the principal buildings, cities and mining districts.

One of the Commissioners, M. Antoine, has made arrangements to visit some of the mines and obtain daguerreotype sketches, at his own expense, for this purpose. He also intends waiting on thee in the course of the coming week, to exhibit some of the most valuable mineral specimens intended to be sent.

The principal obstacle to a better show of the capacities of our country, consists in the heavy expense of transportation, and the great cost of almost everything in California. The expenses of the Commissioners, as yet, have been but trifling, and they are entirely willing to bear them. But they cannot do justice to the State, by presenting a proper illustration of her vast resources, without incurring liabilities beyond a reasonable limit. Perhaps the Governor would think well of recommending a small appropriation for the purpose. The rival Gold Field of Australia has appropriated \$25,000, in order "to make a creditable show."

With great respect, I subscribe myself thy friend,

H. GIBBONS,

Chairman of Commissioners, &c.

To JNO. BIGLER, Governor State of California.

BENEFIT OF RAILROADS TO FARMERS.—We find in the report of the Michigan Central Railroad for 1853, the following list of farm products carried upon that road last year:

Apples, bbls.	25,919	Grass and clov. seed,	394
Barley, bush.	23,427	hops, tons.	13,936
Beans, bush.	1,064	Salt, bbls.	433
Bran, &c., tons.	1,090	Wool, cons.	4,012
Butt, bbls.	6,873	Cattle, alive.	1,045
Butter, cons.	206	Garden roots, tons.	328
Pork, huls.	11,073	Hams, &c., tons.	224
Pork, in huls, tons.	2,101	Hides, tons.	115,295
Wheat, bush.	807,707	Outs, bush.	2,613
Corn, bush.	260,531	Plaster, cons.	212
Cheese, cons.	146	Pellets, &c., cons.	584
Cranberries, bbls.	1,036	Horses.	12,432
Dried fruit, tons.	339	Sheep.	12,377
Flour, bbls.	416,803	Lumber, feet.	12,377,534

At a rough estimate this would make upwards of 80,000 sack loads as a common road wagon in Michigan usually takes to market, drawn by two horses, at an average, going and coming, of twenty-five miles a day, and would probably average six days for each load; say four hundred and eighty thousand days, or the labor of one thousand three hundred and fifteen men and teams every day for one year, to say nothing of back loads and transportation of live stock.—Louisville Journal.

POTATOES IN HASTE.—A very nice little dish may be made of cold boiled potatoes in a very few minutes. Having peeled, cut them in slices, half an inch thick, put them in a stew pan, pour boiling water over them; cover the stew pan, and set it over the fire for ten minutes; then drain off all the water, add a small bit of butter, shake pepper over, and serve hot. Or, having cut the potatoes in slices, put them in a stew pan, cover them with milk; cover the stew pan and set it over the fire for five minutes. Work a large teaspoonful of butter with a small one of flour, and put it to the potatoes; shake a little pepper over, and add a little parsley, cut fine, if liked. Cover the stew pan for ten minutes, then turn the potatoes into a deep dish. Potatoes may be pared and cut into slices and boiled in water, with a little salt, for twenty minutes, then served with butter and pepper over; or work a teaspoonful of flour with a small bit of butter, and put it to the potatoes a few minutes before they are done; then shake a little pepper over, and serve.

WHAT is fame to a heart yearning for affection and finding it not? It is like the victor's wreath to him who is parched with fever, and longing for the one cooling draught—the cup of cold water.

He who loves to that degree that he wishes he were able to love a thousand times more than he does, yields in love to none but to him who loves more than he would wish.—Brayere.

Miscellany.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES,"
AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. B.

NO. V.

Andes!

Thine is the throne where winter sits, asleep,
Numb and impassive, save when wind's career
In cloudy chariots, waking tremulous
Echoes in the icy air, or thunders
Break the silence of his frozen sleep.
His breath, changes to stone, the very streams
That strive to leap down, o'er aged crags,
To greet their sisters, in the vales below:
And when his icy wand, is o'er them wav'd,
The entranc'd, frozen in their dizzy leap,
Movers, and voiceless, to precipices cling.
Summer's step, ne'er mounts these lofty palaces,
Nor Flora, with her gifts, dare here intrude.
The pine tree, crowns the Apennine and Alps,
And helicon eling, to summits, where these die—
But here! what that hath vitality can live?
For towering unutterably high,
These mighty mountains, gaze serenely down
Upon a realm, that owns no king, but death!
And yet that realm is beautiful! the snow
Untrodden and unstain'd, spread o'er all,
Conceals the rock's deformity, and jagged
Pinnacles appear, like marble monsters,
Smoothly chiseled, by an artist's hand.
Thousands of winters, here have shed their snows,
That summer's sun, in vain, has shoo'd upon;
The ice of ages, gathered and grown old,
Unmoved, till rocks beneath, wearied, have fallen
Down, startling the valleys—or earthquakes
Shook the thundering avalanche from its
Native precipice.
The lightning's strike and shatter flinty rocks
Which—falling in the embrace of snows—lie
Buried till the sun's summer rays blaze down,
And with alternate frosts, from glaciers—
These, when the mountain's tremble, or by weight
Boonious, gravitating to the centre,
Fall, and in valleys strew their freight of rocks—
Or islands, and beneath a distant sea,
Remote from regions, where they had their birth.
The thousand winged winds, that sweep the ocean,
Fan them in summer, and when winter reigns,
Rush like waves of the vexed deep, against
Their rocky sides, flinging misty clouds like spray:
An clouds, that, like the trailing waves of some
Vast spirit, sweep silently along, are torn
Against the jagged crags, and the mad winds
Bear away the fragments on their giant wings.
And health dwells within their crystal palaces:
Nor sick gale, poison'd by the charnel breath
Of pestilence, ne'er visits their icy halls:
Nor scared are their solitudes, no eldes,
By groans of dying men; the air is still,
And cold, as though 'twere fluid glass.
Far below, are dusky mantled heights
That loom like phantoms, in their shrouds of mist.
And farther down, are invices, and gorges,
Whose deep terrific gloom, no sunny ray
Has e'er lit; where, on their bed of rock,
Whitening the bones of perished men, and beasts,
As in Golgotha's vale of death are strown.
From unseen distances, oft come voices up,
Of Muleteers, borne upon the sighing wind:
And muffled music—trance, and spirit-like—
Struck from eternal rocks, where fall and crush
The torrents; and where the spray that forms,
Falls in the flashing sunlight, like fragments
Iris-hued, of a heaven-born bow!

Lecture of Hon. Thomas H. Benton on the
Pacific Railroad.

THE fifth of the series of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, was delivered in the Tremont Temple, by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. The doors of the building were thrown open at half-past six o'clock, and the hall was speedily crowded to overflowing by gentlemen and ladies assembled to listen to the words of the illustrious statesman. The seats in the body of the house, in the galleries, and upon the stage, were filled with human beings, and the aisles were thronged with people—including some ladies—in a standing position.

Upon the platform, immediately in the rear of the speaker, were seated, among other gentlemen of distinction, the venerable Josiah Quincy, Senr., Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, Governor Washburn, Lieut. Gov. Plunkett, Judge Shaw, Judge Wildes, Mayor Smith, our Governor elect, Henry J. Gardner, Wm. M. Sturgis, and Richard H. Dana, Jr. Among the gentlemen occupying the front seats in the body of the hall, our reporter also observed ex-Governor Boutwell, Hon. Henry Wilson, and the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Col. Benton was received, upon entering, with repeated cheers and shouts of applause. After some preliminary remarks, he entered upon the subject which he had chosen for his discourse of the evening—a subject which few men are probably better qualified to discuss with interest and profit to his hearers than himself. It was "The country between Missouri and California—its physical geography, and its adaptation to settlement, cultivation, and the construction of a railroad to the Pacific ocean." We have already published a summary of the chief points of his lecture, as printed in a southern paper; and we now take pleasure in laying a fuller report before our readers.

Colonel Benton said that the whole of the vast region lying between the western boundary of Missouri and the eastern line of California, was capable of sustaining populous communities, and might be advantageously divided into five large States, corresponding to those of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri on the other side, and well adapted in every respect to the construction of all kinds of roads, traversable in every season. The present territory of Kansas, divided in the centre, should comprise the first

two States, of over fifty thousand square miles each. A section of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the Three Parks, and taking in the head waters of the South Platte, Arkansas, Del Norte and other rivers, would make the third, which would contain sixty thousand miles. The valley of the upper Colorado, from the western base of the Rocky Mountains to the western base of the Wahsatch and Anterior ranges, two hundred miles square, would form the fourth State, and the fifth would comprise all the remainder of Utah from the Wahsatch to California.

Speaking of the adaptation of these proposed States to the construction of a railroad, Colonel Benton then said he would begin with a description of the Territory of Kansas. The length of this territory was three times its breadth, and it was conveniently divisible into two States by a line half way to the mountains, which form its present western boundary. In case of its division into two States, the first would have upon its north side the Kansas river, and its four long branches extending parallel to each other east and west, and making after their junction two hundred miles of steamboat navigation before their united waters reach the Missouri river. The land drained by these streams is termed the valley of the Kansas, and is well diversified with wood and prairie, abundantly watered by springs and streams, and its bosom is filled with building stone, coal and iron of excellent quality. Fremont says that this section of the country might be made one rich continuous cornfield, two hundred miles in length. The southern section of the first proposed State would include the whole body of the Arkansas river, a twin sister of the Kansas, flowing parallel with it and no high grounds between them. It has tributaries on each side affording lines of wood and water. On the south is the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, with its salt plains of rock salt, rendering the water of the main river undrinkable in the dry season. All of this country is fertile. The centre of the proposed State, between the two sides above described, is a rich expanded prairie, well watered and enlivened at the proper season with herds of countless buffaloes. It is a great pastoral region. The grass is remarkably nutritious. Coal may be easily procured, and trees will grow when the annual devastating fires are stopped.

Mr. Benton then proceeded to describe the second proposed State, including the western half of the present Territory of Kansas. The northern side of it, he said, was admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, and would support a large population. But the valley of the Upper Arkansas on the southern side would form its great strength. This section of the country is well adapted to the cultivation of the vegetables and grains common to the latitude. Numerous rich minor valleys open into the chief valley of the river, and the climate throughout this elevated and mountainous region is very mild, and the winters pass off with scarcely any snow. In some sections, cattle are left in the range the winter through. The country bordering on the sides of the mountains and the valleys in their recesses, are unequalled in loveliness and richness of vegetation, and offer every inducement as homes for the settler. Both of these proposed States, East and West Kansas, will probably be settled with unexampled rapidity. The agricultural and pastoral attractions, the pre-emption law, and the political advantages which have been given them, will combine to draw settlers, and even the competition for excess of settlers between the slave and free States will have a good effect in filling it with people. And lastly, the Pacific railroad, for the construction of which the geographical position and features of Kansas offer every facility, and which she will certainly build, will have a great effect in augmenting the population.

The third State, Col. Benton said, would embrace a mountainous section, three hundred miles in extreme length, north and south. It would include the Three Parks, which are delightfully warm, beautiful and fertile mountain coves, two of thirty miles diameter each, and the other of sixty, and all well sheltered, by the lofty rims of surrounding mountains. Buffalo, elk, deer, antelopes and bears abound there. It would embrace also an endless labyrinth of little valleys and basins, abounding in cool water and sweet grass, and comparatively warm and free from snow. Fremont says he found this section of country the most variously and numerous stocked with game, and the most dangerous war ground, which he had seen in all the extent of the Rocky Mountains—both indexes to a fertile country. Western men will understand this, and remember how Kentucky was called the "Bloody Ground," because Indians came there to hunt the numerous game, feeding on the rich grass, product of her rich soil; and to fight for its possession. By this test, and it is one that never fails, this mountain State will be one of eminent fertility. The State would be as superior to Switzerland in every other respect as it is in size—being three times as large.

The valley of the Upper Colorado would furnish the territory for the fourth State, and this would be equal in extent to any, inferior in soil, superior in wood and water, and possessing a more quiet, genial climate and better alternations of wood and prairie than the others.

The fifth State would comprise the remainder of Utah Territory, including the great and little Salt Lakes, and would be a magnificent country. It is probably the richest mountain country in the world—being actually a vast magazine in which are included a profusion of nature's most valuable gifts to man—soil, water, grass, wood, timber, rock-salt, coal, stone. Fremont says that its mountains are a great treasury of timber, iron and coal, which would be of indispensable use in

the construction and maintenance of the railroad, and are solid foundations on which to build the future prosperity of the rapidly increasing State. The part through which the railroad will pass when built is rich in vegetation, though many of the mountain peaks are always white with snow. The more northern region, though not so fertile, is sufficiently so to give assurance that the State will be as populous and rich as any public interest could require.

Mr. Benton remarked, after concluding his description of the five States which he had proposed, that he had said enough to show that they were well adapted to settlement and cultivation, and he would next proceed to demonstrate that they were as well suited to the construction of a railway. In the first place, his route was a direct route. When Fremont traveled through the country in the winter of 1853-4, his course did not at any time vary between the parallels of 38 and 39, until he got beyond the Great Salt Lake, when he made a slight deflection to the south and entered California. In this journey he found no snow on the Kansas and upper Arkansas rivers, but little near the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and west of them scarcely any. In the Anterior, Wahsatch and Sierra Nevada ranges, the passes were all free—there being sometimes several inches of snow on the ground, and sometimes none at all. And these facts dispose of the objections of snow on the route which have proved so forcible in the imaginations of many individuals.

Smoothness of ground is the next consideration for a railroad, and here Fremont found the reality to far exceed his expectations. The Unerfio river, from one of its head springs in the pass of the Sierra Blanca, has not a fall in its whole course to the ocean—a distance of seven hundred miles. The other side of the route is also very level—sufficiently so for all purposes, and the passes in the mountain ranges are, so numerous that the only difficulty arising on that score, would be as to which one to choose. Though a great elevation would be attained by the road, the length of the line would be such that the ascent would be almost imperceptible.

Another advantage of the central route is, that the railroad would have to cross no rivers of importance, all the large streams running parallel with it.

As this country possesses all the resources necessary for the construction and maintenance of a road, Col. Benton had no doubt that it would soon be made by individual enterprise. The temptation was irresistible to reach the golden California, and connect Europe and Asia through America. Settlements would promote the road; the road would aggrandize settlements, and soon there would be a line across to the Pacific of towns, cities, villages and farms. One-half of the road on this side of the Mississippi is already completed, and branches, diverging from the main track, spread fan-like over all sections of the eastern United States. It is in shape a fan, complete in every respect but the handle, and that must ere long be attached to it by the action of our enterprising people. Although he, the lecturer, had lived to an age beyond that allotted to the psalmist as the age of man, yet, barring accidents, he hoped and expected to live until that great work was accomplished.

Col. Benton said that the construction of this great railroad was an object to the advancement of which he had devoted all his powers, and he wished the solid men of Boston, to assist him. He did not want their money, but merely their countenance and good will. He wished them to consider well the subject which he had placed before them, and to lend him their influence by signing their names to a petition to Congress.

The lecture occupied about two hours and a quarter in its delivery, and was listened to with deep interest, although the audience in the distant parts of the hall were unable to catch all the words of the speaker. It abounded in incident illustrative of the points of his subject, and his perorations were generally greeted with applause. *Boston Journal.*

THE BULLET THAT KILLED GEN. WARREN.—The bullet by which Gen. Joseph Warren was killed at Bunker Hill, in 1775, is still preserved. It is an ounce ball, and was exhibited by Alexander H. Everett, on the delivery of an oration at Charleston, June 27th, 1836, in which he exclaimed:

"This is the one, fellow-citizens, which I now hold in my hand! The cartridge-paper, which partly covered it, is stained, as you see, with the hero's blood!"

This ball is now deposited in the Library of the United States Historic-Geographical Society, with the original affidavit of Rev. William Montague, formerly pastor of Christ Church in the city of Boston, who made an oath that he obtained the ball in London, of Arthur Savage, once an officer of the Customs of the port of Boston, who gave Mr. Montague this account of the ball:

"On the morning of the 18th of June, 1775, after the battle of Bunker or Breed's Hill, I with a number of other royalists and British officers, among whom was General Burgoyne, went over from Boston to Charlestown, to view the battle field. Among the fallen we found the body of Dr. Joseph Warren, with whom I had been personally acquainted. When he fell, he fell across a rail. This ball I took from his body; and as I shall never visit Boston again, I will give it to you to take to America, where it will be valuable as a relic of your Revolution."

BARTON CAKES.—Six ounces of grated loaf sugar, six ounces of fresh butter, one ounce of flour, a little spice, and two grains of volatile salts, mix the whole with two eggs.

Ladies' Department.

Fanny Fern.

We should be glad to give the true name of this authoress. But she prefers still to maintain her incognito, and a proper deference for the obligations of courtesy (which are as binding in literary as in social life) forbids our doing what would otherwise be an equal gratification to our readers and ourselves. With regard to the personal history of Fanny Fern, we feel a similar constraint. We shall, therefore, only touch, and that lightly, upon such points as, under the circumstances, may be referred to without the slightest violation of propriety.

Not many years since, Fanny Fern was living—no matter where—in affluence. No home need be more lovely, no family more happy, than hers. Ample wealth, devoted love, cultivated intellect, refined taste, and a fervid religious spirit, combined to make that home whatever could be desired on earth, and excited the respect and admiration of all admitted to the happy circle. But suddenly a bolt fell. Death came, and the husband and father was smitten down. The widowed mother and half-orphan children were left to fight the battle of life alone. Adversity succeeded adversity. Poverty followed in the dismal train, and illness and want had the afflicted family at their mercy. The mother struggled on as best she could; but we all know how hard it is for a lady to find employment which will enable her to obtain a livelihood even for herself, much less for a family of children. The female teacher generally receives only a meagre salary; the copyist pursues an uncertain calling; the seamstress can at best earn but a miserable pittance. And so, at last, after bitter years, the widowed mother, from sheer desperation, took to her pen; and another and a bright star was added to our literary galaxy.

Fanny Fern's first article was written and published in July, 1851. It was immediately copied far and wide. Each successive piece met with similar favor; until most of the newspapers of this country, and many British periodicals, were regularly enriched with her articles. But while she was thus furnishing amusement and instruction to the public, she was not receiving an adequate reward. Whenever a woman is obliged to go into the world and earn her own living, she has to undergo trials and difficulties of which a man can, perhaps, form no just idea. A delicate, sensitive lady can not, for instance, call at newspaper offices to solicit employment, or offer an article for sale, without being exposed to annoyances which to her are painful, but which a man might not observe. A refined lady can ill brook the inquiring gaze and impertinent stare of hangers-on; nor can she bargain for a proper remuneration, nor call again and again, if need be, in foul as well as fair weather. And then it is often assumed that a woman should be paid less for her labor than a man for his, though hers be equally valuable; and it is only after she has acquired a commanding reputation that she can ordinarily obtain a just equivalent for her productions. And thus, for many months, the compensation which Fanny Fern received for her writings was not at all commensurate with their value. For articles which were worth fifty dollars, and which would have commanded that sum had she known better how to sell them, she often received but a tenth of that sum; and during this time her income was far from being sufficient to maintain herself and her children comfortably. But with unyielding perseverance, and her trust in God unshaken, she worked on until she triumphed over all obstacles, earned a name of which she may well be proud, secured an ample fortune, and won the increased respect and love of those who knew her best. It is, perhaps, needless to remark that she now commands the highest prices paid to writers in this country.

In examining Fanny Fern's writings, even the earliest of them, one is struck with the evidence they exhibit that the writer understands her own powers perfectly; or, rather, that she knows positively that she can do certain things better than they have ever been done before. Though this is undoubtedly the case, she doubtless often achieves more brilliant triumphs than she anticipated; in other words, she is probably often surprised at the excellence of her own articles. She never makes a mistake, because she never attempts what she can not successfully achieve. This fact has been manifested throughout her literary career. At first her articles were mere paragraphs, and contained generally only one clearly pronounced and admirably developed idea. No words were wasted. The idea, or fact, or principle sought to be presented, was distinctly stated and clearly worked up in every attractive and telling phrase possible (as Beethoven worked up the theme of a symphony); and then the article was brought to an immediate but artistic conclusion. With practice her confidence seemed to increase, and she struck out into bolder paths. Having tried and proved the strength of her pen, she took loftier flights and continued longer on the wing. Relieved of pecuniary embarrassments and surrounded once more with the comforts of life, she wrote with greater freedom, and certainly gave to her articles a polish which some of her earlier pieces did not possess. Her latest productions are models of style and composition. *Female Prose Writers of America.*

ROCK BISCUITS.—Beat six ounces of fresh butter to a cream, add six ounces powdered loaf sugar, half a pound currants, one ounce candied peel, and three eggs; stir in one pound of flour, by degrees, well mix, and make into cakes; bake it in a quick oven.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The citizens of Los Angeles have just completed another new school house and appointed a lady and gentleman teachers.

The San Diego Correspondent of the Herald says: Complaint is made of the want of rain in this part of the country, but our farmers and rancheros are busy putting in large crops of grain, and much more will be raised the coming season than in any previous year. New ground is being plowed up in every direction, and with but little labor the land may be made to produce an abundant harvest.

For several days past, says the Star, we have enjoyed the most beautiful summer weather, the thermometer ranging at noon as high as 83 degrees Fahrenheit. We have had as yet no very severe frosts, as we notice the peach leaves are still green in many locations.

Mr. D. W. Alexander, assisted by his vaqueros, lassoed a wild bear of enormous size, who it is believed has been running wild on the plains for years. His tasks were from six to eight inches long, the potency of which was fully tested by a frightful gore in one of the horses used in his capture.

Late arrivals from Kern River represent the miners as doing remarkably well, from \$15 to \$30 per day to the hand being the unusual yield. Teams are leaving Los Angeles daily for the river, and a line of stages will be put on the route by the 1st February.

ARRIVAL OF EIGHTEEN THOUSAND SHEEP.—Mr. J. F. Chavis, who was with the late F. N. Audrey on his last trip to this country, arrived in Los Angeles a few days since, from New Mexico, by the Zuni route to the Pinos villages, and from thence down the Gila. Mr. Chavis, says the Californian, started from the Rio Grande on the 15th October, with about eighteen thousand head of sheep, crossing the Sierra Blanco on the 2d of November, he experienced quite a heavy fall of snow; on the 24th of the same month he arrived at the Pinos, and reached the Colorado on the 18th December. On the 2d December, while on the Gila, a tremendous rain fell, deluging the whole country, swelling the Gila into a mighty stream. It will be recollected that this same storm extended all along the Pacific coast, and throughout the entire country. Mr. Chavis describes the route as abounding in splendid grass, with the exception of the Colorado desert. This has been the testimony of all the immigrants who have come through the past year. His sheep are in fine order, and are now moving up the country. Mr. Chavis himself goes up in this week's steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Letters.—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at **SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY.** They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at Sacramento, fall in reach us regularly.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Lo Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Flowers, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. GUY'S YELLO DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cures all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all in foetal matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guy's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Market street, 3d door above Montgomery.

MARRIED.

On the 27th Jan., in this city, by Rev. F. Moosbake, Frederick Boehme and Miss Clara Tittel.

On the 25th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Moosbake, Wm. W. Hume, of Sonoma, and Miss Johanna Seemann, of San Francisco.

On the 23d Jan., in Sacramento, Wm. Phillips, of Mariposa, and Mrs. Mary Harris, of Sacramento.

On the 21st Jan., by Rev. H. H. Rhee, A. C. Neil, of Sacramento, and Miss Virginia E. Surface, of Dry Creek, El Dorado county.

On the 25th Jan., by Justice W. Singer, John G. Williams and Miss Margaret A. Kirkpatrick, both of Yuba county.

DIED.

On the 20th Jan., in this city, Samuel Reseguido, a native of Wisconsin, aged 35 years.

On the 24th Jan., at Forest City, A. Greenwood, aged 28 years, a native of Germany.

On the 25th Jan., at the residence of Dr. J. Marks, at Negro Hill, of typhoid fever, Dr. A. A. Joseph, a native of Charleston, S. C.

On the 25th Jan., in this city, Mary, wife of J. J. Pennypacker.

On the 24th Jan., in Sacramento, Clement W. Coote, late City Surveyor, aged 35 years.

On the 27th Jan., in Sacramento, Alexander Anderson, late Attorney at Law in Nevada.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 31, 1855.

TRADE continues dull, and though we have had some rain, it will not much effect business unless it continues for some time, for at least two weeks of rain is needed. Prices of grain and other produce remain without much change, and but small sales.

JOINDING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	Wheat, Chili..... @
Shovels..... @ 10 00	do California..... 2 @ 3 1/4
Ames' 1. h. bright \$13 00 @	LUMBER—nominal—
do s. h..... @ 10 00	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ft. M
Fields' 1. h..... 12 00 @ 13 00	Plank and Sc'g's..... 25 00 @ 35 00
Rowland's 1. h..... 00 @ 12 00	Plank E. w. p. cl. 60 00 @
do s. h..... 9 @ 10 00	do E. on..... 80 00 @ 100
King's 1. h..... 8 00 @	Boards, E. cl. 1st q. 60 00 @
Spades, bright c. s. 10 00 @	do 2d q. 45 00 @ 55 00
do iron..... no sale.	do G. y. p. door..... 00 @ 60
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s. 12 00 @	do O. pine, rough 16 00 @ 18 00
do do iron..... 00 @	do redwood, Mendocino, gang
Ames, Collins, s. h..... 15 00 @	sawed..... 00 @ 00
do Hunts, do..... 15 00 @	do Bay & Bolinas..... 00 @ 00
Picks, Collins, 1 1/2 to 6 lb. solid	Floor Joist..... 18 00 @ 20 00
eye..... 10 00 @ 12 00	Shingles, E. best..... 7 00 @ 8 00
do other brands..... 00 @	Chapboards, No. 1..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick..... 50 @ 2 50	Laths, Eastern..... 7 00 @ 8 00
do turned..... 50 @ 2 50	do California..... 5 00 @ 6 00
axe..... 00 @	Doors, 40 pr ct on prime cost.
Plows, best make 14 @ 20 00	Windows, 100 pr ct on cost.
do steel..... 24 00 @ 40 00	PROVISIONS—
Thrashing Machines and Horse power..... no sale.	Beef, Mess, \$ bbl 17 00 @ 20 00
Hall & Pitts..... no sale.	do 1/2 bbl ex. fam..... 21 00 @
Other makers..... 00 @	Bacon, ex. clear sides, \$ lb
Emmery's, with thrasher, separate	do Mess..... 9 @ 11
Straw and fan mill..... 00 @	do California..... 20 @ 27
Straw Cutters..... 00 @	do do..... 00 @
Rakes, horse and revolving..... 00 @	Eggs, fresh Cal. \$ dz. 90 @ 1 00
do hand, wood..... 00 @	Butter, choice, \$ lb. 40 @ 45
do do steel..... 00 @	do good ordinary 28 @ 31
Pitchforks, \$ doz..... 00 @	do California..... 00 @
Scythes, best..... 6 00 @ 9 00	Hams, ordinary..... 17 @ 19
Hoe, steel, g. n..... 10 @ 15	do extra..... 20 @
Crowbars, c. s. \$ lb..... 10 @ 15	Lard, in kegs..... 13 @
Flour Mills, No. 1..... 50 00 @	do 10 lb..... 16 @
do Brown's, 30 in. 45 00 @	do 15 lb..... 14 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Pork, clear, \$ bbl 19 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	do do 1/2 bbl..... 21 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	do mess, \$ bbl 16 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	do 1/2 do..... 8 00
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	RICE—
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Carolina, in bbls \$ lb..... 6 1/2
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	China, No. 1, in water..... 10 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	do No. 2, do..... 8 1/2
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Manilla..... 7 @ 7 1/2
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	VEGETABLES—
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Beans, Chili Bayos..... 8 1/2 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	do California..... 8 1/2 @ 4
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	do Ann. white..... 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Split Peas..... 5 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Beets, \$ ton..... 20 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Carrots..... 40 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Onions, prime, \$ lb..... 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Turnips, \$ ton..... 30 00 @
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	Potatoes, per sack 50 @ 100
do do..... 00 @ 14 50	do new, \$ lb. 1 1/2 @

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.	CLEARANCES.
JAN. 21—Hamb bark Congo, Dine, Hong Kong, 55 days; mds.	JAN. 21—Ship Horner, Benson, for Valparaiso; bark E. Corn-
JAN. 25—Br bark Banksdale, Mullin, London, 16 days; mds.	ing Groves, New York; schr Reckless, Brown, Honolulu.
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 3 days; produce.	JAN. 25—Ship E. L. Smith, for Callao; Wm Penn, Colo, do; bark Golden Fleecce, Hong Kong.
JAN. 26—Clipper ship Wild Ranger, Sears, New York, 121 days; mds.	JAN. 27—Ship Raven, Crocker, for Singapore; bark Isabella
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.	Hyne, Calhoun, Whampoa; Mex brig Arizona, Nowano, Maz-
Schr Col. Collier, Elvies, Mat-Moon Bay, 2 days; produce.	atlan; Mex schr Alenta, Arnold, Guaymas.
JAN. 27—Hamb bark Mullin, Newon, Hamburg, 266 days, via Valparaiso 47 days; mds.	JAN. 30—Bark Cba Devens, Huley, for Portland; schr Laura
Schr Geo Pierce, Collins, Honolulu, 27 days; mds, etc.	Revan, Morton, San Pedro.
Schr Ada, Jesselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.	
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.	
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Pajaro, 2 1/2 days; produce.	
JAN. 28—Star Goliath, Erlkane, San Diego, 2 1/2 days; mds, etc.	
Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan, 37 days, via San Jose del Cabo, 32 days; mds.	
Schr Henry, Redfield, Bodega, 16 hours; produce.	
Schr Jos Hewett, Luper, Tomales, 1 day; produce.	
Schr Waresaw, Holman, San Pedro, 19 days, in ballast.	
Schr M. Vernon, Blake, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime, etc.	

INGHAM'S IMPROVED SMUT MACHINES.
THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to clean Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; custom machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hodgekins, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Bobbit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

These building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento.

H. B. INGHAM.
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received: others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleaning grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills, Pine street, San Francisco. v3-5

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
We have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

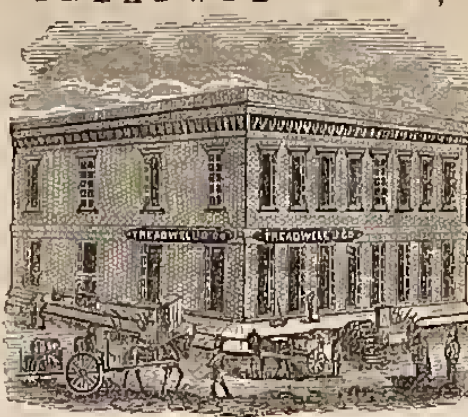
R. H. TIBBITS.
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS.
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
104 street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbings of all kinds. v3-5

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854.
LAW BOOK, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties; Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds; Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Smut Mills, Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse Rakes—altogether with all the small tools and implements pertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v3-5

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Cooper, Caulkers and Grangers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millerwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. v3-5

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!

\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be drawn, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.

Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay. v3-5

Wanted.
INTELLIGENCE AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
No. 53 Montgomery Block, (Third Floor.)
Corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

ORDERS for ALL KINDS OF HELP, will be furnished without delay. Private Families, Merchants, Contractors, Farmers, Hotels, Mechanics, Milliners, Dress-makers, and others wanting help of any kind, may rest assured of being supplied free of charge. By pursuing an honorable course towards both employer and employee, we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Those in want of situations can be supplied by calling at our Office.
(v3-5m) W. H. HALE & CO.

New and Rare Seeds.
We have received from Paris, by last steamer, an invoice of New and Rare Garden Seeds—varieties never before introduced here. Market gardeners will find these very desirable.

Hydraulic Pumps.
An invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.
WARREN & SON.

WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. HANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
Every description Fine Fur-trimmed Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-proof Boots.
W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-4tr

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.

Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

FLOURING MILLS.

HENRY POLLEY, B. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD.

POLLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.
BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.
MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 48 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, Irish ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v3-1

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!
THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON.—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.
For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. D. TOWNSEND, HIRSH, C. CLARK.
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal.

Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

CHAS. A. PITCHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Washington street Wharf,
Between East and Drumm streets, San Francisco. v3-2

Liberal advances made on consignments.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic
Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 21, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drumm streets, San Francisco.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 if

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 21

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 60 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

Whines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street, (near Front street.)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy;
250 blbls Monongahela Whisky;
50 blbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky;
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pelletier Brandy;
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do;
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do;
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Beuron do, 1805
5 pipecons pure Scotch Whisky;
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin;
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine;
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter;
100 casks Tennant's do do do;
50 casks Boker's Butlers' genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrne's Champagne Cider;
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne;
100 baskets fancy Brands,—pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinthe, Curacao, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 m

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens,
Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:

1,000 Boston Pine,	at	\$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen,	"	"
1,000 Hatter's New Pine,	"	"
500 Hatter's New Pine,	"	"
5,000 Hatter's New Pine,	"	"
5,000 Large Early Scarlet,	"	"
5,000 Hatter's Seedling,	"	"
1,000 Hatter's Seedling,	"	"
1,000 Black Prince,	"	"
500 Green Cone,	"	"

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be valuable for their fruit quality, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Safford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (and less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties, and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do	Fig Trees;
Apple do 51 do	Pawpaw trees;
Plum do 15 do	Walnuts;
Apricots 6 do	Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do	Locust Trees, very large
Quinces do 2 do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do many do	Orange Orange,
Grapes, 12 do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand fine Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. D. L. ZABOON, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season's samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also prepared to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

81st J. L. SANFORD & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GROWN IN 1854.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and

constantly arriving—

500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,

100 " Red "

60 " White "

200 " Top Onions for sets.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry, together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, California and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail, by

C. MORRILL, Druggist,

And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.

K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.

Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

v3-1

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION DOLORES and ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of

choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape

Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety;

500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all

the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nur-

series at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this

paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything

sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Strawberry Vines.

LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Straw-

berries, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at

the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price.

The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling,

Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new

seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds,

all for sale low by

LAWRENCE LEHIN,

26 a Mission Dolores.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh

Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of

Onion and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed

warranted fresh.

For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Successors to Warren & Son.

4-1m

Strawberry Plants.

APRIL: Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$1 per dozen; Black

Price \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Elton \$4 per

doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully

packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that

forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland

Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of

the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100

and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an

early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of

them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Curious Seeds.

WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden,

Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at

wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among

them are turnips of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS,

from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of

attention.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the

lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries

we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually

favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees,

at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

20

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will

be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities

they can be furnished at low rates.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

20

The Price of China.

WE have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would

commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a

lawn or fruit yard.

WARREN & SON.

3-1

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received,

via Italian.

For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.

JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegran-

ate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.

WARREN & SON.

26

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the trums;

Smit's Patent Premium Smit Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Belting Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 1 and 7;
Peoria " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Clipper " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Plows for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Chains;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Burrows;

Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's knives and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shears and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, burrow teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grain and plantation hoes, six and eight third mowing forks, whiffletrees, ax yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.

For sale by
J. L. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front,
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Munn's Do.;
2 Burdell's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
24-1st
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fruit Mill and Hay Cutters.

WE have the very best Fruit Mills in the country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
11 J street, Sacramento City.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

30 BBLs. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER"

Office, opposite LeCompt & Strong.

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

WARREN & SON.

Grain! Grain!

HOLDERS of GRAIN will do well by leaving samples of their crops at our office, with the weight per bushel, price and quantity for sale.

We can always effect sales for Seed Grain of the best quality, and we call the attention of the holders of Grain to this fact.

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Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Agricultural Implements.

GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.

For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.

For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Boiling Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Rope, of various widths and sizes. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Steam Pumps, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.

For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him.

The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be irrefragably compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN KVERDING, Manufacturer,

Water street, between Mason and Tyler,

North Beach, San Francisco

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will

always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Dutchman Bulls;

six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood);

a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.

23 WARREN & SON.

Demis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Floor Mills, Fanning

Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of

Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for

Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Nest Saws, Sieves,

&c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Pottery Pottery!!

NOW ready and on hand at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY,

on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain

and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserve, Bread and Cake

Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and

Sovereign Saucers, of superior quality; with everything else in

the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly so-

leited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or

No. 264 J street.

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T. R. FREER, Agent.

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STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1855.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pel, master;

Monday, Wednesday and Fridays.

Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Peck, master;

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays.

The W. G. HUNT will leave Sunday, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSHES

LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;

Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master;

Monday, Wednesday and Fridays.

Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Peck, master;

Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chabrick, master;

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Varieties.

THE PRESS.

BY WM. OLAND BOURNE.

A MILLION tongues are dumb, and they are heard
Speaking of hope to nations in the prime
Of Freedom's day, to listen on the time
When the wide world of spirit shall be stirred
With higher aims than now—when man shall call
Each man his brother—each shall tell to each
His tale of love—and pure and holy speech
Be music for the soul's high festival!
Thy gentle notes are heard like choral waves,
Renealing the mountain, plain, and quiet vale—
Thy thunder-tones are like to sweeping gale,
Bidding the tribes of men no more be slaves;
And earth's remotest island hears the sound
That floats on other wings the world around!

OF ALL THE DEVILS AVOID THE BLUES.—Remember this is a comical world, given to calculation—therefore, if you would thrive and have "tallow covered kidneys," you must tickle the community and cut melancholy. Nobody wants to listen to distress if he can possibly avoid it—in a word, misery is a "dem bore" and won't be tolerated. A comedian can extract his hundred dollars a night, from almost any community—a beggar is doing a dented good business if he raises two loaves of bread. For children to complain is all very well, Mr. Ferguson, but for a man with good sense to go about like a dog with a scorbutic cranium—is a ridiculous waste of good grunting, that might better be kept for the cholic. Even the character of Cicero is lessened by the complaints he suffered to escape him; and who can read the sad things written by the banished Ovid, without despising the man whose misfortunes debased, whereas they should have exalted his mind. Men who have experienced evils which are really of a trivial nature, should be in haste to forget them. These things are important to themselves; but why should they suppose them sufficiently interesting to engage the attention of others? Again, we say, if you have trouble, just keep it to yourself; a jolly fellow can raise a half eagle at any time, a dismal individual could not effect a loan of one and ninepence if his soul depended on it. Be cheerful, therefore, for your own interest. Or, to condense the whole sermon into one line, "laugh and grow fat." "Everybody does it," who has any expectation of rising in the world.—*Albany Knicker.*

PUMPKINS IN PARIS.—There was lately exhibited in Paris a pumpkin weighing 478 pounds. We understand, says our resident correspondent, that as soon as the Empress Eugenie heard of it, she instantly sent for a slice, and had it made into a pie for her private delectation. Louis Napoleon coming in a few moments after, scented the delicacy preparing in the kitchen, for he was well acquainted with the article, having in bygone days, when in New York, often bought a three-penny slice at the street corner. After the pie had been duly baked, the Empress proceeded to taste it, and was so delighted with it, that she made way with the whole of it, leaving her royal consort with his mouth watering for the delicacy. He instantly set out with his staff to the place where the pumpkin was exhibited, and found the streets in its vicinity crowded with such a dense mass of Frenchmen, who were quarreling with each other for precedence in obtaining slices, that to see it was impossible. He instantly ordered out a regiment to drive away those surrounding it, seize the pumpkin, and bear it to the Royal Palace, where a small portion of it is yet remaining under the care of a file of soldiers. A few daring spirits attempted to cut slices in defiance of the sentry, but being threatened with the guillotine, they have since desisted.

Louis Napoleon fearing the crowds who may be drawn to such exhibitions would become ungovernable, and by association of ideas (connecting pumpkins with thoughts and Yankee freedom) be led to convert those monsters into barricades, has ordered that pumpkins shall no longer grow to that enormous size, but shall be limited to a weight of 100 pounds.—*New York Picayune.*

A TREASURE COSTING NO MONEY.—Which will you do—smile and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable if you but show a smiling face and a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.

When Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mathews in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger, and "they did not even know where he came from!" "True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I should like to go with him," and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

"Sally Mander safe?" said Mrs. Partington, as her eyes fell upon an advertisement. "Do tell me, Isaac, who this Sally Mander is, and what she's been doing, that they've got her safe?" "I don't know what she's been a doing," said Ike, "but I guess she's a sister to Jerry." "Jerry who, Isaac?" "Why, Jerry Mander," said Ike.

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry H. Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.
PAGE, BACON, & CO.
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. Smith & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Joseph Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.
Joseph Lee & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Norton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmillan & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Union City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Attica.
Bank of Buffalo Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank Detroit.
Conn. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other solid collateral, taken in the name of "MARTINOT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.
FREDERICK MARTINOT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE F. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches.
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.
For sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and subdividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.
A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Market Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.
Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and find its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.
J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.
For particulars address—
J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artesian Well Boring.
We would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the Well Cheer House will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.
N.B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento City.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.
The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor. 10

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchsias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbena, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Orangetrees, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—
Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *me plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.
Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
[17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return the very thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a hat; that no gent shall wear a finer hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.
2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.
Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Transoceanic crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Transoceanic forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mini, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.
We also forward Transoceanic on the 1st and 15th of every month TO ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Panama by the West India Mail steamers.
We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Union City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Attica.
Rochester City Bk. Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bk. Detroit.
Clinton Bank Columbus, O.
In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:
San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:
Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennecob Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombaw's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, State Range, Nevada House,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Empire Ranch,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Downville,
Sleightville, Bullard's Bar, Kanaka Creek,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Middle Yuba.
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing.

Sacramento and Stockton.
via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange
can be procured at, and Transoceanic forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Irish Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasures entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.
INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
ADAMS & CO.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

NO. 6.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
Terms.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

LETTERS FROM ROVING JACK.

NO. V.

The Corner that is Left Out—Legislation for the Farmer Needed—Conflicting Interest of the Stock-raiser and Farmer—A New County Wanted, &c.

MERCED RIVER, Jan. 27, 1855.

EDITORS FARMER: The clodhopper in this vicinity, from his peculiar situation in reference to locality, is perhaps more justifiable in being skeptical and not easily falling in with the opinion of others that great good will be done by the present Legislature for this corner of God's moral vineyard. I say corner, from the fact that is a corner, and one that has been most generally left out. We would most humbly ask what we have done that we should be as it were left or considered out of the pale of Government, not by any means in a tax-paying point, but in reference to the benefits of Legislation. The farmer, 'tis a melancholy fact, has in a measure been wholly forgotten by the California Legislature, and more particularly have the citizens of the Merced River, in their petitions to that honorable body, been entirely disregarded. We hope however that such will not be the case with the present Legislature; but judging from the past, that hope becomes as it were obscured in a gloomy mist of doubts and fears. That there are some foundations for these fears I shall by a brief statement of facts attempt to prove:

For two years we have considered our connection with the mining district oppressive and productive of no good; we humbly asked, by petition, of the Legislature of our State the liberty of forming ourselves into an Agricultural county, and if there was anything done with it the people in this vicinity are not aware of it. True, the miners and county officers of Mariposa county remonstrated against it, and why? Time has revealed the answer. The objections raised to our separating ourselves from them at that time were simply that the county was in debt and that by taxation in a year the county would be clear of debt, and then we could form a new Agricultural County under more favorable auspices, and not have a heavy debt hanging over us. The course pursued to effect the liquidation of this county debt was, to raise the taxes from one dollar and ten cents to a dollar and seventy cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property according to the assessment value. The year has rolled on, the taxes have been assessed and collected, and has the county debt been paid? No, sir, and I doubt very much if under the present organization it ever will be paid; not but that we have an honest, upright and gentlemanly set of county officials as ever the sun shone on, for we have; they are all honorable men, but unless there should be a system of retrenchment of fees and salaries of county officers, Mariposa county must either repudiate or suffer a heavy debt to hang over her to all time.

This winter we have again petitioned to the Legislature for a division of our county; the petition is now before the Legislature, or should be. We want an Agricultural County; we think we can organize a county the government of which will answer the same purpose that the present one does, and will not cost more than half the money. If the Legislature will try us, I think that we will prove ourselves capable of self-government.

And then there is a system now in practice very injurious and deleterious to the best interests of the farming population, which practice is that of bringing large droves of stock into a settlement where farming is the only occupation followed, and the dependence for bread—and in twelve hours perhaps they will destroy whole crops of grain, and the farmer must be the loser; for he has not a lawful fence. One of two things must be done in California—the farming interest of California must be protected by legislation against the evils arising from destruction by stock of all kinds, or else we must quit farming and all pitch into stock-raising, every one of us. But I fancy that the farming interest in this State is only second to the mining interest, and I am not sure that it is even second—but grant that it is, should not the interests of the farmer be protected according to the benefit that the State is to derive from it, the merchant, the lawyer, doctor, miner and the stock-raiser being dependent upon the farmer for bread? Suppose they are not, then he must send to some foreign country for bread, and by that means send a vast deal of capital out of the country, which if paid to the farmer will be invested in such a manner as to add greatly to the comfort, wealth and beauty of California, and will protect Home Industry. Stock-raising and farming cannot exist together. Yours respectfully,

ROVING JACK.

WASHINGTON'S FARM.

The following from the Maine Farmer, we pronounce good, and say that for spunk, Down-East will carry off the palm:

Every son and daughter in the Union has heard of Mount Vernon, the home of Gen. Washington. It is a place to which many a traveler bends his steps, in order to stand at the tomb of that great man, so dear to the memory of Americans.

A move has been made in Congress, that the United States purchase this homestead, and convert it to the uses of an institution, where young men might be taught agriculture as a science, and agriculture as an art, that is to say, both the theory and practice of farming. This plan originated with F. P. Blair, Esq., and has been discussed in Congress, but no definite action taken upon it. Why does the proposition receive so little attention? Because it is of so peaceful and noiseless a character. It is too useful,—there is not blood and thunder enough about it. It is too devoid of gunpowder glory to excite attention.

Why it is only buying a farm where a flock of boys may be kept, and taught the peaceful art of growing breadstuffs and feeding cattle. Rustic operations, all of them, why trouble Congress about it? But Congress is bound to be troubled with it, and about it. We doubt if the cause of agriculture is to receive an eternal quietus, when brought into the halls of Congress. Our grave National Law givers will have to listen and act ere long, to the demands of the agricultural community, and grant what they ask.

The subject is growing every day among the agricultural community. It is discussed among the people in their town clubs, in their county societies, in their state gatherings, and in their journals. The following remarks we find in an address delivered not long ago, by Channey P. Holcomb, Esq., of Newcastle, Delaware, before the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, an address which every farmer will read with pleasure, and instruction:

"The farmer of Silver Springs, Francis P. Blair, Esq., has exhorted the Congress of the nation, in one of the most argumentative, eloquent and able appeals ever made to that body in the form of a memorial, exhorted them in the name of Washington—in the name of agriculture—in the name of the American people, to purchase the hallowed and consecrated ground of Mount Vernon, and dedicate it to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. And yet Congress pauses.

Five millions of agriculturists appeal in vain for so small a boon.

"Represented through their societies, organized throughout almost every county in the Union, with State associations, and a national association, their annual gatherings already constituting the great national gala days of the country, with an agricultural press already read by a half million of readers—paying the taxes of the country—constituting three-fourths of the people of the country, and yet Congress gives to agriculture no bureau—no department—no institution of learning, they know us but to tax us.

"In the moral world a just retribution is visited upon acts of omission, as well as upon acts of commission. The agriculturists have but to combine to punish such slighting of their claims—such overlooking of themselves and their interests, and insure from more faithful servants more faithful work. The day of reckoning may be at hand."

WHEAT.

We find some valuable information relating to wheat culture in the Working Farmer, furnished to that publication by J. Payne Lowe:

"SELECTION OF SEED.—It is of superlative importance that the best varieties of wheat should be used for seed; and this fact becomes still more apparent if there be any truth in the old and hackneyed phrase, that "Like begets like." It is supposed by many growers that the peculiarities of different kinds of wheat are retained for some years, when sown in localities other than those to which they were natives. Care should be taken that seed wheat be free from the seeds of other plants, and also that grains of inferior quality, rendered so by disease or the attacks of insects, etc., be not used. It is also of much importance that the varieties suited to the particular climate in which it is intended to be grown, be selected, and in these days of railroad travel the getting of seeds from distant places within a short period of time, can be easily achieved.

"STEERING THE SEED.—Although the causes of the supposed effects produced by what is generally termed the *pickling* of seeds, are involved in considerable obscurity, yet almost every wheat grower seems to have some faith in the operation, and claims for this process of pickling, that it is a preventive of smut and other diseases common to the genus *Triticum*. The plan most universally pursued is to rush the wheat with water, after which a brine is made sufficiently strong to float an egg, and then the wheat is steeped in this solution for about twelve hours, after which it is spread upon a floor and as much newly shaken lime applied as will coat each grain. It is possible that the brine may assist in rendering the seed free from many impurities, and may also where the soil is deficient of chlorophyll of sodium and lime, benefit it even by the application of small quantities of these constituents, and thereby assist the young plant in its early stages of growth. Other soaks or steeps have also been used, such as chamber-ley, which is well known to be a most powerful fertilizer, and solutions of wood-ashes, as well as many others, but the ones already referred to seem to have been the most universally used. Irrespective of the effects produced by chamber-ley for the purposes of a steep, yet there is no doubt that it is very beneficial to the wheat plant during its growth, for being one of the most powerful of fertilizers, it furnishes constituents most conducive to the growth of the plant.

"QUANTITY OF SEED AND MANNER OF SOWING IT.—The quantity of seed that should be sown per acre, is dependent in part upon the variety and size of the seed, quality and condition of soil, time and modes of planting, etc. If the seed be sown very thickly, the straw will be fine and light. If sown broadcast and harrowed in, more seed will be required than if put in by the drilling machine, because in such case many grains will be left uncovered by the harrow, and others being covered at improper depths either rot or do not germinate. If the seed be harrowed in, about two bushels per acre are usually sown, and if put in by means of the seed drill, about five pecks. This saving of three pecks per acre in regions where the wheat crop is large, becomes an item of considerable importance. As previously stated the wheat plant will tiller much more freely in soils properly prepared by subsoil plowing and under-draining; thus it may be understood less seed is required on soils so treated. Seeds sown by the drill, in falling to the soil assume that position which is natural; they are planted at even depths, the distances apart are regular, and the growing crop presents a uniform appearance, whereas the mechanical force exerted in sowing it from the hand, is a preventive not only of such even distribution, but interferes with the natural position of the grain in the soil. The plowing in

of seed is more preferable to harrowing in, for the reason that the depths to which it is sown are more regular, but drilling in seems preferable to either.

Professor Nesbit in a lecture on Manures before an English Farmers' Club, speaks of a Rev. Mr. Smith, of Northamptonshire, who has pursued the practice of growing wheat for several years without the application of manures—and as Prof. Nesbit is looked upon as a reliable authority, it may be interesting to state Mr. Smith's mode of procedure. He prepares his soil by thoroughly digging and forking it. He then sows his wheat in sets of rows three feet apart, each set consisting of three rows one foot apart. At the proper time, after the crop arrives at maturity and has been cut, Mr. Smith dibbles his seed for the next crop, according to the manner already described, in those three feet spaces which had been at rest during the growth of the previous crop, and so continued his operations for several years. In addition to these facts Prof. Nesbit goes on to state that "During the last four or five years, he has taken on an average from 30 to 34 bushels per acre from his land, without the addition of any manure whatever, in the shape of guano or dung, or any other visible matter. He has been mowing, however, all the time; because by his constant stirring there has been a powerful absorption of materials from the air, nitre bells have been formed, and the result produced is the same as would follow from an absolute dressing of nitrate of soda." Prof. Nesbit also states during his remarks, that Mr. Smith's soil was rich in inorganic materials; thus it can readily be understood, that the soil in taking carbonic acid and ammonia from the atmosphere, had a rich supply of the organic materials most necessary to be added, and hence that by frequent and exact mechanical mixture of the soil, thus facilitating chemical action by free admission of atmosphere, that his crops of wheat could obtain the necessary nutriment for their growth, and that too for years in succession, but after such time as he ceased to cultivate his soil as already stated, and the inorganic constituents become used up, no longer could successive crops of wheat be grown; for the wheat nor any other plant, cannot create the constituents necessary for its development. This practical experiment fully proves some of the advantages of deep disintegration. Many growers are now in the habit of sowing oats with their wheat, at the rate of from one-half to three-quarters of a bushel per acre, which are killed upon the appearance of a heavy frost, and serve as a mulch to the wheat, thus preventing it in part from being winter killed. How excellent this may be, experience will soon decide. The practice seems plausible, and worthy the attention of wheat growers. It is quite certain that if the soil be under-drained and sub-soil plowed, the immediate surface will be partially protected against frost, and falling rains will be permitted to pass downward, giving up their carbonic acid, ammonia, etc., for the use of plants; thus the interstices of the soil being in a great measure free from ice, the crop is less liable, when thawing occurs, to be thrown out by the frequent contractions and expansions of the soil. If there be snow upon the surface of the soil, it will, on melting, penetrate downwards, giving up its ammonia to the carbon and ammonia, instead of being carried away over the surface of the soil with the snow water, as would be the case in the absence of the conditions brought about by mulching.

The period at which the seed should be sown, must depend upon the climate; but in the Northern States about the middle of September is considered to be the most seasonable time.

FALL AND SPRING CULTURE.—If a slight top-dressing of concentrated fertilizers be added in the fall, and a light roller be used to even the surface, the roots will take a stronger hold, and the whole plant invigorated, so as to be the better enabled to withstand the froeings and thaws of winter. In the spring if the crop be too thick, a harrow proportioned in weight to the tenacity of the soil, might be used to thin it out; if then another light top-dressing be applied, it will in most instances have a tendency to increase the luxuriance of the crop. Clover and grass seed may be sown, if such be required, after which a slight rolling will prove beneficial to both crops. If the wheat be sown in drills, it should be cleaned in early spring to eradicate weeds.

GERMINATION OF THE SEED.—The following from Liebig on germination, contains most of the facts already known in relation to this interesting subject, and coming from such a source will doubtless be deemed reliable:

"Other substances must be present in a plant, besides the starch, sugar and gum, if these are to take part in the development of the germ, leaves, and first fibres of the radicle. There is no doubt

that a grain of wheat contains within itself the component parts of the germ and of the fibres of the radicle. These component parts are starch and gluten; and it is evident that neither of them alone, but that both simultaneously assist in the formation of the root, for they both suffer changes under the action of air, moisture, and a suitable temperature. The starch is converted into sugar, and the gluten also assumes a new form, and both being conveyed to every part of the plant. Both the starch and the gluten are completely consumed in the formation of the first part of the roots and leaves; an excess of either could not be used in the formation of leaves, or in any other way.

"The conversion of starch into sugar during the germination of grain is ascribed to a vegetable principle called *diastase*, which is generated during the act of commencing germination. But this mode of transformation can also be effected by gluten, although it requires a long time. Seeds, which have germinated, always contain much more diastase than is necessary for the conversion of their starch into sugar, for five parts by weight of starch can be converted into sugar by one weight of malted barley. This excess of diastase can by no means be regarded as accidental, for, like the starch, it aids in the formation of the first organs of the young plant, and disappears with the sugar."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the U. S. Supreme Court, says the N. Y. Herald, Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Alexander Lawrence et al. vs. Charles Minturn*. The Court decided a vessel seaworthy, when the cargo was stowed below the deck, would be considered seaworthy with a cargo on deck, if placed there by the consent of the shippers; and in the event of the deck cargo being thrown overboard in stress of weather, the shippers were not entitled to an average, nor were the owners liable on a charge of the unseaworthiness of their vessel. The judgment of the Court below, giving \$28,000 damages, was reversed, and the libel ordered to be dismissed with costs.

SOMETHING NEW.—The N. E. Farmer, says that at the Farmer's Club in Boston, there was exhibited lately an artificial cow, constructed for the purpose of weaning the calf!—a sham brindle, with sham teats, yielding milk and water! But what's to be done in the matter of weaning the cow herself, who mourns the loss of her darling as if she was gifted with reason?

The abolition of the feudal tenure in Canada, has been very quietly submitted to by the owners of estates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

Under the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the number and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desiring to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will secure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will advance them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in attendance can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

TO AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

With a desire to extend as widely as possible the circulation of the FARMER, and by this means make known all the Agricultural Information we obtain, we shall offer to Agents, Booksellers, and all who desire our paper in quantities, a price for copies by the hundred that will leave them a handsome margin.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and will cheerfully inform the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, if we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

WHEN WE ARE ABSENT.—Duties appertaining to the great interests we serve require that we should be frequently absent from our office; this is now imperative, that we may obtain the most interesting and valuable data, with which to serve those for whom we speak. When absent from our desk, we commend our friend, Mr. I. M. BLOOD, formerly connected with the Press in Connecticut, and for some time with one in this city. Mr. B. will receive communications for our paper, and be ready to receive subscriptions and advance the interest of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in all its departments.

What Constitutes a State?

In the inaugural address of Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, we recognize that tone which, when felt more generally throughout the Commonwealth, will give a character to all our institutions and raise us in reputation and influence at home and abroad.

When the Chief Magistrates of every sovereign State shall be imbued with a desire to improve the condition of the whole State, regardless of sectional or party influence; when they shall resolve to leave an impress of their labors, that shall be remembered for good only—then, and not till then, shall we see and feel all the best and lasting influence which our republican institutions are calculated to exert, or were intended to exert by the patriot founders of that glorious chart of liberty to which we look for peace, prosperity, and happiness.

"Educate the people," is a watchword that should be heralded from one portion of our land to another. Educate them by every means in the power of each and every form of Government, from the primary school of a country village, to the richly endowed college of the sciences, established, encouraged and supported by the liberality of the nation's purse. The United States are now far behind every other nation, on the subject of education, as fostered by the National or State Governments.

"It is true, the cause of education is progressing, but not so rapidly as it should, or would, if the legislators were reminded more frequently of the wants of the State." But we will not forestall the most excellent appeal of Governor Grimes, to which we have alluded; we give a portion of his own words, and hope they will not be forgotten by any one, but acted upon, not only in Iowa, but in every State of our glorious Union; and most especially would we commend them to those who regard the best interests of our own NOBLE EUREKA STATE. The Governor, in speaking of the wants of the State, says:

"She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, metallurgists and geologists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their professions, and who are able to impart their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who shall be familiar with the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develop her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. These wants can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that a University fund be appropriated to establish a practical scientific or polytechnic school."

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—It is always a source of pleasure to every purchaser to enter a warehouse where every impression you receive carries conviction that you are doing business at "head quarters;" that you are receiving the best quality, and at fair prices. A purchaser is always better pleased to make a selection from a large and well assorted stock of a regular importer, than to go to those who have bought at second or third hand. We have now in our mind one warehouse at which we believe purchasers can be satisfied with a stock to select from, that ought to suit, as to the quantity, quality and price. For as to quantity, no one stock in our city can exceed it; and the quality speaks itself No. 1—the price being regular importers prices, purchasers can rely upon their being fair and equitable. We have been speaking of an agricultural warehouse known widely as Treadwell & Co., corner of Battery and California streets; and also known up-river as Treadwell & Co., of Marysville. A house of this character and standing should be widely known as possible, for they are evidences of prosperity in themselves. We wish our readers would visit their extensive warehouses, and we are sure they will be pleased in doing so.

State Agricultural Society.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society, met in convention at Sacramento, on the 2d inst. The following named gentlemen were present,—

C. I. HUCHINSON, President.
W. W. STOWE, Vice President,
J. L. L. F. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary.
O. C. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.
A. FRIERSON, Treasurer.
E. L. BEARD, Vice President, (by proxy.)

On motion of Mr. Stowe, the Recording Secretary was directed to procure a suitable book for the records of the Society.

Voted, That the Secretary be requested to prepare a Memorial to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and Assembly.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a List of Premiums to be submitted to to this board on Wednesday evening next.

Messrs. Stowe, Frierson, and Wheeler were appointed this Committee. On motion, the President was added to the number.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the CALIFORNIA FARMER be the organ of this Society, and that the doings of the same, with all notices of its meetings, be published therein.

On motion of Mr. Stowe, it was

Resolved, That Hon. C. W. Cook be elected an honorary member of this Society.

On motion, adjourned to Wednesday evening, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock.

O. C. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

Patent Office Seeds.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 27, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having just received from the Patent Office at Washington, a small assortment of seeds, selected in England by the agent of the office, I shall be happy to distribute the same to such professional and amateur gardeners as may wish to test their value in our interesting soil and climate. A small quantity of the celebrated "Sole Wheat" is among the collection. Communications (post-paid,) or personal calls at Tenth street, between F and G, will be received and answered with promptness and pleasure.

Yours very truly,

O. C. WHEELER.

NOTE.—We commend the above kind notice to all our readers. It is worthy their attention, as emanating from the right spirit. We have received some of the same kind from the patent office, and know them to be worthy the trial. We also received some through the politeness of Mr. W., and recommend our friends to go and visit this gentleman. That will be much better than sending, besides seeing a fine and well cultivated nursery and gardens, made so by untiring industry and attention. They will find pleasure and profit, and receive instructions from one of our best amateur cultivators in the country. For we can say, with truth, that the grounds of Rev. Mr. Wheeler give evidence of what can be done; besides, it is worth a ride of many miles to obtain such trees and other articles as can be found in that Excelsior Nursery, to which card we refer our readers.—En.

DR. GIBBON'S LECTURE AT SACRAMENTO.

Well may every citizen of our State be glad to note the advance making toward a better condition of society. In our cities, schools, lyceums, lectures, and libraries, are rapidly springing up, and education, improvement, and progress, is the watchword. This is well. We also notice, and with increased pleasure too, that our public men—our scientific men, and professional men of all classes, readily step forward to aid in all these public measures, and to their honor be it spoken.

The Pioneer Society of Sacramento, are now making rapid progress. They have able and efficient officers—are rapidly collecting a library and museum—have established a course of lectures of a high order. Already have lectures been delivered by Col. E. D. Baker, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Henry Gibbons, to large and appreciating audiences. Each lecturer by his knowledge and influence, has awakened an interest that gives assurance of permanence. It will ever be our pleasure to aid forward all such valuable auxiliaries to the permanence and prosperity of our cities, towns, and State.

MAINE LAW.—We understand the ladies in Olevanas Co. are circulating petitions for, and advocating the passage of a law similar to the Maine law, for the suppression of the liquor traffic in this State. If the ladies throughout the State move in this matter and demand of the Legislature such a law, we pity the Representative or Senator that dares to vote against it.

California Bacon, Hams and Pork.

How few are aware of the rapid progress that is now in operation for the entire independence of California. Our forefathers fought, bled and died to win their own independence from British tyranny and sway; but from that day we have been paying an annual sum of "tribute money" to the same British tyranny. We may talk as much as we please of independence, but there is no freedom so long as we look to them or receive of them what are esteemed as the necessities of life, or rather called necessities, although properly named extravagancies; and what was true of our forefathers in their efforts for independence, is true now as applied to ourselves in California. We need not talk of independence so long as we are so dependent upon other States for what we could easily raise or manufacture within our own borders.

We rejoice to know the struggle for independence is commencing in earnest. Many new and valuable kinds of products are daily brought to light, also new inventions, and important discoveries—all tending to independence. Among those recently brought to view we note bacon sides, hams and salted pork and beef.

On our last trip to Sacramento we called at the Phoenix Market, carried on by John Bosler, and were requested to notice the samples of very fine "smoked hams, bacon sides, salt pork, beef, &c," all cured by this gentleman at Sacramento. Mr. B. also showed us the finest pork we have ever seen in California—a splendid hog, only ten months old, and weighing when dressed 330 lbs., raised near the city by him. The sides were very deep, thick, hard and fat; and those "spare ribs!" the very thoughts of one roasted, with cranberry sauce to match, seemed delicious. Well what is California coming to? We answer to her true position. Independence, when she shall raise, produce, and manufacture enough for all her wants, and keep her gold dust at home to build up the State.

Festivities at Sacramento.

ALTHOUGH San Francisco is the metropolis of our State, it is not the capital—and although the commercial emporium, yet Sacramento can and does, offer opportunities of a social nature equal if not superior, to any city in our State.

We do not fear contradiction when we assert that the extent and influence of social life and enjoyments are more widely felt at Sacramento than elsewhere in California. Fashionable life, etiquette, wealth, and fashion, may have a greater preponderance at the "Bay City," but the "Queen City of the Plains," will wear the crown in all the widely extended influences of refined social life. The family circle, the pleasant intercourse of neighborhoods, and the charms of social parties of pleasure, here present a degree of rational enjoyment no where else to be found upon the Pacific coast.

When we speak of the public gatherings, and the literary and scientific meetings, we cannot but remark that they are encouraged and graced by the society of large numbers of intelligent women. To the large public balls and parties of Sacramento also, one can go without that fear to check the enjoyment, which is too frequently engendered in most such assemblages elsewhere, for in no place of the same number of inhabitants can a public ball be conducted with such full assurance of pleasure.

Under these features it is pleasant to notice the "Citizen's Ball" announced for the 8th inst. It will most assuredly be one of the most interesting assemblies of pleasure yet presented to the citizens of this favored city. The managers are composed of some of the first citizens of the place, and all the arrangements are of the highest and most refined character; and there can be no question but all who attend will enjoy themselves.

CALIFORNIA TOBACCO.—Some time since we received fine samples of tobacco from S. S. Turner, Esq., grown at Sonoma. This tobacco is of excellent quality, and is said by judges to be of extra quality. Recently we have received a parcel of very handsome cigars, manufactured from the leaf by H. L. Gassert. These cigars have been seen and tested and pronounced of very superior quality. Samples of tobacco and cigars can be seen at our office.

TAME PIGEONS.—A large number of these domestic birds are now offered for sale at \$2.25 per pair. It is said to be very easy to raise these birds in this country, and they find ready sale. We would advise our friends the farmers to think of this.

We are under obligations to our friends of the Noisy Carrier's Hall, for the N. Y. Tribune and Herald, and the Boston Journal, received by the Uncle Sam.

[For the California Farmer.]

A SIX POUNDER.—A chunk of gold weighing six pounds, was found last week at Smith's Flat, Sierra county, by Baker & Co.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

The annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"Knowledge is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either grope our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions; (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say this much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

P. W. MACDONALD, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NERLY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANGUS FRIEDSON, "
JOHN M. HORNEN, Union City.
J. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD, "
H. CHANNING BEALS, "
TILDEN & LITTLE, "
DAVIS & CO., "
WATSWORTH & MISEGARS, "
SIM & CO., "
W. S. CHRYSLER & CO., "
S. H. MEEKER, "
JUDGE McLENNY, "
O. V. GILLESPIE, "
J. ROOT, "
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO., "
TREADWELL & CO., "
D. B. RISING, "

Horticultural Department.

Examine your Fruit Trees.

THE TREES IN CONVENTION.

We are persuaded that more trees die of the laziness or carelessness of their owners than from all other causes united. Were they gifted with tongues, and assembled in convention, we think there would be indignant remonstrance at their untimely "taking off," and the cause of their death would almost invariably be laid at the grower's door. Whether such a convention has actually been held or not, we do not presume to affirm; but we find among our editorial notes, reports of speeches said to have been delivered at such a tree meeting. It seems the orchard and garden trees took a hint from the "Joint-worm Convention" held sometime this last summer, down South, which they saw reported in the papers, and thought if the field insects could muster a gathering, it was fair for them to be up and doing. So a meeting was called at Pomological Hall, to protest against death's doings, and to devise ways and means to promote the longevity of the race. The notes state that the meeting was unusually full, and that the natives of the orchard were all astonished at their own strength and numbers. The chief speakers were invalids, who bore in their persons unequivocal evidence of harsh usage and neglect. A venerable gentleman, by the name of Apple, was among the first to address the chair. There was a terrible stoop in his shoulders, and a sad crook in his limbs, occasioned by the heavy burdens he had borne. His collar was perforated with holes, and little piles of saw-dust lay about him as if he were about to make a saw-dust pudding, instead of a speech.

"You see, gentlemen," said he, "that if this convention had been held a little later, I should not have been here to attend it. This is my last speech, as it happens to be my first. I speak from the horrors of the grave, and trust, therefore, that my words will be heeded. You see in me the marks of premature age, that I am honey-combed by the borer, and am soon to go the way of all trees. I might have continued my useful labors for generations to come, had I not been over-tasked with burdens, and had my friends seasonably guarded me against my enemies. But not a finger did they lift to rout the caterpillars from their nests, or to save me from the ravages of the canker-worm. Year after year violence was done to my taste in dress, and instead of the beautiful green I most delighted in, I was forced to put on russet and dingy brown in mid-summer. The borers seized me by the collar and plied me with their instruments of death, and not a soul of the bipeds that thrived on the fruits of my toil thought it worth while to knock out their teeth. I cannot stand it much longer. I move you sir, that we appoint a committee to draw up a remonstrance, in view of our common grievances. A short-legged gentleman next arose, and was introduced to the audience as Mr. Pear. Some called him a dwarf, but he did not relish the name, and always feigned youthfulness to account for the lack of length in his perpendiculars. His coat was a pepper-and-salt hue, and some called him a scaly fellow.

"I rise," said he, "to second the motion of my friend, Mr. Apple, and I do it all the more cheerfully, because I have certain grievances of my own that call for relief. It is enough to bring blight and mildew upon my body, that has the susceptible soul of a pear within him, to be treated as I am. Because I happen to be a modest gentleman, and am willing to take lodgings with my country friend Mr. Quince, I am treated as a person of small consequence, and am jammed into quarters close enough to breed distempers of all kinds. Instead of the great ado men make about the blight, the only wonder is that the race was not all blighted long ago. I am a wonder to myself when I remember the usage I have survived. At first I was over-fed, and dosed with stimulants, that I might grow rapidly and gratify my owner's cupidity with a large crop of fruit. My limbs had no opportunity to harden, and the first killing frost sloughed them off every winter. Then I began to bear, and that was the end of my stuffing. I can now scarce get nourishment enough to make fruit, and as to making wood, it is impossible as a new creation. I am prematurely old, mossy, hide-bound, and to top all, covered with scale-bugs, that are sapping my life. Not one of the ingrates whom I have annually feasted with my dainties, has had the manliness to touch me with potash or soda, and rout these enemies. I shall go for the motion."

Mr. Peach was on his feet in a twinkling, and said that "the grievances presented by the gentlemen that preceded him, were milk-and-water tales in comparison with the abuse which had been heaped upon him. If the age of martyrs was not already passed, he would readily pass as the John Rogers of his race, save that, to make the case parallel, the wife and all the children should have been tortured with him." Here he gave a hectic cough by way of emphasis, and which showed that he was dealing with realities. "The abuse begins in my case previous to birth. We are bred as promiscuously as the fish, and the result of this low state of morals is, that the honor of the family is impeached, and every woman among us gets jealous and dies off with the yellows. When we were young, and had vigorous constitutions, we could get along with almost any fare and do good service. Our very hardihood invoked neglect, and that treatment has become so chronic, that multitudes of us perish under the feast of the grave in my case. I am attacked above ground, and my life-blood is flowing out

through their deadly wounds. No one thinks to be after these wretches with a stick or a—" Here he was taken with a fit of coughing, and ruptured a blood vessel, which broke up the meeting.

The convention was timely, and the discussion was on home topics, as we discovered the first time we visited our own garden. There were the saw-dust piles about our apples and quinces. We took a sharp-pointed knife, and a piece of wire, and were immediately upon the track of these animal augurs, *auguring* so ill for their future usefulness. The white-livered wretches caught it for once, so that we shall have a clean conscience when the remonstrance of the convention comes to town. The pears, some of them, were covered with the white scale insects, which we soon scattered with a strong decoction of soft soap suds and a coarse brush. The peach trees we cleaned around the collar, cutting out the white worms that clustered under the oozing gum, and treating the wounds with a good covering of wood ashes. We saw, in a very short examination, that the speakers at the convention were manifestly dealing in home truths in their remarks. Possibly some of our readers may find their own gardens an illustration of the same truthfulness. At all events, it will be perfectly safe to examine your trees without delay—do not let them die of neglect.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

The Castor-Oil Plant.

The castor-oil plant, (*Ricinus communis*), belongs to the Natural Order Euphorbiaceae, which consists of a collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, abounding with an acrid, milky juice. The plants of this order grow in warm regions, especially in equinoctial America, and the interior of Africa, where they occur as trees or bushes or herbaceous herbs, and often present the appearance of Cactuses, from which they are at once distinguished by their milky juice.

The castor-oil plant grows spontaneously in the East and West Indies, in Africa, and the southern parts of Europe. In the temperate and more northern counties of Europe and America it is a herbaceous annual, with a primrose or mealy stem, peltate-palmate leaves, and simple unisexual flowers, the male and female being present on the same plant. The fruit consists of numerous clusters of thorny three-seeded capsules. The plant grows from three to eight feet in height, but the first frosts of autumn destroy it. In more southern latitudes, where the climate is warmer, the stem of the castor-oil plant is ligneous and it assumes a shrubby and sometimes even an arborescent growth, attaining to a height of from twenty to thirty feet.

At Ville-franche, near Nice, there were, in 1818, specimens in the open air about thirty feet high, which were the only arborescent species at that time growing in Europe. In the happy regions within the tropics, where the beams of the sun forever shine, the castor-oil plant takes its highest form of development; amongst the stately palms and arborescent ferns, it grows into a powerful and lofty tree, covering with an ample canopy of shade the browsing elephant, or the beautiful and ferocious tiger, the principal inhabitants of the woodland solitude.

The entire plant is possessed of active properties; but its medicinal virtues are chiefly contained in its seeds. These seeds, of which three are found in each capsule, are about the size of a small bean, obtuse at both ends, with a smooth, shining, marbled surface. The castor-oil is extracted from them.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

Trees and Flowers.

We feel the irreparable destruction of flowers more than we do the stripping of trees and shrubs, because these appeal more than they to our protection and to our fondness.

We look up to trees as superiors, in whom reside guardianship and protection. They teach us patience, endurance, and unwearied hope. We see them beaten bare by autumn storms, and perfectly content to stand bare. The moment the winter relents, they spring forth again, and all the summer long you hear them singing, but never do you hear a tree rehearse its wrongs. It forgets the past. It lives outwardly so long as it can, and then retreats within itself, patient to wait for better times. And we feel also, in the case of trees, something of the veneration which antiquity always inspires. They are old chronologers. They are older than the oldest living men. That old oak was an old oak when that crippled old man yonder was a boy, and it was an old tree in the days of his fathers. These faces that grimly hang upon our walls—the portraits of shadowy ancestors that long since have ceased to make a noise in the world—these very old faces, in generations gone by, used to look up into these fresh and hearty trees that carry themselves so youthfully, and marvel how high they were, and wonder that little birds were not afraid of falling down off from their perilously high branches. The annual changes of trees are therefore devoid of the sense of death. Leaves die. We pity them. But trees do not die. They undress. They sleep in naked majesty. What time they will, when the south wind blows its horn among the hills, they rouse themselves and put on again their robes, and go forth as at other times.

It is not so with flowers. They are like little infant children. They look up to us for protection. They have no life that lasts. When they are stricken they make no resistance. They utterly die. And it is a real pain that we do not choose to enounce, to go out after the final frost stroke, and see all the plants which we have nursed and fondled, not gone, but lying there in colors so disgraceful to their former beauty. All

these fine-edged leaves, these delicate lineations, these exquisite hues and shades of color, these matchless forms and symmetries, whatever is superlative in fineness, delicacy, variety, profusion, gorgeous richness, now lying a heap of undistinguishable decay and loathsomeness. The dank smell of decomposing vegetation drives you from your garden as from a grave-yard. The brilliant generous verbenas, the pensile and graceful fuchsias, the geraniums, the mariondians, the tufted ageratums, and the other scapes which blossom all the summer long, from which you had gathered hundreds of bunches of flowers, to cheer your parlor, to inspire your pen while writing, to furnish you silent loving company as you walked about among frigid men or barren things, they have here all gone to corruption before your eyes.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Experiments in Wheat Culture.

A well known English agricultural writer, Cullbert W. Johnson, in an article on the Wheat Crop, in the September number of the Farmer's Magazine, says:

Now there are one or two facts which have been produced within the last two or three years, which are well worthy of the farmer's attention—not as offering certain rules for our imitation on all soils and in every situation, but as affording valuable suggestions for new experimental courses of inquiry. It is pretty certain that the best state to which the soil should be brought for the reception of the seed-wheat, is not in all cases well determined. At the July gathering at Mr. Mechi's farm, some fine specimens of wheat ears were produced by Mr. Piper, of Colne Engaine, grown on land which had not been plowed for several years, and yet had, with the aid of top-dressings of soot and other artificial manures, produced good crops of wheat every year: here was the result from an undisturbed soil. On the other hand, we have the equally successful, yet opposite practice of Mr. Smith, of Lois Weedon, who follows for wheat every other year—still growing wheat and wheat only, year after year. His practice he briefly describes as follows: "I divide my field into lands five feet wide. In the centre of each land I drop or drill my seed in triple rows, one foot apart, thus leaving a fallow interval of three feet between each triple row. When the plant is up, I trench the intervals with the fork easily, taking my spits about three inches from the wheat; and at spring and during summer I clean them with the blades of the sharp-cutting horse-hoe, and keep them open with the tines of the sculler. Every year, in short, I trench and cultivate two and a half feet of the five for the succeeding crop, and leave the other two and a half for that which is growing. One moiety of each acre is thus in wheat, and the other moiety fallow; and the average yield of that half acre is thirty-four bushels, surpassing the average yield of a whole acre on the common plan." Why wheat should be thus grown for a series of years on the same land with success in Essex and in Northamptonshire, and in one place by constantly stirring the soil, and in the other locality by never plowing, but by merely hoeing the seed in, and hoeing it afterwards for the removal of weeds, certainly seems to be phenomena worthy of our careful study, when we are considering the state of the soil the best adapted for the growth of wheat.

Agriculture the Only Real Source of Wealth.

A warrior in the Mark-Lane Express, maintains the position that commerce and manufactures must ever be secondary to the cultivation of the soil, and that the latter is not only the most important of all the industrial pursuits of man, but also the only real source of wealth. In proof of the truth of this position he compares the nature and results of other industrial pursuits with that of the cultivation of the soil. It may tend to elevate the business of the farmer, both in his own estimate and in that of others, to consider some of the principal points and features in this comparison. For this purpose we present a brief outline of them to the American reader.

First, as to commerce. There is nothing produced by commerce, its office being merely the barter of commodities. And whether this barter takes place between one country and another, or between individuals of the same country, it is but an exchange of equivalents. Hence it is to be regarded as a mere medium for the distribution or circulation of wealth, and not as in any way contributing to its existence or production. Then as to manufactures, there is no matter produced which did not previously exist, their office being only to convert material previously existing into forms of greater utility or convenience. Mining, at first sight, may appear to have a greater claim to the production of wealth, but does not, in reality, produce anything which did not before exist, every pound of coal, iron, silver or gold, having previously existed in the bowels of the earth before being taken from them. Agriculture alone affords an increase of matter; and the surplus of over the cost of production constitutes the only increase of real wealth or capital. But however true this may be, it must be remembered that commerce by the exchange of commodities, and manufactures by giving to the matters produced by agriculture a more useful form, are greatly conducive to the aggrandizement of nations; and to the convenience and comfort of their population.

THEOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL—A very young child, whose kind and pious mother had early taught him the being and power of God, was asked, "How many Gods are there?" "One," said the little boy. "How do you know that?" inquired his sister. "Because," replied he, "there is no room for any more, for He fills every Where."

Miscellany.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)
BE BRAVE.

(When Hercules went to unbind Prometheus, the ancients tell us that he smiled the length of the great ocean in an earthen pitcher.)

Another man, where'er thou art,
That art suffering grief and woe,
From this fable take new heart,
Feel the lesson it doth show.
Godlike mind in body frail,
That can stem the wintry sea,
Breasting storms, with tattered sail,
Struggling with adversity—
Know that triumph over losses
Him who courage still possesses.

When the storm had pressed thee sore,
And the wrecking rocks are near,
Fearless gaze upon the shore,
Though it show but stern and drear;
Warily direct thy helm,
Grasping it with steadfast hand;
Fearful hearts slight storms o'erwhelm,
'Tis one's need to reach the land;
Keep thine eye undimmed by fear,
Thou shalt safe to harbor steer.

See'st thou on life's dreary coast,
All thy fortune wrecked and gone—
All that made thy manhood's boast
Vanished like the dews of dawn—
Friends that flocked at thy board,
Eyes that looked with love on thee—
Thank thy fate that such a horde
Fled thee with prosperity.
Now thou know'st their value well,
And the true from false can tell.

When the gods' aroused ire
Bound Prometheus to his rock,
In revenge for theft of fire
Bared him to each storm's rude shock,
And to add disgrace to pain,
That his soul might feel the smart,
Bound him with the scorpion's chain—
Set vulture grief to gnaw his heart;
All their malice proved but naught,
Resolution lived in thought.

Thus, though sorrows harass life,
Still the brave will with them cope;
Hearts and arms grow strong with strife,
And, though bound, gain wider scope.
When Anteus touched the ground,
Wrestling with the demi-god,
He arose to each rebound
Fresher from his mother's sod;
Though his fatherhood did not thrive,
Let it teach thee true to strive;
Let them thus from every fall
With renewed vigor rise,
Till at last they vanquish all
That dispute the wheel for prize.

THE ONE ACRE FARM;

A Cure for Hard Times.

BY ISIDORE HOE.

"How much land have you got here in your lot, Mr. Briggs?"

"I have one acre."

"One acre! and here you are taking the New England Farmer, the Cultivator, Hovey's Magazine, and the Horticulturist, and all because you have one acre of ground! How many such papers would you have to take if you had a hundred acres?"

"I shouldn't probably need more than I take now; you know, Mr. Chapman, one can go through with all the notions on one acre as well as on a hundred."

"A man can throw away money without any, if he has a mind to. For all the good you get from such periodicals, you might as well, probably, throw the money they cost, into the fire; they are nothing but humbugs."

"I pay two dollars for the New England Farmer, one dollar for the Cultivator, three dollars for the Horticulturist, and two dollars for Hovey's Magazine—in all eight dollars."

"Eight dollars! Enough to buy a 'tip-top' barrel of flour, and a leg of bacon; and then if you read these periodicals, there is twice the amount of the money spent, in the time of reading them."

"I do usually read or hear read, almost every word there is in them; my boys and I take turns in reading, and one reads aloud while the rest work."

"Complete nonsense! No wonder your shop don't turn out any more boots in a day, than it does!"

"Perhaps we don't do as great days' work some days, as some of our neighbors, but I guess that in the course of the year, we turn out as many, according to the number of hands at work, as most do."

"I suppose it is out of these publications you get your foolish notions about so many kinds of fruit trees. One of my boys came home a while ago, and said Mr. Briggs had got lots and lots of fruit trees, and such things, that cost, I don't know how much, and wanted me to buy some grape vines, pear trees, and so on. I told him it was all foolishness, and not to let me hear him say any thing about spending money so foolishly. You have, I dare say, laid out ten or fifteen dollars, this spring."

"Yes, nearly as much again. I have laid out twenty-five dollars for trees and garden fruits."

"Twenty-five dollars! I wonder you are not on the town, or in jail at least, before now."

"I'm not afraid of either; I'll bet you twenty-five dollars, that I will sell you that amount of fruit from those things for which I paid the twenty-five dollars, in five years."

"Dime! I'll stand you; so your trees will cost you fifty dollars sure, in money, besides the time thrown away in setting them out and taking care of them."

"As for the time spent in setting them out, or taking care of them, it is as good exercise as playing ball, wicket, or anything else. While we were setting them out, one of your boys came to get my boys to go over to Mr. Moody's, where he said was to be a great time playing ball; and I have no doubt, your boys spend just as much time playing, as mine do with our trees and so forth; and then something is done, but in placing the strength is all laid out for nothing."

"Well, it don't cost anything to play ball, but trees cost money."

The foregoing conversation occurred in the shop, between two neighbors, both boot-makers, in a town not more than thirty miles from Boston.

Mr. Briggs, in whose shop the conversation took place, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence for one of his advantages and circumstances in life. He had been a poor boy, and by industry, observation and economy, had worked his way on in life and reared and well educated a family of children, who, like himself, were industrious and steady. For the few years past, he had become interested in horticulture, and both for exercise and amusement, had turned his attention to cultivating his "one acre farm." His attention was first called to this, by means of a "back number" of the New England Farmer, which was put round some things bought at the store. Mr. Briggs found this so interesting, that he purchased another number at the periodical depot, and then he became a regular subscriber. His sons soon became interested in the same direction, and the interest of the father and sons increased to the pitch indicated in the foregoing conversation.

In time, every inch of that acre of ground was "brought under the spade," and almost every "best" variety of fruits had a place there, and the father and sons found pleasure and profit in the garden after being slotted up in the shop till the "stent" was done, and the exercise was far more profitable than the spasmodic, violent exercise taken in gauges.

Mr. Chapman, the other neighbor, was a man of the common stamp. He looked upon every thing new or uncommon, as folly and nonsense, and was ready to sneer at every one who stepped aside from the common track. It looked simply silly to him to see a man stay at home from muster, or training, or show, spend his time in cultivating a garden; or, instead of loitering away the evening at the store, smoking, and hearing or telling a deal of nothing or worse, to spend the evenings at home, reading such "nonsense" as the Farmer and Horticulturist afford.

Years pass, and Mr. Briggs' "one acre farm" shows that he and his boys have not read the papers in vain. They have learned to set out a tree, and how to take care of it after it was set out. Every thing showed it received the right kind of food and care, and straightway began to bring forth fruits meet for good cultivation. In a short time the wants of the family were more than supplied, and the surplus found a ready market with the neighbors at good prices.

Those early apples, so rich and tempting, when all other apples were so green and hard; and then such pears; they went as fast as the sun and house could ripen them, at three, four and five cents apiece. Then such clusters of rich, ripe grapes—too tempting for the coldest to pass without a watering mouth. Mr. Chapman's family were among the best customers for the tempting fruit—first having learned their excellence by the liberality of Mr. Briggs, who never failed to send a specimen of his best to his neighbor.

The fifth season came, and it proved a very fruitful year. Apple, pear, peach, plum, and other trees, were loaded with fruit. Keeping in mind his conversation with Mr. Chapman, Mr. Briggs had directed his family to set down every cent's worth of fruit sold to Mr. Chapman or his family. This year as it happened, was a year of extreme hard times. The boot business was at its lowest ebb; little work, and very low wages—and yet the prices of every kind of provisions up to the highest notch, and money extremely tight. But there was one family that did not seem to be in the least affected by the change in the prices of labor and high rates of provisions, or scarcity of money—Mr. Briggs and his two oldest sons, had a little spare change to let on short time, to their needy neighbors.

One day Mr. Chapman, who was short, applied to Mr. Briggs for a "half" for a "quarter," meaning fifty dollars for three months.

"Yes," said Mr. Briggs, "a 'half' or a 'whole,' just as you like."

"What, a hundred dollars by you these times! How is this? You and your boys don't work any harder than I and my boys do, and we can scarcely get along; we are as saving and pinching as can be, too; times are so dreadful hard, and every thing a family has to buy, is so dreadful high, and wages so low; potatoes, a dollar a bushel, beef fifteen cents a pound, pork sixteen cents, eggs twenty-five cents a dozen, and flour ten or twelve dollars a barrel! How can a man live?"

"It won't be hardly fair for me to ask for that twenty-five dollars, now, will it?"

"Twenty-five dollars! What do you mean? I don't understand you!"

"Don't you recollect we have a bet between us about the price of some fruit trees I bought five years ago next spring?"

"Ah, I do remember something about it. You were to give me twenty-five dollars if you didn't get your twenty-five dollars back from me for the

products of those trees and things. It will come very handy just now."

"Don't be too fast neighbor. I am afraid it won't come very handy just now." That was what I was dunning you for, that twenty-five dollars."

"What! you don't pretend to say we have had twenty-five dollars worth of stuff from your garden?"

"More than that from that very twenty-five dollars worth of trees and other things. Here is an account of every thing you have bought and paid for; of course it don't include what I have sent you gratis."

"And you certainly have not been stingy. Why, this bill amounts to thirty-seven dollars! It is not possible!"

"It is just so; you have had over twenty bushels of apples, and three bushels of pears, and these alone come to twenty-five dollars."

"I own up the 'corn,' draw the note for seventy-five dollars."

"No, I guess we will let that twenty-five go. I only mention it to show you that there may be good sense in new things, sometimes. Now I'll let the twenty-five dollars over again, that my store bill has not been, the past season, half as large as yours, though I have had one the more in my family."

"If I had not been so badly taken in before, I could stand you; but I guess it won't be safe."

"We have raised our own potatoes, corn, peas, beans, and all other garden vegetables. Our eggs are always fresh and in abundance from the nest, and for more than two years we have not been without ripe fresh fruit."

"How can that be?"

"Well, by the first of June, we have strawberries ripe, soon after, cherries; then raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and so forth; and long before these are gone, the early apples, pears and peaches; then grapes, later pears and apples; and these continue all winter, and apples until July, when the early fruits again connect the luscious circle."

"Well, I declare, that is something I never thought of; but it takes so much time and bother to get these things started—then it is an everlasting job to take care of them."

"It needs no more time and money than you throw away on things that amount to nothing at all, and with abundance of fruit, you save the expense of a heavy winter bill, which diet is not at all healthy in hot weather. No doctor has been called to step foot into my door for over four years past. Fresh, ripe fruits, are sure remedies for all ailments, and they are not hard to take."

Mr. Chapman put the fifty into his "worn-out skin," and left with "a flea in his ear."—N. E. Farmer.

Ladies' Department.

The Love of Woman.

MAN is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow-men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire—it is there her avarice strives for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and, if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart. To a man the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs; it wounds some feelings of tenderness—it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being; he may dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation, or he may plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shift his abode at will, and, taking as it were, the wings of the morning, can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be at rest. But a woman's is comparatively a fixed, secluded, and a meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and, if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, sacked, and abandoned, and left desolate. How many bright eyes grow dim—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness.

As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so is it the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely breathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood among the ruins of her peace. With her if the desire of her heart has failed, the great charm of her existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises which gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken, the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams; "dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her emaciated frame sinks under the slightest external injury. Look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should so speedily be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some casual indisposition, that laid her low; but no one knows the

mental malady that had previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler. She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove; graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with a worm preying at its heart. We find it suddenly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shielding leaf by leaf; until wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest; and as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.—Washington Irving.

The Charms of a Married Life.

It is in that chair yonder, not the one your feet lie upon, but the other beside you, closer yet, were seated a sweet-faced girl, with a pretty little foot lying out upon the hearth, a bit of lace running round the swelling throat, the hair parted to a curl over a forehead fairer than any of your dreams; and if you could reach an arm round that chair back, without fear of giving offense, and suffer your fingers to play idly with those curls that escape down the neck, and if you could clasp with your other hand those little white taper fingers of hers, which lie so temptingly within reach, and so, talk softly and low in the presence of the blaze, while the hours slip without knowledge, and the winter winds whistle unheeded for; if, in short, you were no bachelor, but the husband of some such sweet image (dream call it, rather), could it not be far pleasanter than a cold, single night-sitting, counting the sticks, reckoning the length of the blaze, and the height of the falling snow?

Surely imagination could be stronger and purer, if it could have the playful fancies of dancing commonwealth to delight it. All toil would be torn from mind-labor, if but another heart grew into this present soul, quickening it, warming it, cheering it, bidding it ever God-speed.

Her face would make a halo, rich as a rainbow, a-top of all such noisome things as we lonely souls call trouble. Her smiles would illuminate the blackest of crowded cares, and darkness that now seems you despondent in your solitary chair, for days together, evening bitter fancies, dreaming bitter dreams, would grow light and thin, and spread and float away, chased by that devoted smile.

Your friend, poor fellow! dies—never mind; that gentle clasp of her fingers, as she steals behind you, telling you not to weep—it is worth ten friends!

Your sister, sweet one, is dead—buried. The worms are busy with all their fairness. How it makes you think earth nothing but a spot to dig graves upon!

It is more; she says she will be a sister; and the waving curls, as she leans upon your shoulder, touch your cheek, and your wet eyes turn to meet those other eyes—God has sent his angel, surely!

Your mother, alas, she too is gone! Is there any bitterness to a youth, alone and homeless, like this?

But you are not homeless; you are not alone; she is there; her tears softening yours, her smile lighting yours, her grief killing yours; and you live again to assuage that kind sorrow of hers.

Then, these children, rosy, fair-haired; no, they do not disturb you with prattle now—they are yours. Toss away there, on the green sward; never mind the hyacinth, the snow-drops, or the violets, if so be any are there; the perfume of their healthful lips is worth all the flowers of the world. No need now to gather wild bouquets to love and cherish; lovelier, true, are all dead things; things livelier bodd your soul.

And she, the mother, sweetest and fairest of all, watching, tending, caressing, loving, till your own heart grows pained with tenderest jealousy; and curses itself with loving.

You have no need now of a cold lecture to teach thankfulness; your heart is full of it. No need now, as once, of bursting blossoms of trees taking leaf, and greenness, to turn thought kindly and cheerfully; forever beside you there is bloom, and ever beside you there is fruit for which eye, heart, and soul are full of unknown, unspoken—because unspoken—thank-offerings.—The Marvel.

PRUSSIAN MAXIMS.

GOOD AND EVIL.

Good gentlemen goodly from evil, evils grow

An wheat seeds, wheat; and barley, barley show.

A GOOD WIFE.

A modest, chaste, and an obedient wife

Is a bar upon husband in a kingly throne;

What though the live long day with tolls be rife,

The solace of his eyes at night is his own.

If she be virtuous, and her words be kind,

Mark not her beauty or her want of grace

The fairest woman, if deformed in mind,

Will in thy heart's affections find no place;

Dazzling as Eden's beauty to the eye,

In outward form; foul is her face within,

Better in dungeon, bound with chains, to lie,

Than bare feet in a wife of frowning mien.

Better bare feet than pinching shoes, the woe

Of travel is less hard than broils at home.

Contentment's door upon that mansion close,

Whence wrangling women's high-pitched voices come.

ROASTING YOUNG LADIES.—When you hear a young woman boasting say she never did a "stitch of work in her life," or that she cannot tell a pork steak from a squash pie, make up your mind coolly that she's a poor piece of goods, and not to be taken at any price. The sooner you get your hat and moving portions outside the door the better.

Why is a married man like a candle? Because he sometimes goes out at night when he ought not to.

FROM THE EAST.

The steamship *Uncle Sam* arrived at this port Sunday afternoon, bringing advices from New York to Jan. 12, and 500 passengers. The time made is only 33 days 6 hours from Europe, 23 days from New York, and 20 from New Orleans.

In Congress, Hon. M. S. Latham made a lengthy and elaborate speech on the Pacific Railroad bill in the House of Representatives, Jan. 9, which is commended as very able and eloquent. In the Senate, Jan. 11, the bill was referred to a special committee, and ordered printed.

The bill for a telegraph to the Pacific is before the House, reported from the committee on territories.

James Harlan, whig, has been elected U. S. Senator Iowa, to succeed Gen. A. C. Dodge.

W. H. Barras has been appointed District Attorney of Oregon Territory, and Samuel Dexter, of Maryland, Marshall of Kansas Territory.

Gardner, the Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, in his inaugural message, made a full enunciation of the principles of the party which elected him.

The steamer *Ben Franklin* was fired into by the commander of the fort at St. Thomas on the 21st Dec. She had been chartered by the British Mail Steamship Company to convey mails and passengers to Barbadoes. The outrage called forth a firm protest from the American Consul Major Helm, to Gov. Berg.

Late accounts from Mexico state that a large trade is being carried on in mother of pearl shell, at La Paz, Lower California. A Hamburg bark had left with a full cargo.

Anson P. Morrill was on the 5th Jan. elected Governor of Maine by the Legislature. He received the unanimous vote of the Senate.

FROM EUROPE.

No change has taken place at Sebastopol. Reinforcements, amounting in all to 18,000 men, had been received by the allies by December 18, and 5,000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The French had mounted their batteries on the third parallel. On the night of the 6th, the Russians evacuated the redoubts at Bataklava, carrying with them eighty-five pieces of artillery. By the 15th the damage done by the rain to the allies' works had been repaired. It is said that the Russians have removed part of their artillery to the ships, twenty-two of which are equipped for sea. Sorties took place frequently, but the Russians were generally repulsed. Gen. Menschikoff was sick, and the command had devolved on Osten Sacken. The Czar's sons have returned to St. Petersburg.

The Czar is concentrating troops round Moscow and on the Austrian frontier—looking, it is said, to the possibility of a decided rupture with Austria.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held on the 28th of December, at Lord Westmoreland's office in Vienna. The ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff) were to take part in the discussion. The conference is to be "of a positive character."

The Cunard steamer *Arcturion* sailed from Marseilles on the 21st Dec., with 1,640 men of the 18th French regiment of the line, for the Crimea. The *Arcturion* attracted much attention at Marseilles.

The event of the week is the speech of the Emperor of France, which makes no allusion to any prospect of peace, and is followed up by a loan of five hundred millions of francs. There has been an important diplomatic conference at Vienna. The Prussian mission to England proves to have been of no importance. The bill for the enlistment of foreigners into the British service has passed into law. Parliament has adjourned.

The very latest dates from the Crimea (Dec. 20,) state that it is confidently asserted that the resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack Menschikoff.

The late report of the Grand Jury states that San Francisco contains 60,000 persons, and property to the amount of \$60,000,000; equal to \$1,000 to every man, woman, and child.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 31—Horn bark *Herman*, Hamburg, 150 days; via Valparaiso 44 days; with mail.
Br bark *Macdonald*, Patia, Rio Janeiro, 124 days; with mail.
Br bark *Herman*, Bessede, Bordeaux, 165 days; with mail.
Schr *Albatross*, Dunbar, Port Querton, 16 days; with mail.
FEB. 1—Steamship *Columbia*, Dall, Oregon, 60 hrs; with mail.
Clipper *sch Wauderer*, Virgin, Punta Arenas, 48 days; with mail and mailbag.
FEB. 5—Steamer *Uncle Sam*, Bahilwin, San Juan, 12 days; with passengers, mail, etc.
FEB. 6—Brig *J. S. Cohn*, West, Humboldt Bay, 11 days; lumber.
Schr *Albatross*, Honon, Hodge, 56 hrs; produce.
FEB. 6—Brig *Summ Ahngah*, Corao, Honolulu, 20 days; with mail, and 15 passengers.
Schr *Sun Serpent*, Feb, San Luis Obispo, rfa Monterey, 2 days; with grain.
Schr *Olivia*, Thomas, Monterey, 2 days; 900 sacks potatoes.

CLEARANCES.

JAN. 31—Steamships *John L. Stephens*, Pearson, for Panama; Golden Age, Walker, for Hawaii.
FEB. 1—Steamship *America*, Haley, for San Diego; *Chil* ship *America*, Mootons, Tulcanuao.
FEB. 2, 3, 5, and 6 no clearances.
FEB. 6—SAILED—Clipper ship *Ostorne Howes*, Kelly, Callan; *sch Wauderer*, Virgin, ports in the Pacific.

MARRIED.

On the 28th Jan., at Michigan Bar, Joseph W. Hoostain and Miss Sarah E. Jones, both from Dover, Maine.
On the 29th Jan., by Rev. E. McNeil, Elkanah Payne and Miss Matilda C. Robinson, both of Sacramento.
On the 30th Jan., by Rev. E. McNeil, J. Soren Moore, of San Jose Mission, and Miss Elmina T. Pugh, of Sacramento.
On the 31st Jan., at Oakland, Charles Watson, Esq., of New London, Conn., and Miss Ruth A. Wilson, of Glens Falls, N.Y.
On the 1st Feb., in this city, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Garret J. Ryan and Miss Annie McLeod.
On the 1st Feb., in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Snick, Lewis V. H. Howell, of San Francisco, and Miss Abigail E. Walker, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 3d Feb., in this city, Mrs. Hogg, aged 28 years, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland.
On the 4th Feb., in this city, at the International Hotel, Kate Mallory, daughter of F. M. and Frances A. M. Case, aged 14 months.
On the 25th Jan., in Grass Valley, of consumption, Elias Cochran, aged 24 years.
On the 30th Jan., in Stockton, Henry S. Morton, of consumption, in the 36th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Letters.—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY. They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at Sacramento, will reach us regularly. WARREN & SON.

Nativo Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We have our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and are especially invited to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grasses, Flowers, Insects, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will call and see us. WARREN & SON.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cures all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious health and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-destroying disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disfigurement and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Poisonous will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless. For sale at all the principal Drug Stores to the State. Pink & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d floor above Montgomery. 13

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK OF Fashionable Spring Clothing.

AT THE BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building), Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Souvenir Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletot, Tailcoat, Cloak, Winter Frocks, Open Cloak; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Velvets, Bisket and Simon's Clothes and Boots, for our custom department.

Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO., Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!!! We are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are— CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties; BEET—Finn Long Red and Early Turnip; RADISH—Scalot, Long and Turnip; also, Dandel Root and Black Spanish; CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Albatross; CABBAGE—all the varieties; LETTUCE—all varieties; PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown; TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties; GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received. Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Pear and Peach; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by J. M. MOORE & CO., Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries, 139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets. Pay particular attention to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions, and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT. Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken.

Wanted. INTELLIGENCE AND COMMISSION OFFICE, No. 53 Montgomery Block, (Third Floor),

Crises of Montgomery and Washington streets. ORDERS for ALL KINDS of HELP, will be furnished without delay. Private Families, Merchants, Contractors, Farmers, Hotels, Mechanics, Milliners, Dressmakers, and others wanting help of any kind, may rest assured of being supplied free of charge. By pursuing an honorable course towards both employer and employee, we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to. Those in want of situations can be supplied by calling at our Office. (v3-5) W. H. HALE & CO.

New and Rare Seeds. We have received from Paris, by last steamer, an invoice of New and Rare Garden Seed—varieties never before introduced here. Market gardeners will find them very desirable.

Hydraulic Pumps. An invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office. WARREN & SON.

Valuable Newspaper Routes. We have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ingham's Improved Small Machines. THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, and other foreign matter in the most perfect manner. All of the offal and husks are collected in a reservoir, while the grain and light chaff are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California machine, and is adapted to meet the wants of this country; and eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all who have used it, among whom are Pettit & Holzkeins, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hill, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; B. H. & H. H. Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOW on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received: others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Small Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleaning grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills, Pine street, San Francisco. v3-5

To Farmers and Gardeners. WICKERSHAM'S Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's patented Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and subdividing lands. It is superior to any fence in use, and does not require a heavy masonry wall to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring no constant renewal, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State. J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON, At Warren's Agricultural Rooms; Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pine streets. October 8, 1855. 15

Artisan With Holding. We would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully prepared to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty. All orders left at the Wm. Chees House will be promptly attended to.

SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done.

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!

\$48,540!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be posted, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be drawn, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those who are absent, by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Valid for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.

Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay.

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. DEWEY, REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches, For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given to their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c., &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of realty, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 613

Whines and Liquors. GOODWIN & CO., & NECKER,

No. 64 California street, (near Front street), IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500 one-half casks Domestic Brandy, 250 lbs Moongalinda Whisky,

50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky, 100 one-eighth casks fine paleo Pellerolsin Brandy,

50 one-eighth casks fine Champagne, do, 50 one-eighth casks fine Cognac, do, 1865

15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Beaton, 5 punches pure Scotch Whisky,

15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin, 100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,

100 casks Daubert's do do do, 100 casks Tennant's do do do,

50 cases Baker's Bitters, genuine; 100 cases Owen Byrd's Champagne Cider,

50 baskets Heidelberg Champagne, 100 baskets fancy Brand—pints and quarts,

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacao, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 1m

FLOURING MILLS.

HENRY POLLEY, D. S. NICHOLS, BETH H. GARFIELD,

POLLEY & CO.,

BAY STATE MILLS,

N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,

Corner of Front and K streets, Sacramento. MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 21 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v3-1

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tried the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade. J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors. F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat. For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

10th street, between F and G,

Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery

OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, in Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and

Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL. v3-4

J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. D. TOWNSEND, MIRIAM C. CLARK,

McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

San Francisco, Cal. v3-4

Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance in Washington

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

Also—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID,

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provision, Foreign and Domestic

Spirits, and Wines,

Nos. 21, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of King, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Win-

dows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 Clay street wharf,

between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at

Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 1/2

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS OF

Hardware and Leather,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,

127 Sansone st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Casing, Paints, Oils,
Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and
Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLI-
MENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and
Grocers, Saddlers, Tanners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers,
Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers,
and others. r3-5



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their
thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very
liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take
pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no
one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a
hat; that no gent shall wear a finer hat than can be found at
COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves
to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved pat-
terns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now
on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

COLLINS & CO.

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S

GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best
paying property in Sacramento county, viz:

The Well Known Dairy!

Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick
& Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best
MILCH COWS in the county; also, THREE HORSES, MILK
WAGON, CARR, PANS, Household Furniture, Good Will of the
same, &c.; likewise, Sums sufficient to purchase the whole.
The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of
raising the calves. The whole will be transferred in perfect
order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is
known who is the lucky one. The above described property
makes up the

First Grand Prize.....\$30,000
2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs.....1,000
3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs.....500
4th, A Match game of Social Horses.....1,000
5th, 1 Bay Rugged Mare.....300
6th, 1 Grey Pony.....100
7th to 16th inclusive, TEN LOTS, consisting of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 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Varieties.

A DOLLAR OR TWO.

With cautious step, we tread our way through
This intricate world as other folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two;
For an excellent thing
Is a dollar or two,
No friend is so true
As a dollar or two;
Through country or town,
As we pass up and down,
No prospect so good
As a dollar or two!

Would you read yourself out the bachelor crew
And the hand of a pretty young female sue,
You must always be ready the handsome to do,
Although it will cost you a dollar or two.
Love's arrows are tipped
With a dollar or two,
And affections are gained
With a dollar or two;
The best aid you can meet
In advancing your suit,
Is a dollar or two!

Would wish your existence with faith to imbue,
And enroll in the ranks of the sanctified few;
To enjoy a good name; a well cushioned pew,
You must freely down with a dollar or two.
The gospel is preached
For a dollar or two;
And salvation is reached
By a dollar or two;
You may sin sometimes,
But the worst of all crimes
Is, to find yourself short
Of a dollar or two.

CELEBRATED ENGLISH OAKS.—An English publication gives the following accounts of the most celebrated oaks in England: The oldest oak in England is supposed to be the Parliament Oak (from the tradition of Edward I. holding a parliament under its branches) in Climpstone Park, belonging to the Duke of Portland, the park being also the most ancient in the island; it was a park before the Conquest, and was seized as such by the conqueror. The tree is supposed to be 1500 years old. The tallest oak in England was believed to be the property of the same nobleman; it was called the "Duke's Walking Stick," was higher than Westminster Abbey, and stood till of late years. The largest oak in this country is called the Calthrop Oak, Yorkshire; it measured seventy-eight feet in circumference where the trunk meets the ground. The "Three Shire Oak," at Worksop, is so called from its covering part of the counties of York, Nottingham and Derby. It had the greatest expanse of any recorded in this island, dropping over 767 square yards. The most productive oak was that of Gelous, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810. Its bark brought £200, and its timber £670. In the mansion of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room 42 feet broad, and 227 feet long, the floor and wainscots of which were the production of a single oak tree, grown on the estate.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CHOATE.—At the trial of the salvage case of the bark Missouri, at Boston, the case in which a part of the cargo was embezzled by the masters of the two vessels on the Coast of Sumatra, one of the masters was examined as a witness, and disclosed the plan of embezzlement, and stated the inducements that were offered to him by the other master. He said that he objected at first, and told his comrade they would be found out and convicted, but was overborne with the assurances given him. Mr. Choate cross-examined him strictly and particularly as to what the inducements and assurances were. The witness had the appearance of holding back a little, but at last he said: "Well, sir, he told me that if we were found out, he could get Mr. Choate to defend us, and he would get us off if we were caught with the money in our boots." It was not five minutes nor ten minutes that it required to bring the audience back to a sober countenance. The counsel on the other side paid a tribute, in his closing argument, to the genius of Mr. Choate, the fame of which, extending to the antipodes, was relied upon as stronger than the law and the evidence.

In 1817 Lady Franklin produced and published a poem from which the following is extracted. It is said that this poem brought about her acquaintance and final marriage with Sir John. There appears a strange agreement between his ultimate sad fate and the ideas expressed in the production:

"Oh has their eight
Been strained o'er growing realms of dreary white,
While each clear iceberg floating o'er the main,
Seemed a white sail and waxed hope again;
Till fabled outcasts both of heaven and man,
E'en to their hearts the piercing coldness ran;
O'er blasted fields they rolled their suffering eyes,
And sank the victims of the un pitying skies."

It was Napoleon who said, "Strange as it may appear, when I want any good head work done, I choose a man, provided his education has been suitable with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free, and his brain, as well as his lungs and heart, cool and free. In my observations of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and head go together."

JUST LIKE HIM.—The man "who is too poor to take a paper," has bought a slabsided dog, an old shot gun, and a twenty shilling gold watch. He educated his children in the street, and boards his Shanghai in his neighbors.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,
Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,
as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.
The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arabidiums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Money-suckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—
Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choice kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell in prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from\$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1 50 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 5m

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of flour, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,
I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
(17) W. H. SULLENBERGER.

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MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
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FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablets weigh one pound and are equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHALING interests its value is inestimable, and to travelers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

New York, April 4, 1851.
Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated May 31, 1854. }
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.
Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT."

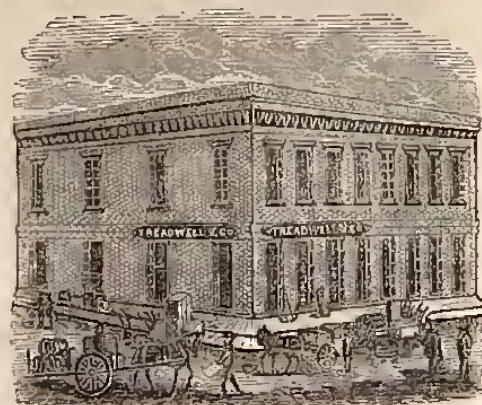
Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853. }
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853. 7

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully,
RICH S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to read and examine the same at their place of business.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

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N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v35

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2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
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5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.
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New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

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Sacramento and Stockton,
via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Colusa, Marysville, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange
can be procured at, and Treasury forwarded to us for shipment from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Brick Vaults and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on all of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.
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ADAMS & CO. 7

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855. NO. 7.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.

In the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, are growing two plants of a Chinese yam, which is expected to prove an excellent substitute for the potato. They have been obtained from the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris, where they have been made the subject of experiments that leave no doubt that it will become a plant of real importance in cultivation. "It," says M. Decaisne, who has paid much attention to matters of this kind, "a new plant has a chance of becoming useful in rural economy, it must fulfill certain conditions, in the absence of which its cultivation cannot be profitable. In the first place, it must have been domesticated in some measure, and must suit the climate; moreover, it must in a few months go through all the stages of development, so as not to interfere with the ordinary and regular course of cropping; and, finally, its produce must have a market value in one form or another. If the plant is intended for the food of man, it is also indispensable that it shall not offend the tastes or the culinary habits of the persons among whom it is introduced. To this may be added, that almost all the old perennial plants of the kitchen garden have been abandoned in favor of annuals, wherever the latter could be found with similar properties. Thus, *lathyrus tuberosus*, *sedum telephium*, &c., have given way before potatoes, spinach, and the like. Now, the Chinese yam satisfies every one of these conditions. It has been domesticated from time immemorial, it is perfectly hardy in this climate (Paris), its roots are bulky, rich in nutritive matter, eatable when raw, easily cooked—either by boiling or roasting—and then having no other taste than that of flower (*fecule*). It is as much a ready-made bread as the potato, and it is better than the *batis* or sweet potato. Horticulturists should, therefore, provide themselves with the new arrival, and try experiments with it in the different climates and soils of France. If they bring to their task, which is of great public importance, the requisite amount of perseverance and intelligence, I have a firm belief that the potato yam (*igname batatas*) will, like its predecessor the potato, make many a fortune, and more especially alleviate the distress of the lower classes of the people." Such is M. Decaisne's account of this new food plant, which is now in actual cultivation at Chiswick; and judging from the size of the set from which one of the plants had sprung, it is evident that the tubers have all the requisites for profitable cultivation. One has been planted under glass, the other in the open air, and at present both appear to be thriving equally well. The species has been called *dioscorea batatas*, or the potato yam. It is a climbing plant, bearing considerable resemblance to our common black bryony, and when it is considered how nearly that plant is related to the yams, the probability of our new comer becoming naturalized among us, receives support. Whether, however, it realizes all that the French say of it or not, the trial of it in this country cannot prove otherwise than interesting and worthy of the society which has had the honor of introducing it. Let us hope, however, that it may indeed prove what it is professed to be, "a good substitute for the potato," and in all respects equal to that valuable esculent.—*Farmer's Mag.*

INFERIOR falcons will not extract the visual organs of their kind.

ADVANTAGE OF CUT FEED.

We copy the following from the Wool Grower, showing in the most satisfactory manner the advantage of cut over uncut hay in feeding fattening cattle, milch cows, and working oxen. In feeding work horses it is still more important that their feed be cut, for it is a barbarous custom to compel a horse, after working all day, to consume the whole night in grinding the hay which is to sustain him through another day's labor. Working oxen do not so thoroughly masticate their food before it is first swallowed, and they lay at rest while the process of rumination is going on:

It is generally admitted to be good economy to cut hay for cattle, if it is of an inferior quality, much less being wasted by the animal; and it affords an excellent opportunity of mixing meal or shorts with it, by way of seasoning, making it more palatable as well as more nutritious. But many farmers have their doubts whether it pays to cut good hay—whether much benefit is derived from the operation in the way of rendering it more easy of digestion, &c. With a view to settle the question, the Worcester county Massachusetts Agricultural Society offered two premiums of \$30 and \$26, for the best experiments on the subject, laying down the rules according to which the experiments should be conducted, which were briefly as follows:

The trial to be made with at least two animals, as near alike in condition, age, &c., as possible, the time of trial to be at least eight weeks, divided into periods of two weeks each. One animal to be fed with cut, while the other is fed with uncut hay; the feed of each to be reversed at the expiration of two weeks, and so on alternately each two weeks during the trial. If any other food except hay be given (such as roots or meal) the same quantity to be given to each, that the result in relation to cutting the hay be not affected by other food. The animals to be kept in the same stable and at the same temperature. Each animal to be weighed at the commencement of each two weeks, and at the close of the experiment. The same kind of hay (what is usually called English hay) to be used during the whole time. The time of giving food and drink to be regular, and also of milking. The time of weighing to be in the morning, and before the animal has been allowed to drink.

There were four competitors for the premiums: Messrs. Demond, Dodge, Lincoln, and Hawes. Mr. Demond's experiments were on two cows, seven years old, dried off the 10th of December, 1851. The experiment commenced January 1, 1852, and lasted eight weeks. In addition to the hay, each cow was allowed a half peck of turnips per day, or seven bushels to each cow during the experiment, which are considered equivalent to 68 pounds of hay.

Mr. Dodge's experiments were with two steers, both two years old this spring. Trial commenced 3d of January, 1852, and continued eight weeks. Each steer, in addition to the hay, was given two quarts of meal per day, which is equivalent to 293 pounds of hay for each steer during the eight weeks.

Mr. Lincoln's experiments were with two milch cows, four years old each; one calved the 14th and the other the 20th of June, 1851. Trial commenced 9th of January, 1852. In addition to the hay, each cow ate 648 pounds of carrots, equivalent to 171 pounds of hay.

Mr. Hawes' experiments were on two working oxen, seven years old each this spring. Trial commenced 15th of December, 1851, the cattle being kept pretty regularly at hard work during the eight weeks of the experiment. They were given nothing but hay.

The following exhibits the final results of the experiments:

C. B. DEMOND—Dry Cows.			
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	1171	Cut.	Un-cut.
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	64		56
Mean weight of animal, 952 lbs.			
HARVEY DODGE—STEERS.			
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	916	Cut.	Un-cut.
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	80		60
Mean weight of animal 1110 lbs.			
W. S. LINCOLN—Milch Cows.			
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	1159	Cut.	Un-cut.
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	130		30
Milk yielded in 8 weeks	432		417
Mean weight of animal, 900 lbs.			
A. W. HAWES—WORKING OXEN.			
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	2106	Cut.	Un-cut.
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	121		93
Mean weight of animal, 1567 lbs.			

It is seen that in every one of the experiments there is a greater increase of animal from the cut than from the uncut hay; the difference in the

quantity of milk is small, but in favor of the cut food. It is, in our opinion, to be regretted that the same animal was not kept on the same food during the whole length of the experiment, and not have changed their every two weeks; for in such short periods it is very doubtful if the scales will at all indicate correctly the actual gain in fat or flesh of the animal. There is no doubt, however, that the experiments were conducted with great care and accuracy, and the results are so uniform as to confirm the opinion of those who think a good economy to cut even good hay. Mr. Hawes makes the following remarks in his statement to the committee:

"A great advantage in cutting hay, at least for working stock, was very obvious during the whole of this experiment; before the ox feeding on uncut hay had gotten one-half through with his allowance, the ox fed on cut feed had eaten up all given him, and was lying down taking his rest; and this, at noon when but little time is permitted for eating and rest, must be an advantage of no small importance."

Mr. W. S. Lincoln says: "Some time before commencing this experiment I was feeding to my stock what could be called poor stock hay, and roots. I commenced cutting this hay for all my stock, young and old (16 head), occupying one hour and a half daily. Almost simultaneously with feeding the cut hay was an increase of milk, very perceptible as it was milked in the pail. From day to day the milk increased so, from the stock I have described, as to require the substitution of six-quart for four-quart pails as previously used. I think I am within bounds in saying the increase was over a pint daily per cow, occasioned, to the best of my knowledge, solely by the use of cut hay."

The first premium was given to Mr. Lincoln and the second to Mr. Hawes.

BARLEY FOR HORSES.

The following remarks on the value of Barley as food for horses, from the pen of J. Harris, agricultural editor of the Rural New Yorker, who has had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the feeding economy of farmers, both in England and in this country, contains some very valuable suggestions on this subject. There is one point, however, in relation to the value of the barley crop, which should not be omitted—its great superiority to either corn or oats in a rotation, as a predecessor of wheat. Whatever theory may say, the practice of many of our most skillful farmers gives the preference greatly to barley as compared to oats, so far as exhaustion of the land is concerned; and we all know that very good wheat crops have been obtained after corn, since the advent of the weevil has rendered it necessary to sow as early as the first of autumn, in order to throw the ripening period beyond the reach of the insect season.—*Country Gentleman.*

One of our best Western agricultural papers says: "Barley is an excellent food for horses, much better even than corn. It is decidedly cheaper." That barley is an excellent food for horses cannot be doubted. For a given weight, all things considered, it is perhaps the next best grain after oats. English farmers give their horses as much barley as oats. In fact, on the light land farms, the "work" horses seldom get a feed of oats—barley, bran, ruta lagas, &c., being used as a substitute. The barley is of course ground. It is now, however, becoming quite common there to boil the barley, instead of crushing it. It should not be boiled too long, as besides the risk of burning, the horses do not eat it so readily. An hour's boiling or until the barley begins to burst, is long enough. It should be taken from the boiler while hot and mixed with wheat chaff, cut straw, hay, &c., and the addition of a little salt makes it more palatable. We know of nothing that appears to fatten a horse quicker, or keep him in better health, than this food.

But because boiled barley is a cheaper horse food than oats in England, does it follow that it is the best and cheapest food that we can use? For the production of barley the long growing season and cool summer of the British Isles are superior to any other in the world. We can raise much better wheat than the English, but the best barley we ever saw in this country would be considered unfit for maling purposes in England, while for Indian corn this climate is all that could be desired. In this climate, therefore, we believe it is impossible for barley to compete with Indian corn in furnishing nutritious food. It is at present grown with considerable profit; but this is owing to its selling for maling purposes for much more than it is worth as food for horses—and it is worth more as food for horses than any other animals. In other words, much more nutritious matter can be obtained for a given cost from a crop of Indian corn than from a crop of barley. But it will be said that corn is not such a healthy

food for horses as oats or barley. We believe this is true, and probably owing to such a large quantity of available carbonaceous matter, such as starch, oil, sugar, &c. If this be so, a highly nitrogenous food, such as peas or oil-cake, mixed in small quantity with the corn meal, would greatly improve it. The woody fibre, or chaffy matter of the oats or barley, could be well supplied by chaff and cut straw, mixed with the corn and pea or oil-cake meal.

We feel sure, therefore, that while barley is an excellent food for horses, it is not "decidedly cheaper" than corn, and when corn is judiciously fed, as we have suggested, it may be questioned whether it is "better even."

FLAX, AND MR. MAPES.

In another number, says the Prairie Farmer, will be found a criticism upon a flax speech of Mr. Mapes, before the N. Y. Farmers' Club, by Geo. Anderson, Esq. Mr. Mapes comes to the rescue of his reputation with a denial that he is correctly reported in the article criticised, and gives the following as true statements made by him. They certainly look more sensible:

"The treatment and manufacture of flax is fast becoming of great importance to the American people, and particularly of that portion which is now wasted, from flax grown for the purpose of saving the seed. Thousands of tons of tangled flax straw are annually burned in some single counties in Ohio, and until the present time it has been nearly or quite valueless, except as a manure for land. Improvements of all kinds followed the discovery of Claisen's process, and among others, Mr. A. H. Caryl, of Ohio, has invented a machine for manufacturing the tangled straw, and many other of the now wasted products of flax and hemp manufacture, into merchantable articles, and so large is our flax crop that this machine becomes one of the most important inventions of the day. Its operation on tangled flax straw may be thus described:

"It breaks the straw, separates the fibre from the woody portion, and renders it fit for market. The machine will break about 3,000 pounds of straw per day, delivering its product in a finished shape, and requiring the attendance of two men and three horse power. The straw is worth, in Ohio, after having been rotted, \$5 to \$10 per ton. A ton will produce 500 pounds of clean flax when rotted, and if treated by the machine before being rotted, 425 pounds. The rotted flax when cleared by this machine is worth \$140 a ton, and instead of the product being in the form of tow, it is the whole body of flax. Scutched tow may be cleaned by this machine so as to render it good flax for spinning. As the flax is now spun, the difference between straw and tangled flax is but small, the tangled flax being worth, within a few cents per pound, as much as the lower qualities of straight flax. The new style of machine invented by Mr. Caryl, will straighten the tangled flax as delivered from Carey's machine in the early part of the process of spinning. The straw is fed upon an endless apron, and is passed between several pairs of fluted rollers to break the wood; thence through a pair of feed rollers, armed with coarse curbs; the teeth being hooked toward the fluted rollers to prevent the flax being thrown too rapidly into the machine by the picker.

"The picker is a cylinder four feet in diameter, having on its periphery from sixteen to thirty-two bars, three feet long. On each of these bars is a row of teeth, and between each of the bars are rods at a distance of three-quarters of an inch apart, which rods hold the flax up to the cards above, but at the same permitting the dirt to fall through them. Above this picker are cards three inches wide and three feet long, through which the flax is drawn by the picker. The flax is carried upward and over to a point opposite the feed roller, where it is met by a brush cylinder revolving downwards towards the picker, and with twice the speed of the picker. Below the point of contact between the teeth and the brush, is a tin spring which presses slightly against the face of the brush; the brush revolving downward reverses the position of the ends of the fibres, thus pulling off the flax from the teeth and passing it between itself and the tin, pressing it half round itself, where it is met by a blast of wind from a fan blowing in a direction opposite to the rotation of the brush, and by which it is stripped from its surface in a state ready for the market, and suited for immediate use in the carding mill.

"Flax-seed raised in Ohio is variously estimated, but supposed to be 400,000 bushels per annum. At Dayton alone, 250,000 bushels are received—and of all this immense amount, not more than two per cent. of the flax is ever worked or saved at all—and this has arisen entirely from the want of proper machinery by which it might

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

THE annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must, either graze our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process to slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and soil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER, you believe capable of meeting an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER deserve that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well-being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACMURRAY, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento,
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANGUS FRICKSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD,
H. CHANNING BEALS,
TILDEN & LITTLE,
DAVIS & CO.,
WADSWORTH & MISEGAES,
SIN & CO.,
W. S. CHRYSLER & CO.,
S. H. MEKKER,
JUNIOR McHENRY,
C. V. GILLESPIE,
J. ROOT,
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
THREADWELL & CO.,
O. B. RISING.

Horticultural Department.

Seedling Fruit Trees.

Now the question is, what are those "peculiar circumstances" under which seedlings may be relied on for uniformity, and for being the same as the parent stock? I answer that to reproduce without mixture or combination of different species or varieties, nature works by the same rule throughout the entire vegetable kingdom, that she does in the animal kingdom. No man would procure twenty different kinds of fowls, turn them promiscuously together, and then expect to breed distinct varieties; neither by purchasing all the different breeds of sheep in the country and keeping them in the same flock, could he expect the offsprings to be the pure Spanish, French, Saxon or Southdowns; and yet this would be as rational as is the common mode of testing seedling fruits. Every gardener who has even a general scientific knowledge of his business, knows that different varieties of melons planted together are unfitted for seed in consequence of their becoming mixed. Those who cultivate the ruta baga for the purpose of seed raising, if they are careful cultivators, allow no other turnips, or even the kale or cabbage to blossom on the same farm.

The truth is, that everything that has the power of reproducing, whether animal or vegetable, produces its own kind and no other; and each has its peculiar mode of mixing. Thus, fruits become mixed by means of pollen or dust of the blossoms, which is carried from one to another by winds, or birds, or bees, and other insects, and in consequence they often combine all the varieties in an orchard, almost of an entire neighborhood. Therefore, he who would raise seedling fruits with a view to ascertain whether each produces its kind, unless he has in some way excluded the parent tree from the influence of all other trees, has not yet commenced his experiment.

Further illustrations might be given, but I have made this article much longer than I intended. I have been for some time a subscriber to the Farmer, and a constant reader of its pages, but this is the first time I ever attempted to write for it. If what I have here said should be thought worthy of its columns, I may, as I have leisure, take up in my plain style, some other matters connected with agriculture.—*Comopolite in the Michigan Farmer.*

Making Hot-Beds.

HOLMES' Southern Farmer gives the following directions for forming a hot-bed. After describing a frame for market gardeners, he proceeds:

But should you wish a smaller frame, a good strong box of the size required, having the top and bottom knocked out, and the sides made sloping to the front, which should be cut down to half the height of the back, so as to allow the rains to run off easily from the ends, which may be a common window sash that will exactly fit the top of the box, and that is well putted, and can keep out the rain.

How to make a Hot-bed.—Having placed your frame where the bed is to stand, fronting it to the south or south-west, take a pointed stick and mark the ground all round the inside of the frame; then remove the frame and dig out this space about eighteen inches deep; this done, replace the frame, which will rest immediately on the edge of the pit. Then procure some stable manure, which ought to be fresh from the stable, and place it near (in a heap) where you are making the bed, *shake every fork-full well to pieces*, mixing the long with the short. And now begin to make the bed, taking the low and the short together, mix them well; and in such a way as to suffer no lumps, putting it in the bottom of the pit; let the bed rise in all parts together, as nearly as possible; that is to say, do not put too much in one part at one time. Beat the whole down with the fork, as you proceed. When you have shaken on dung to the thickness of four or five inches, beat all over again well, and so on till the manure is about nine inches from the top of the front of the box; now see that it is quite level and put on the glass. The heat will begin to rise by the next morning, and by noon of the second day it will be ready to receive the earth.

The earth should be dry; not like dust, but not too wet, and should be rich and fresh, and the bed should be filled up about six inches deep with it; put on the sash or sashes, and let them remain on twenty-four hours, then take them off and stir the earth well with your hands; for hands are the only tools hereafter to be used in the hot-bed.

The earth is to be level, not sloping like the glass. The glass is sloping to meet the sun and turn off the wet. The earth which was taken out of the pit should be heaped up round the outside of the frame, so that no water may lie near it; and now your bed is ready for the seed.

Sowing Seed in the Hot-bed.—Take off the sashes or lights, and make little drills with your finger from the back of the bed to the front; make them equi-distant, parallel and straight; then drop your seeds along the drill regularly; cover all over neatly and smoothly, write the names or numbers, and the date of the sowings, on a small piece of stiff paper, put it into the cleft of a little stick, and stick it into the ground; put on the lights, see that they fit well; and then (says Corbett) look upon your spring work as happily begun.

Management of the Hot-bed.—The main principle is to give always as much air as the plants will endure; taking advantage of every mild day to remove the sashes and give the plants air, even before the seeds begin to appear. Give air to the bed every day, unless it be very cold indeed.

The usual way of giving air, is by bits of thick board cut like a wedge, broad at one end and coming to a point at the other. Each light is lifted up, either at the back or front of the frame, as the wind may be, and the wedge or tilter, as it is called, is put in to hold the light up. But if more air be wanted, raise the lights higher, and on a fine day take them off entirely.

When the plants are up, they will soon tell you about air, for if they have not enough they will grow up long-legged and will have small seed-leaves; and indeed if too much deprived of air, will droop and die. Let them grow strong rather than tall; short stems, broad seed-leaves, very green—these are the signs of good plants and proper management. "Remember," (says Corbett again) out of a thousand failures in hot-bed culture, nine hundred and ninety-one arises from giving too little air."

Watering the Hot bed.—When it is necessary to water, "take off the sashes one at a time, and water with a watering-pot that does not pour out heavily; water just at sun-set; and then shut down the lights; the heat will then rise, and your plants grow prodigiously."

Protecting the Hot-beds.—Should high winds and very sharp frosts set in, protect your bed with straw and moss, and if a cold north-west wind, make a small screen of cornstalks. Russia mats or old grass bags, or an old carpet, should be kept to cover the sashes with in case of hail, snow, or very cold weather. Should these not be convenient, use straw, hay or moss.

Hyacinth Culture.

Nothing more highly recommends itself for culture to those who delight in the bloom and fragrance of winter flowers, than the hyacinth. Its flowers are so easily produced, and are so exquisitely beautiful, it fails not to delight the eye, while its pleasant odor diffuses an agreeable perfume in the apartment where it is kept. But its chief recommendation is, that it asks but little attention, requires but little room, and will grow in most any place where the human family can live. Although it thrives better for careful culture, yet few plants will endure more real neglect or abuse. Liable to few diseases, infested by no insects, all it asks of you is a glass of fresh water weekly renewed, and a little spot to stand upon, near the light and air of your setting-room window—I am speaking of the culture of the hyacinth in bulb glasses only, for this I esteem the more desirable method of producing their blossoms in the winter, as well for convenience and cleanliness, as for the ability to move them easily from place to place—the latter a great consideration when the flower nods on its stalk. The season (December) is too late for midwinter flowers from roots now started, yet they will come forward and bloom long before our fairly spring has revived their brothers in the open border, or any of the floral sisterhood. A correspondent in a recent number of your paper, has given ample directions for their general care but permit me briefly to add a hint or two besides, in doing the glasses, rain-water universally receives the preference. My own experience has not convinced me of its superiority. The two winters past I have used well-water slightly impregnated with lime. I obtained decidedly stronger, healthier and freer blooming plants than any previous winter on rain-water. I lost but a very few by decay. The roots were remarkably free from the slimy appearance so common. The rain-water I had previously used, was discharged over a long tin roof, but this could have given no vicious quality to the water, I judge. On a stalk of "Grand Vainqueur," I counted fifty-eight flower bells. I am now trying both rain and well-water side by side. In rooms, the hyacinth is generally kept by far too warm, and too much deprived of fresh wholesome air. In consequence, the roots soon put on a slimy sickly appearance, and the result is, no flower at all, or one too insignificant to be prized. Any one who knows how the hyacinth opens its bells in the flower border in early spring, while the earth is still at a very low temperature, should need no other argument to convince him that these are not hot-bed children. A uniform temperature, light and the atmosphere of a room not close—if you have a loose rattling window, give it up to the hyacinths; the cool air that percolates every crevice will be health and beauty to your plant—and your success is certain. If you have not a sunny south window, you need not despair. From force of circumstances I have been compelled to keep mine for the most part near a north window. The growth has been slow but sure. When the flower stalk began to rise with its swelling buds, then of a sunny day I carried them up to an old deserted attic where the sun streamed in for a few hours each day. And with that much sunlight, on them, I have been favored with vivid colors and delicious odors.

The great foe of the hyacinth is canker, a species of mould that attacks the base of the bulb. When this appears use the knife like a bold surgeon, unhesitatingly, to extirpate the disease, and you will be frequently rewarded by seeing new and vigorous roots shoot downwards. As the roots are not the least beauty of the plant, I use white glasses. For the first few weeks or until the roots are nearly at the bottom of the glass, I cover the glass with a coarse brown paper. This not only gives the roots the opportunity of growing in their native darkness, but equalizes the temperature of the water. Then when the plant is ready to blossom, I have not only the beauty and fragrance of the flower, but through the clear white glass, I see also the beautiful and delicate tracery of the roots. To all those who would deck their rooms with cheerful winter blossoms, let me again commend the hyacinth.—*Correspondent of the Country Gentleman.*

The Muse.

(ORIGINAL.)
I'M ALONE.

I LOOK around and feel the awe,
Of one who walks alone,
Amid the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strewn.
I start to hear the stirring sounds,
Among the distant trees;
The voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.
The melody of early spring,
The trembling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As her remembered words.
I sometimes dream her pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall;
Her tones of love, I fondly hear,
My name in saddest call.
I know that she is happy,
With angels' garments on;
But my heart is sad and desolate,
To think I am alone.

Boston, January 1, 1855.

J. Q. A. W.

(From the Louisville Journal.)
STUART HOLLAND.

(ASBEST) all the terrible incidents attendant upon the destruction of the Arctic, there is one that impresses us with a feeling of awe and admiration, and shows to all the world that the age of heroes is not yet altogether gone by. Stuart Holland could not be induced to leave the ship; his post was at the gun from first to last, firing signals. He kept firing that gun at intervals till the ship went down. We saw him in the very act of firing as the vessel disappeared below the waters.—*N. Y. Express.*

Fling out, fling out the stars and stripes,
A banner for the brave—
The youth who with the Arctic sank,
Yet found a hero's grave—
For the stalwart arm and the gallant heart
That such high triumph won,
That, when the stoutest hearts had quailed,
Still fired the signal gun.
For him who still undaunted stood,
Unaided and alone,
While on the black and hungry waves
The dead like leaves were strewn.
A darkening, leaden sky above,
A yawning gulf beneath,
Yet stood he bravely by his post,
And face to face with Death.

A slender form, chilled by the blast,
Wet with the ocean spray—
Were there no thoughts of health and home
And kindred far away?
Serene he stood, yet who may tell
Of his deep inward thought?
What dear remembrances and hopes
Within his full heart wrought.

There were brave hearts at Austerlitz,
Brave hearts at Waterloo,
And brave hearts met at Bunker Hill,
Firmly as steel and true;
Yet banner floated on the hyacinth,
And trumpets rent the air;
Amid such "pomps and circumstances"
Dastards would not despair.

But thou, O dauntless sailor youth,
Didst bear alone thy part,
Thy only trust in the dark day,
God and thy own brave heart;
And they may rear a marble shaft
And deep engrave thy name,
But outward forms are needed not
To keep thy deathless fame.

For regal thrones, and kingly crowns,
Coffers where rubies shine,
Are paltry things to high resolve
And noble deeds like thine.
Thy name a fragrance shall exhale
When the red gold shall rust,
And art's proud monumental shaft
Lies shattered in the dust.

Fling out, fling out the stars and stripes,
A banner for the brave—
The youth who with the Arctic sank,
Yet found a hero's grave!
For the stalwart arm and the gallant heart
That such high triumph won,
That, when the stoutest hearts had quailed,
Still fired the signal gun!

(From the Pioneer Magazine.)
CALIFORNIA.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

LAND of Gold! New England greets thee,
O'er the mountain and the main;
With a sister's smile she meets thee,
Youngest of our household train.
Many a form her bosom cherishes
Dwells beneath thy sunny sky—
And their fond incensurables brighten
Every look of sympathy.

She, mid rocks and storms was cradled,
Mid the threat of angry fies,
Then, in sudden, dreamlike splendor,
Pallas-born, to vigor rose.

Children of one common country,
Firm in Union let us stand—
With compeered endeavor, earning
Glory for our Native Land.

Climbs of gold, and climbs of iron,
Climbs that reap the bearded wheat,
Climbs that rear the snowy cotton
Pour their treasures at her feet;

While with tender exultation,
She who marks their filial part,
Like the mother of the Gracchi,
Holds her jewels in her heart.

He who defers his charities till his death, is rather liberal of another man's than his own.

Miscellany.

Being Somebody.

A SKETCH FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

"Come, William, you will go with us this afternoon," said James Grey to his cousin.

"No, James, I have already given you my reasons for refusing," was the reply.

"A fig for such reasons! You can't afford the time! Why, man—or boy, rather, for you will never be a man—what is one afternoon, that you are so afraid of spending it!"

"Much, very much, James. I have a difficult plan almost completed, and wish to finish it while the idea is fresh in my mind."

"That everlasting plea again. Some old machinery, enough to puzzle the brain of Archimedes himself. Are you going to invent a perpetual motion? I do declare you are enough to provoke the patience of a saint. Forever moping over plans and diagrams, and models, and heathenish machinery, that would make one think your room a Pagan temple. I expect you will apply for a patent for an improvement in the ear of Juggernaut. But it is no use to talk to you, for you are joined to your idols."

"I should try to be somebody," he pettishly continued, as he turned toward the door.

"Would you, James?" was the quiet reply of William; "well, I am, *trying* to be somebody."

"You take a strange way for it, though. Here you are shut up in this dismal room, night after night, never enjoying a harmless trick with the rest of us, or giving yourself any of the indulgences that make life pleasant. Even a holiday makes no difference with you. One would suppose you loved the very sight of the tools and workshop, for you have them forever with you."

"Don't get excited, James," said William, smiling. "Come, be serious now. Do I neglect any of my duties? Do I not perform as much labor and succeed as well in my trade as any of you? And as for enjoyment, no one loves pleasure better than I do. I should enjoy a sail with you this afternoon very much, but my means of improvement are limited, and but little of my time can I call my own."

"James, we are machinists, causing gross material substances to assume shapes of beauty and fitness under the mysterious supremacy of our wills. Some call this a low, a common business, a mechanical operation; but it is not so. There is a mental power to which matter must bow, and there is nothing higher than to elevate and ennoble our conceptions, so as to make this plastic matter subservient to the best interests of man. It is thus improvements are made. First, the ideal, then the corresponding outward form. In my mind there is shadowed forth, though but dimly—"

"Save me from such learned inflections," exclaimed James. "I have no taste for what I can not understand. Well, William, be a dreamer, if you please. I am for active life and its pleasures. Hurrah for our sail, and good-bye to the second Fulton!"

"Poor James! a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water," said William, as he closed the door and resumed his occupation.

"Where's Will?" cried several voices, as James joined his companions in the street.

"Oh, in his room, of course, calculating how much beetle power it will take to draw an acorn up an ant-hill."

"Couldst you prevail on him to come? He is one of the best rowers we have."

"Prevail on him? you might as well try to prevail on an oyster to leave its shell? I was really vexed, and gave him a short piece of my mind. I told him at length, I would try to be somebody," said James, lighting his cigar and twirling his cane after the most approved fashion.

"Good!" said Harry Gilbert. "I am glad you showed your spirit. He is a good-hearted fellow if he is full of oddities, and it may perhaps start him from his burrow. But what did he say?"

"Oh, after arguing the matter awhile he went off into a learned dissertation, in the midst of which I made my escape. He will never be anybody in the world, that is the long and short of it."

James and William Grey were cousins, and were apprentices in a machine shop, where various kinds of machinery were made. James, as may be inferred by the foregoing conversation, looked upon his employment as a necessary evil. To him it was a mere unskilled labor, a given number of blows, a requisite degree of heat, a certain expenditure of strength—in a word, it was toil in its most literal sense.

William, on the contrary, viewed it with the eye of an artist. There was not merely the rough iron to be moulded into some uncared-for machine, but, as he told James, a plastic material, assuming beauty by the will of man. He studied, therefore, not only the mechanical part of his trade, but his inventive genius was excited. Curiosity led him to examine the uses and peculiar adaptation of the machinery he made, till at length his active mind suggested various improvements.

All his leisure time was employed in the construction of models, and his room might have been taken for a miniature patent-office. The last year of his apprenticeship was nearly at its close, and William had not only improved, but invented several really useful designs.

Looking over a paper one day, he read an offer of a prize of \$1,000 for the best model for a peculiar kind of machinery to be used in a cotton factory.

"Why should not I try," said he. He understood what was wanted, and day after day did he study intensely on the subject. At

length he grasped the idea, and it was upon this he was at work when James urged him to join the sailing party.

Late at night his cousin returned, weary with pleasure, and found him sitting at the table, a sealed package before him, his cheeks flushed, an unusual brightness in his eye, and a peculiar expression on his countenance.

About a week after this, a gentleman knocked at the door. It was opened by James, who was alone.

"I wish to see Mr. Grey," said the stranger, glancing with a smile at the peculiar decoration of the room.

"My name is Grey," returned James, placing a chair for the guest.

"Allow me to congratulate you on your success, Mr. Grey," said the gentleman, pointing to a counterpart of the model which stood upon the table.

"My success! I do not understand you, sir," said James.

"Are you not Mr. Grey, the inventor of this delicate and important machinery?"

"I am Mr. Grey, but I am not the inventor of anything," returned James somewhat bitterly.

"Here is the fortunate person, my cousin, William Grey," he continued, as William entered.

"I rejoice in your success, young man," said the stranger to William. "Your plan has met the entire approbation of the committee, of which I am one. My name is Wilson, and I am authorized to pay you the thousand dollars, and also to advance you another thousand on condition that you superintend the erection of the works to be established."

William was astonished, overwhelmed, and after expressing his thanks, added, "I am yet an apprentice, and my time will not expire within some three months. After that I will accept your offer, if you will wait till then."

"An apprentice!" said Mr. Wilson. "How then let me ask you, have you obtained such a knowledge of mechanics?"

"By saving my leisure moments, joined to a love of my business, as involving some of the best interests of man."

Six months from that time saw William in a responsible office, with a high salary, and the patentee of several useful inventions, while James was a journeyman laborer with \$25 a month.

"Well, James," said Harry Gilbert, a short time after, "William is *somebody*, after all."

"Yes," returned James. "I think we judged him wrongfully once. I would give all I have in the world to live over my apprentice life again. These leisure moments are what make the man after all."—*Congregationalist.*

JESUS AND THE DEAD DOG.—Jesus, says a very old Persian story, arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and he sent his disciples forward to prepare supper, while he himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market-place.

And he saw, at the corner of the street, a group of people gathered together looking at an object on the ground; and he drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a halter round his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt; and a viler, a more abject, a more unclean thing, never met the eyes of man.

And these who stood by, looked on with abhorrence.

"Fugh!" said one, stopping his nose, "it pollutes the air." "How long," said another, "shall this foul beast offend our sight?" "Look at his torn hide," said a third, "one could not even eat a shoe out of it." "And his ears," said a fourth, "all dragged and bleeding!" "No doubt," said a fifth, "he hath been hanged for thieving."

And Jesus heard them, and looking down compassionately on the dead creature, he said,

"Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth."

Then the people turned towards him with amazement, and said among themselves, "Who is this? This must be Jesus of Nazareth, for only he could find something to pity and approve even in a dead dog." And being ashamed, they bowed their heads before him, and went each one on his way.

WHERE CORK COMES FROM.—Cork is nothing more or less than the bark of evergreen oak, growing principally in Spain, and other countries bordering the Mediterranean; in English gardens it is only a curiosity. When the cork-tree is about fifteen years old, the bark has attained a thickness and quality suitable for manufacturing purposes; and after stripping, a further growth of eight years produces a second crop; and so on at intervals, for even ten or twelve crops. The bark is stripped from the tree, in pieces two inches in thickness, of considerable length, and of such width as to retain the curved form of the trunk when it has been stripped. The bark peeler or cutter, makes a slit in the bark with a knife, perpendicularly from the top of the trunk to the bottom; he makes another incision parallel to it, and at some distance from the former; and two shorter horizontal cuts at the top and bottom. For stripping off the piece thus isolated, he uses a kind of knife with two handles and a curved blade. Sometimes after the cuts have been made, he leaves the tree to throw off the bark by the spontaneous action of the vegetation within the trunk. The detached pieces are soaked in water, and are placed over a fire when nearly dry; they are, in fact, scorched a little on both sides, and acquire a somewhat more compact texture by this scorching. In order to get rid of the curvature, and bring them flat, they are pressed down, while yet

hot, with weights.

During the troublesome times of Charles I., a country girl went to London and applied for a situation as a servant maid, but not being successful, finally became a *tub girl* in a brewery. The brewer saw the plain, modest, industrious girl and her attention to business both won his respect and sympathy, and soon after he married her. While she was yet young and pretty, the brewer

died, leaving his wife a princely fortune. Mr. Hyde, (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) was chosen as a lawyer to settle the estate. Mr. Hyde, lured by the vast fortune, took the easiest way to secure it, and married the widow, once the tub girl of the brewery. By his wife, Mr. Hyde had one daughter, who became the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England. Thus on one side the boasted blood of the illustrious House of Brunswick, arose from a poor servant girl, whom in later years the family would scarcely deign to spurn with their foot, and yet one in talents and honesty far their superiors.

There is something of a moral in this circumstance that may be studied with profit. Do not despise your poorer relations, for though scant of money and worn by want, be sure there may be a mine of wealth, of true feeling, under the dirty waistcoat, brown-faced laborer. Though they do not wear boots shaped to the exact model of city fashion, they certainly have an elastic honest tread, of which mincing dandies should be proud. And if their dress is a bit more tatty and rough, there is enough genuine warmth in their hearts, to make even rags endurable, and thaw the frigid pride of place, and make them true "lords of creation."—*Country Gentleman.*

It is the peculiar misfortune of women, resulting from the relative position which they occupy in society, that they never can see more than one side of a man's character. Of course, the fair side is always presented towards them; and all the darker traits, and wilder extravagances, are sedulously concealed on the reverse. This makes it so doubly dangerous for a girl to consult only her own preferences, and her own will, in making her choice for life; and this also proves the expediency, on all occasions, of taking the advice of some experienced counsellor. Many a man may shine in the saloon by his wit, taste, elegance, and address, or good breeding; and yet, when he quits society, and revolves on his axis, the darker half of his day may be passed in the kennel, the stable, or the gambling-house.

FANNY FERN thinks it most provoking for a woman who has worked hard all day mending an old coat of her husband's, to find a love letter from another woman in his pocket. Most likely,

Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power that created it, is able to stop it in its course.

When has a man a right to scold his wife about his coffee? When he has more than sufficient grounds.

The young lady who caught a gentleman's eye is requested to let it go.

Ladies' Department.

A Word to the Sorrowful.

"It is good for me that I have been afflicted."

Wilt thou am I thus tried? The question is constantly being asked by one and another. Affliction, in the present tense, is scarcely ever recognized as a good. As in the wrench of an operation, the nerves of a patient are distracted and the whole of the vital force is used up in mere endurance, so in affliction.

Often the soul revolts and rebels under it; its immediate effect seems to be to increase our spiritual maladies. Persons often say under severe trials,—"I used to think I had some self-control, some patience, some good temper. I thought I had, to some degree, overcome selfishness and pride, but these harassments and trials seem to upset all. And accordingly a person, when passing through periods of severe trial, often seems to be growing worse, to be becoming hard and irritable and unlovely. A writer has said, it is not while the storm is driving the ship on the beach, that we go out to look for treasures; but when the storm is laid and the sun shines out clear, we find the jewels and precious stones which the sea has cast upon the beach. Often in the height of an affliction all comfort is vain, as mendicants in the fury of some diseases. The soul must spend itself, the storm must pass. It may be months, it may be years, before the soul can come to herself enough to look back and say, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted." Nor is the good of affliction often perceivable as the result of one paroxysm, but rather as the aggregate of several. The mechanic who would bring out the clouds and veins of a precious wood, seems to harass and torture it in many ways, and if the wood were a sentient creature, it might complain as the saw and plane, and the rude pumice-stone, pass successively over it, and each varnish is scraped and rubbed—nor till the last touch has been given does one see the full result. So of afflictions. Some are like strokes of the axe and hammer, splitting and rending the heart of the soul; others are wearing and continued, like the slow work of the file and the polishing-brush, and very seldom, under the process, does the soul recognize their use; but after long years, a softened melody of spirit is produced as the result of all.

One thing is remarkable of afflictions, and that is that almost every soul feels itself stricken in the precise point where it is least able to bear. Oh, were it any thing but this—I could hear any thing else—the most frequent exclamations of the hour of sorrow. We would bear very composedly a supposititious affliction—an affliction so-called, against which our peculiar temperament so fortifies us that to us it is no affliction. But when Omniscience puts forth its hands and touches that vital point, known to God alone, where each is most sensitive, that is *real* affliction, and the soul shivers under it. We could change our affliction for this or that, but we could not change that which only can serve its purpose.

Could a diamond speak, when the quarry is leisurely filing away its glittering particles and vexing it with weary frictions and polishing, it might say: I could bear a good hammer stroke, but, Oh! this is wearing my very soul away. Nevertheless the artisan knows that it is not the hammer, but the weary polish that the diamond must have to make it glitter royally at last in a diamond. Such are some of the most common, least valued of our afflictions—a slow, wearing, heart-entring process—an affliction oftentimes is known and recognized as such only by God who orders it, and who knows the precise moment when it is possible to let it cease.

Then let the soul deeply engrave in its belief this answer to its oft-recurring question, why am I thus tried? *Because this affliction and no other can save thee.* The great Father is an economist in all his lavish profusion of riches, but of nothing is he more saving than of the sorrows of his beloved—not one tear too much—not one sigh, not one uneasiness or anxiety too many, is the lot of the meanest of his chosen.—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

Success in Life.

This moral of the following may be just as good as though the anecdote was not taken from the lives of kings and queens,—whose rank has no intrinsic value and is rather like a bank note, only current in a particular spot and time, than a coin of good gold, available every where, and for all time. And hence we do not like to instance a chance elevation thereto, as any reason for hope with those whose circumstances in this country, however lowly now, yet hold up within their reach so bright a future; nor yet as a reason for regard with the rich, for poor relatives or poor neighbors; for if there are not other reasons strong enough to open their hearts and purses, in religion and in charity, benevolence for this cause will not be very praiseworthy. But we trust our readers will discriminate to this point for themselves and the effect of the following cannot be evil. We find it uncredited, in an exchange:

There is a tale in the history of the House of Brunswick, that teaches a lesson to daily toilers after standing and reputation, as well as to that class of aristocracy

"Whose pedigree traced to earth's earliest years, Is longer than anything else but their cares."

During the troublesome times of Charles I., a country girl went to London and applied for a situation as a servant maid, but not being successful, finally became a *tub girl* in a brewery. The brewer saw the plain, modest, industrious girl and her attention to business both won his respect and sympathy, and soon after he married her. While she was yet young and pretty, the brewer

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Domestic Economy.

INDIAN INDIAN.—"Prompter," in his "Jonny-Oake Philosophy," in a late number of the Rural, on the "household," says:—"It required more care, and forethought, and, perhaps, more labor, to get up its preparations than wheaten flour, as a large batch of bread from that material can be made at one time, and last for several days without any further care; while the other requires labor at every meal." I am "very happy" to tell him that he is a little mistaken, if not more. Indian bread can be made quicker than wheat bread, which will neither "require labor at every meal," (any further than the labor of eating it,) nor for several days; and it is far more healthy, especially for farmers. How it would affect the stomachs of "sweet cake humanity," I don't pretend to say; (sad experience would tell,) but a farmer's stomach would laugh at the idea of having it to work upon. Here is the recipe: Take two quarts of good buttermilk, two-thirds of a tea-cupful of molasses, one table-spoonful of salt, one table-spoonful of saleratus; mix as thick as it can be stirred, with equal parts of Indian meal, and wheat canal, or Graham meal. Then steam it two and a half or three hours. Before steaming, let it stand in a warm place half an hour to rise. The above mixture will make two loaves in two quart bunsins.—*Sarah, in the N. Y. Rural.*

CARROT FOR MILK AND BUTTER.—It is only a few years since we had various recommendations for coloring butter to a deep golden yellow, by grating up and mixing in the pulp of the orange carrot, but the best way that we found for giving the carrot color, was to pass these roots first through the cow. We have, with nothing more than an average cow, made seven pounds of butter per week, much resembling the best grass butter, besides using a small portion of the milk daily on the table. This was accomplished by the use of about a peck and a half of the white variety per day. We hope such of our readers as can, will experiment in the use of this root, the present winter, and let us know the result.—*Albany Cultivator.*

SUGAR FROM PUMPKINS.—A patent has been granted by the French Government for making sugar from pumpkins; it is said the quantity produced will be at least as great as could be obtained from an equal weight of beet-root. This invention comes at a time when it has been found that beet-root can be more profitably employed in making brandy than sugar.

SIR A. COOPER'S CHLORALIN LINIMENT.—One ounce of camphorated spirit of wine, half a do. of liquid subacetate of lead; mix, and apply in the usual way three or four times a day. Some persons use vinegar as a preventive; its efficacy might be increased by the addition to the vinegar of one fourth its quantity of camphorated spirits.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Morning Herald of November 1st, says, the screw steamer City of Norfolk, lying so long idle in Hobson's Bay, has been purchased by Capt. Green, late of the Panny Major, and is announced to sail for San Francisco, via Tahiti, on the 20th of Nov.

On the 31st of October, the Legislative Council of Victoria, passed by a vote of 22 to 11, a proposition to grant Mrs. Chisholm the sum of \$25,000 as a testimonial for her valuable services to the Colonies, conditional on the sum of \$75,000 being raised by private subscription. Mrs. Chisholm, at last accounts, was at the gold-fields endeavoring to find outlets for the superabundant labor that formed the surplus population in the towns.

From all we can learn there is reason to believe that the ensuing harvest may yield an average produce. The reports from Van Diemen's Land, are decidedly favorable—the price of flour was nominal, and sales reported at £27 per ton. From New South Wales the reports are not so uniformly good—some districts having been affected with drought, recently however, rains had fallen, and it was possible the crops might recover. From Adelaide, the accounts were unfavorable, especially in reference to crops on the plains, which had also suffered from drought. This, however, says the Melbourne Argus, of Oct. 31st, "will not affect the higher districts, and prices are not firm. In Victoria, up to the present moment, the weather is favorable, refreshing showers having lately fallen. It is our impression that the crop in these Colonies will be an average one, and this, combined with good crops in Europe, and an average crop in America, induces us to believe that prices of breadstuffs in the ensuing year will not rule so high as in the present."

The Panny Major, for San Francisco, says the Melbourne Herald, takes £2,000, and the Black Warrior, for Callio, £8,000 in specie—all on the account of Adams & Co.

The Government exports for the week ending Nov. 7th, carried 5,235 1-2 ounces gold, and £170 in cash.

Mrs. Catherine Hayes has been received at Melbourne with tremendous enthusiasm. The Argus devotes a column and a half to an account of her first concert, at the Queen's Theatre, on Oct. 28th. The house was densely packed. Her later entertainments have been equally popular, and the enthusiasm of the audience, equally great.

Laura Keene and Edwin Booth, have been performing with great success at Sydney.

The ship Charlotte, with troops on board for Calcutta, was wrecked during a gale, in Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, and 62 soldiers, 11 women and 28 children were drowned.

The ship Robert Sayers, from this port, laden with lumber, was destroyed by fire in the Sydney harbor on the 7th of November.

WRECK.—The schooner Piedmont, Capt. F. Smith, was lost on the bar while coming out from Humboldt Bay, Jan. 20. The crew all drifted ashore, safely, on a piece of the wreck.

DIED.
On the 7th Feb., in this city, Rebecca Clark, of this city, and Mrs. Jane A. Keely, formerly of New Orleans.
On the 8th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Robinson, Mr. Lafayette Silvers and Miss Kate Dornady.
On the 8th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Judge F. M. Wainwright, of Martinez, and Mrs. Catherine Sleight, formerly of Genesee, N. Y.
On the 10th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Egnout, Mr. Leis and Miss Ellen Werthimer, all of this city.
On the 12th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. F. Nelson and Mrs. Susan Lemy Butler, all of this city.
On the 5th Feb., in Stockton, Dr. E. S. Holden and Miss M. Martin Lyon, both of that city.
On the 6th Feb., near Diamond Springs, Mr. Geo. P. Morrill and Mrs. M. E. Wardsworth, both of Diamond Springs.
On the 8th Feb., in Stockton, by Judge J. K. Shuler, Mr. P. L. Shoaff and Miss Lucie N. Teachman, all of that place.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.
ARRIVALS.
Feb. 7.—Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter, Swenson, Victoria (V. I.), 16 days, with salmon.
Feb. 8.—Bark Orinda, Scott, London, 190 days, with mds; Schr S. D. Bailey, Garlin, San Pedro, 7 days; produce.
Feb. 8.—Sloop American, Haley, San Diego, 24 days; pass, etc.
Feb. 8.—Clipper ship Winged Arrow, Bearse, Boston, 115 days; mds; Schr Quon of the West, Danae, Santa Cruz, 14 hours; lime.
Feb. 9.—U. S. revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, Lt. Penzo com'd; 14 days.
Feb. 9.—Sloop Sound, 14 days.
Feb. 9.—Bark Success, Darnley, Monterey, 30 hours; with stone.
Feb. 10.—U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, Comdr T. Bailey, Honolulu, 12 days. Officers and crew all well.
Feb. 10.—Bark Hornet, Howard, Honolulu, 14 days, with mds.
Feb. 10.—Schr Fulmott, Rowles, San Quentin (Lower Cal), 10 days, with 120 tons salt.
Feb. 10.—Schr Equity, Morgan, Shonwater Bay, 13 days, with oysters.
Feb. 10.—Schr Bonner, Keyes, Tomales Bay, 3 days; 500 lbs potatoes.
Feb. 10.—Schr Reporter, Small, Salt Point, 2 days; in ballast.
Feb. 10.—Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 1 day; lime, etc.
Feb. 11.—Clipper bark Francis Palmer, Honolulu, 11 days; mds; Brig Leonora, Patterson, Port Oxford, 5 days; lumber.
Feb. 11.—Bark Panny Major, Wilbur, Honolulu, 15 days; mds; Brig Panny, Barrett, Guam (Ladrone Islands), 4 days; oranges.
Feb. 11.—Schr J. R. F. Mansfield, Clarke, Alton River, 4 days; lumber.
Feb. 11.—Schr Curlew, Winslow, Tomales Bay, 2 days; in ballast.
Feb. 11.—Schr Harriet, Sauger, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Feb. 11.—Schr Old Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; potatoes.
Feb. 11.—Schr Commerce, Nelson, Tomales, 2 days; produce.
Feb. 12.—Bark Burnham, Kennedy, Corral (Chile), 62 days; coal.
Feb. 12.—Schr Torera, Gamble, Boleta, 10 hours; produce.
Feb. 13.—U. S. revenue cutter W. L. Marcy, S. Corneil com'd; from a cruise.
Feb. 13.—Schr Spring, Frank, Port Ross, 2 days, with fish.

CLEARANCES.
Feb. 8.—Steamship Cortes, Burns, for San Juan.
Feb. 9.—Hamb bark Congo, Dine, for Hong; schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, Portland.
Feb. 11.—Bark Elizabeth, Charleston, for Callao.
Feb. 12.—Schr Goliah, Kerkling, for San Diego.
Feb. 13.—Hamb bark Hermann, Hemling, for Mazatlan; brig Charlotte, Sayer, Valparaiso; schr Gen Pierce, Badger, ports in the Pacific.

MARKET REPORTS.
The conditions of the market are about the same. Business seems to be steadily improving. The copious rains have given hope and inspired a better confidence. Wheat remains steady at 33 3/4c; Barley, 2c; Oats, 3 1/4c; Potatoes, 1 1/2c. The Flour market is on the decline, owing to the quantity of common brands and the tightness of the money market. Provisions are becoming scarce and advancing. Dairymen and rancheros should look to this, for California should not send out her gold for butter, cheese, lard, hams, or provisions of any kind in such a country as this. Look to it farmers!

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Southwick's Raffle—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.
Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our Letters.—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY. They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at Sacramento, fail to reach us regularly. 4v3

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite the Court & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.
WARREN & SON.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people culture plumes on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cures all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disfiguring and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine. Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyssot's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and be sure to get the genuine. Sole Agents, J. & W. White, 94 Merchants street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK OF Fashionable Spring Clothing, AT THE BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building), Sacramento.

DISCOUNTING our Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Soutwest Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests, with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Bicycles and Simon's Clothes and Dressing, for our custom department.

Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.
Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries, 139 Montgomery street, Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions, and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the purest and best quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS, FOR 1854, LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT GEO. W. MURRAY & CO'S, MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

Sec'd Seed! Seed! Seed!!!
We are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are:
CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Al-dingham;
CABBAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURKISH—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Also Received:
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
Corner California and Leidesdorf streets.

Hydraulic Pumps.
An invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.
WARREN & SON.

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
We have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills, Corner of First and Melus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

The attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article of family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Pouches or Ground on the most favorable terms.

Flour! Wheat! Barley!!!
THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large live-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mills, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.
For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the Mills, or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco.

HENRY POLLEY, D. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD

POLLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices.
Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v3-1

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.
JOHN McHENRY, JAS. B. TOWNSEND, MIRAM C. CLARK.

McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
San Francisco, Cal.
Office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush, 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Moulds, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drury streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Filini, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 1/2

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOHNSONS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Milling and Agricultural Implements,
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
Cullins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T. Physician for Women and Children. 22

WYMAN & CO'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO. would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ingham's Improved Sawt Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straw, while caps, ends and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal (which is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Holckens, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Win. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hule, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those holding Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WANNEN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Sawt Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.
WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Fine street, San Francisco. v3-5

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's famous Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and subdividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of fencing, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be removed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by hoes or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hill, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State. J. T. Weston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address
J. T. WESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pine streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public, that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE, having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him, in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also had experience in boring through stone to any depth, and all work done at the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, in Milwaukee & Ellis; H. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Chees House will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!

\$48,540!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prize, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.

Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay. v3-5

THEODORE PAYNE.

SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches, qualified, by having given their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6 1/2

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEER,

No. 64 California street, (near Front street.)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500 one-eighth cask Domestic Brandy,
250 lbs Monongahela Whisky,
50 lbs very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth cask fine pale Pellevolsin Brandy,
50 one-eighth cask A. S. Cognac,
40 one-eighth cask fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth cask Louis Le Berton do, 1805
5 purest pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 cask Dubonnet do do do,
100 cask Tanqueray do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine,
100 cases Owen Byrd's Champagne Cider,
100 baskets Hendrick Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands,—pinks and quarts.

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinthe, Curacos, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 1/2

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the iron; Smith's Patent Premium Smit Machines; Forcers and Hand Corn Mills; Corn Shellers; Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth; Roller Steel Flows, Nos. 6 and 7; Peoria " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6; Clipper " " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18; Trojan and Eagle cast Flows, all sizes; Extra Prints for cast Flows; Stray Cutters and Fan Mills; Thermometer Churns; Gardeo Rakes and Hoes; Fresh Garbim and Field Seeds; Gardeo and Coal Barrows; Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, barrow teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight tined mowing machines, whiffletrees, ox yokes and chains, Kitchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.

For sale by

H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front,
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—

1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manly's Do.;
2 Burdell's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 3 and 4 large Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
241m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

FAN MILLS! Hay Cutters!
We have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and with particular attention to Grain growers.
The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.
BAKER & HAMILTON,
113 street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
113 street, Sacramento City, (near the Lavee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

30 BBLs. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, &c.
LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite McCoint & Strong,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.
Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

Grain! Grain!

HOLDERS of GRAIN will do well by leaving samples of their crops at our office, with the weight per bushel, price and quantity for sale.
We can always effect sales for *Sed Grain* of the best quality, and we call the attention of the raisers of Grain to this fact.
WARREN & SON,
v3-4 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Agricultural Implements.
GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducing Hose, of various widths and elzes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Steam Pumps, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Pumps, of various kinds. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Wanted.

INTELLIGENCE AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
No. 53 Montgomery Block, (Third Floor),
Corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

ORDERS for ALL KINDS of HIRE, will be furnished without delay. Private Families, Merchants, Contractors, Farmers, Hotels, Mechanics, Milliners, Dressmakers, and others wanting help of any kind, may rest assured of being supplied free of charge. By pursuing an honorable course towards both employer and employee, we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
There is no want of situations can be supplied by calling at our Office.
[v3-51m] W. H. HALE & CO.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country, and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVEREDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
North Beach, San Francisco.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications—mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.
WARREN & SON.

New and Rare Seeds.

WE have received from Paris, by last steamer, an invoice of New and Rare Garden Seeds—varieties never before introduced here. Market gardeners will find these very desirable.
WARREN & SON.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!

From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.
WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine, " 35 " "
500 Rival Huisum, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Pringle's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crispin Cone, " 15 " "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties; Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do Walnut;
Apricots 6 do Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do Locust Trees, very large
Quinces do 2 do Rose Acacias, for hedges,
Cherry do many do Orange Orange,
Grapes, 12 do

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand *small* Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are all numerous to specify in an advertisement. Inquiring visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LAHORE, 121 Sanson street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and specially attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GROWTH of 1854.
FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express"—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sale.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Lucust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION DOLORES and ALAMEDA,
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees to great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
H. A. SONNAT & CO.,
v3-1

Strawberry Plants.

LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberry, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price. The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds, all for sale low by
LAWRENCE LEHMAN,
Mission Dolores.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. Altered warranted fresh.
For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$1 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Elton \$4 per doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.
WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in barrels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Garden Seeds.

WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are varieties of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.
WARREN & SON,
v3-4 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, low rate. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

The Pride of China.

WE have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a lawn or fruit yard.
WARREN & SON.

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Lebanon.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.

JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.
WARREN & SON.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1855.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.

VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.

VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets Issued.

For Stockton.

VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, Master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.

Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Co.,
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. r37

For Sacramento and Marysville.

THE new and splendid steamer QUEEN CITY, C. R. HANLEY, master, will leave Pacific wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.
Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice. For further particulars, apply to
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
Freights by the QUEEN CITY, will be Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietors of the above line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, villi, and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers To and from the various Steamboats.
One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for
ON A DOLLAR.
Passengers herein to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, \$1.50.
Office in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co.'s
MARTIN T. CHAMBERLY, Proprietor.

California Stage Company.

Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ogden, Auburn, Yuba City, Geo. Town, Placerville, Marston Island, Coloma, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton, Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " 6 " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the utmost attention and care paid to them and their luggage.
Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
J. P. DRONAN, Secretary. v3-11

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travellers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of J and K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.
HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Russell House,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS HOTEL affords inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders.
22m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given.
R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Buggy and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on hand, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 20

Premium Sheep for Sale.
THE San Brand Tail Ashtie Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner.
WARREN & SON.

First Premium Daguerotypes.
R. B. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.
16

Dennis' Wire Works.
ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Thrashers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Cond Serrano, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
Nos. 127 and 129 Sanson street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS.

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would like this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States, Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Choppers, Caulkers and Grocers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millerwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar
THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property in Sacramento county, viz.:
The Well Known Dairy!

Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best MILCH COWS in the country; also, 1 better HORSES, such as Wagon, Cows, Pigs, Household Furniture, Good Will of the entire, &c.; likewise, Stables sufficient to inclose the whole. The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of raising the calves. The value will be transferred in perfect order, as the business will be continued up to the 1st of January, who is the lucky one. The above described property makes up the

2d Grand Prize: 20 Single.....\$20,000
3d Grand Prize, 10 Single.....500
4th, A Match with a Barrel Horse.....1,000
5th, 1 Bay Buggy Horse.....300
6th, 1 Gray Pony.....100
7th to 15th inclusive, TEN LOTS, consisting of \$1,500 each containing five cows, and valued at \$1,500 each.....15,000
17th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch.....200
18th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch.....175
19th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch.....150
20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and fob chain.....125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$18,540.
The Lots all from N. Y. street, Sacramento, and are inclosed and under cultivation. Satisfy all, and possession given. Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the property, are well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.
We the undersigned, being well acquainted with the Proprietors of the above Raffle, and the Property offered to the public in the same, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme to their favorable notice, and we have every confidence in its being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property put up at a fair valuation.
W. S. SOUTHWICK & CO.,
JNO. M. RHODES,
J. H. HARDENBURGH,
BOOTH & CO.,
S. W. & F. R. BURKE,
O. SIMMONS & CO.,
WM. R. ROCHESTER,
JOHN RICE.
Tickets for sale until called for every Day and Evening, at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bookbinding House.
* * * Tickets for sale at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

INDIAN MUMMY.
ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved humanity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the certificate of five of our most distinguished medical men furnish facts that should awaken a general interest in our community to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the aborigines of California.
The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly distinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians," this race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowledge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Russell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them; yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to recover the history of the present relic.
The Chief now measures 5 feet 3 inches in length—full size—the last two inches long. The body presents a natural appearance, and as it lays in the coffin, surrounded by the materials usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting specimen.
Capt. Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California. The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half-price. The Free, Modest and Solvite men, and Clergymen, are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.
G. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.
v3-4

Pottery! Pottery!
NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserve, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pats, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Storepots, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street.
v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

Varieties.

Anticipation and Enjoyment.

The greatest enjoyments of life are its unexpected ones. It is seldom the favorite child of the family, or the favorite project, or most coveted possession which, in fact, makes a man's happiness. While in them overwrought expectation defeats itself—enjoyment rises suddenly from unexpected sources. The butterfly which we spend hours in chasing, comes to us at last with wings all blackened and shattered from the rude eagerness with which we have seized it; but in some listless hour, when we do not seek, comes another and settles down before us, confidently fanning his stately wings, and bringing to our unexpected eye just the beauty we lost by pursuit. The party of pleasure designed and executed in the same hour, has a vividness of enjoyment which that we have been months anticipating, falls short of. So also of celebrated persons, places, and things. The expectation that precedes, almost overlays and destroys them. The artistic and enthusiastic soul has constantly to combat a secret sense of his disappointment in view of the most grand or beautiful objects of nature or art. Often there has been more true, vivid emotion of the beautiful excited by little unexpected touches and passages of natural scenery around our own homes, than by the full view of the most celebrated and long-desired scenery of foreign lands. A line of golden sunlight slanting under the dark boughs of an orchard, a sudden smile dropped from some cloud on the distant mountain, the twinkling and glitter of wet leaves after a shower, the sudden apparition of the crescent moon and evening star in the flush of twilight! Such things as these, seizing the soul while it lay at anchor like a moored barge on a glassy sea, have filled it full with a freight of pleasure that it would have missed had its sails been up in expectant pursuit.—Mrs. Stowe in the N. Y. Independent.

M. DeBalzac who was lying awake in bed when he saw a man enter his room cautiously, and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was not a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment, whom he supposed asleep.

"Why do you laugh?" asked the thief.

"I am laughing, my good fellow," said M. De Balzac, "to think what pains you are taking, and what a risk you run, in the hope of finding money by night in a desk where the lawful owner can never find any by day."

The thief "evacuated Flanders" at once.

A black minister was closing up his prayer when some white boys in the corner had the ill manners to laugh, so that the sable supplicant heard them. He had said but a moment before, and very earnestly, "Bress all dat is human," when the laugh occurred; and commencing again just before the "Amen," the pious old negro said: "O Lord, we are not in the habit of adding postscripts to our prayer, but if the 'spression, 'Bress all dat is human,' won't take in dese wicked white fellers, den we pray dat de Lord will bress some of dem white fellers, also besides."

"My-dear, don't say tale, say narrative," said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very interesting tale he had just read in a newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his mistake, the old house-dog walked in, shaking his tail and looking quite familiarly at the boy, when he exclaimed, "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative!"

We have all heard of the smiles of Providence. I was much pleased with Uncle Jim's ideas on the subject. "Good morning, Uncle Jim." "Good morning." "Well, you have had your daughter married, have you?" "Yes." "Well, really Providence has smiled upon you." "Smiled! no bless you, she snickered right out!"

The Culppeier Observer says: "Wanted, at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also, a foreman who can arrange the paper as to have every man's advertisement to head the column."

An Irishman who was near sighted, and about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than the latter did to him, and they were both to fire at the same time.

It is remarked by something of a wag, that where twenty persons have stomachs, but one has brains!—hence brewers grow rich, while printers remain poor. Philosophical that!

An ingenious writer says that no one likes the crying of another person's baby. It is not so hard, however, as the crying of one's own baby, for it is farther off.

If you want to increase the size and prominence of your eyes, just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year.

Some men are called sagacious merely on account of their avarice; whereas a child can clench its fist the moment it is born.

A true picture of despair, is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get at a cabbage that lies only a few inches beyond his reach.

When Adam got tired of naming his numerous descendants, he said, "Let the rest be called Smith."

DETERMINE with yourself to employ a certain stated time, in order to acquire the virtue to which you are least disposed.

BANKERS.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets
Draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer. Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdy & Co. New Orleans.
Also on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Wright, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of
Exchange, drawn on any of our Houses in New York,
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. Smith & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of
Exchange, drawn on any of our Houses in New York,
Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New
Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank Albany
Ulster City Bank Utica
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse
Bank of Auburn Auburn
Bank of Attica Buffalo
Rochester City Bank Rochester
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank Detroit.
Conn. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio. Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and
General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and
others. 3 ADAMS & CO.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten
Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit
will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the
month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option
of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without
interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in
which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but
no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for
specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half
per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease
at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their de-
posits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for
payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us
and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County
and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken
in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for
Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection,
in which appear their names, the number of certificates of
deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money de-
posited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the
personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the
benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the
facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their
deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 28 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMPLER FOR SALE IN THE
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THIS PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH
MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced
to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes
for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar.
The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure
milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article
to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation
having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To
the WHOLESALE trade its value is inestimable, and to travel-
ers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young
children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the
facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the
following certificates: New York, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blanchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the pre-
paration of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my
last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence
recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the
kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste
and flavor of fresh milk. Yours, &c.
R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian,
Dated May 31, 1854.

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me
for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can
with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I
have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when
you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years.
The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will
enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been
supposed could only be had on shore.
Very respectfully, yours, &c.
EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams,
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 2, 1853.

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blanchford & Co.
were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea
without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as
when first made." April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blanchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your pre-
paration of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I
tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea
last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as
good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during
the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table
every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesita-
tion in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing.
In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully, RICH. S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the
famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of
Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet
invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union;
also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles,
Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished
style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the
highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned
with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same
at their place of business. TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TREADWELL & CO. Marysville.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from
Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all
who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his
grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale,
this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,
Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,
as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collec-
tion of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by
him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been un-
surpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country;
these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his
grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orchard-
ing. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegeta-
ble Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own
grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be
sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make
reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice
at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage
of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection
of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this establishment,
embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among
which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas,
Orangers, Passifloras, Moneywheels, Carnations, Dahlias,
Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-
house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December,
and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended
to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or
to the proprietor. (7-3a) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—
Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of
them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and hand-
some trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees
in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and
we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices
to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 50 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and
California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6a

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citi-
zens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the
valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest
wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means
of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply
during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense
amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season,
its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results
to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that
are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have
demanded some method of preserving these immense and val-
uable crops; that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and
to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year
would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present
year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam
Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance
that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for
these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for
Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the
States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much
care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all
the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the
drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can
now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certifi-
cates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight
that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences
should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at
the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agri-
cultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior
merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your
Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extract-
ing the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to pre-
vent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties
hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that
18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15
pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or ap-
pearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this.
Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or
meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus
saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is
extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voy-
ages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your
improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat
skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and
completeness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a work-
ing model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability
to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in
your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes
your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by
fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated
steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam,
and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with
little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the
point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat
will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European
prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may
anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great
fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland
and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you suc-
cess, I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber
by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even
green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is
all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage,
but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before
your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find
it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-
third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by dry-
ing; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses
of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned
lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will
regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hick-
ok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I
put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily
approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am
certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of
said kiln. (17) W. H. SULLENBERGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on space with the Ago and Times!



Hurry for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes
PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the
best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be sur-
passed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses
more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before
used in this country.

21. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which
he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights
—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which
every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order
to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require
differently arranged lights.

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in half the time of any other establishment in the city; there-
fore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter
the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating
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that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the
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tirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which
enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with
that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his
pictures.

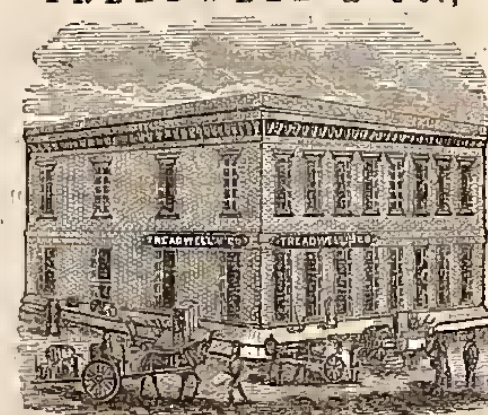
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before
sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

NO. 8.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
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ON THE POTATO ROT.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "POTATO RESTORED."

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER:—As I am confident that my views of the rot are correct, and that several erroneous theories respecting it are being circulated through this State, I take this method of stating some interesting facts connected with the subject; and as I do not pretend to be a "Potato Doctor," but merely an experienced agriculturist, I do not wish to have these important facts kept secret, but made as public as possible, by means of your widely circulated journal. Beginning with 1845, the first year of blight, I will make an extract from the report of the commission of Agriculture, of the Province of Groningen in Holland, on the Potato disease. The report after a few preliminary remarks, describes the appearance of the disease thus: "The intense heat of the early part of the summer of 1845, was succeeded by cold and rainy weather, which lasted from the 15th of July, to the end of the month of August. On the 21st and 22d of July, an extraordinary fog was perceived in many places which spread a disgusting smell: on the 28th of July the first symptoms of disease were discovered in the provinces of Groningen, and North Brabant, the disease commenced at the uppermost part of the plant, and attacked successively, the leaf, the stem and the tuber. This is fully confirmed by experiments made at Groningen."

"The Commission does not agree with those naturalists who think that the origin of the disease may be attributed to the race of potatoes having gradually deteriorated; as in the commune of Marnui, and province of Groningen, among other instances, is to be seen a field of potatoes the produce of seed raised from the apple or berry, equally attacked by the disease, and suffering in common with the general crop. This and an infinite number of similar cases, prove incontestably that the disease does not originate in the seed." Now every candid and disinterested person will admit that is strong evidence, and the best and most reliable that Holland can afford.

Well, after four years had elapsed, and numerous experiments had been tried, we find the Royal Agricultural Society of England, receiving in 1849, the following report from Mr. Bosanquet, of Herefordshire. The society had given him seed of the potato apple or berry procured from the native county of the potato, Chili, in South America. He states: "I sowed the seed in pots in my vineyard, and afterwards removed them to the open air; about the middle of July the disease made its appearance in my garden. The Chilean potatoes were very much affected, indeed more so than the common potatoes, and their leaves were soon destroyed; I consider the circumstance of these potatoes having been attacked by the blight, as presumptive evidence that the disease does not originate in the potato itself, but is purely atmospheric, and is more prevalent when the atmosphere is much charged with electricity, and when there is a fall in temperature accompanied with much wet. The disease certainly commences in the leaves and extends gradually to the stems and tubers, in the same manner as mortification extends in the human frame from diseased parts to sound ones. Now here is most important evidence elicited by that far-famed agricultural corporation, the Royal Agricultural Society of England.—That potatoes raised from the seed of the apple, brought from Chili, and treated in the most scientific way, were destroyed by the rot, "which" the report says "commenced in the leaves, and extended gradually to stem and tubers."

We will now see what America has to say on this subject, and as Minnesota is a recently settled territory, where the soil is rich and new and unexhausted by frequent cropping, it must be suitable to the cultivation of potatoes. We will permit a party from that region to make a statement of facts.

In the Patent Office Report for 1852-3, (page 467) is to be seen a communication signed "P. Prescott, Superintendent of Farming for Sioux." He writes from St. Paul's, Minnesota, and states his potatoes grew well until the middle of August, about which time there were cold rains for two or three days, after which the weather cleared and there were three nights so cold as nearly to produce frost. The weather then became very warm, in five or six days black spots appeared on the leaves, and in ten days after the tubers were affected.

I am confident that this dreadful disease is caused by the state of the atmosphere, and that some powerful agent being deposited on the leaves, checks the progress of alkali, and causes the decay. I have positive evidence that the disease is not confined to the potato, for the same dews produce the same result on my tomatoes, cabbages and rutabagas. The rutabagas have all rotted, I have not harvested one. The effect of the dew was

most apparent on the tomatoes, those parts where the dew collected heaviest being soonest turned black."

Now these statements agree thoroughly with the theory advanced in the "Potato Restored," and ought to receive the greatest attention. If any more proof were required to settle the question, and to extinguish error, it could be easily produced from any part of the old world or the new. The dryness of the present summer, has prevented the appearance of the rot in America, but it has done considerable damage in Europe, especially in those countries which possess a moist climate. A few extracts from an Irish newspaper will describe its progress in Ireland in 1854. Mr. J. Clapperton, an eminent agriculturist, (whose writings have been approved of, and circulated by the Royal Irish Agricultural Improvement Society,) in a communication in the Leinster Express, dated "August 19th, 1854," remarks that "during the last eight days the atmosphere has been highly charged with electricity. Thunder showers are always sudden, partial and heavy, and under present circumstances, we have not seen anything remarkable in this particular, but the effect has been of much more hurtful tendency than we have experienced for many years. During the last six days the potato disease has been very decided in its action. It is extending from the leaves to the tubers, with alarming rapidity, as the leaves are always smitten, or seriously disorganized for several weeks before the tubers are affected." Now this is the testimony of one of the most eminent agriculturists in Ireland; and observe his remarks allude to the crop of this year, and they fully agree with the high authorities quoted by me; that the disease is atmospheric, that it is caused by electricity, that it begins on the leaves, and extends to the stem and tubers. Among your numerous subscribers are many distinguished, scientific and practical men. If they think that my views are correct, and well sustained, I will feel obliged by their aid in the cause of Truth vs. Error. In the "Potato Restored" I have given my opinion on the true cause of the rot, and the best means of preventing it.

I remain, sir, yours, &c., EDWARD MASON.

SUCCESS OF THE FARMER.

The success of the farmer is in proportion to the amount of knowledge he brings to bear upon his profession, and not on the strong hands or capital employed, nor any other exterior advantage. Like most other undertakings, it depends on the mind of the man. The hands are the instruments by which the plow is guided, or a scythe or fork is wielded, and strong ones are necessary for the work; but they are only the instruments of the controlling intellect which plans, devises, arranges, and controls the whole. Dolts do not make the best farmers, but the men who think are they who will succeed here just as they will anywhere else.

If this be true, we can see at a glance where improvement in agriculture is to commence. The farmer is required to be a thinking man; and he is the best farmer who brings the best trained intellect to the work—the soundest logic, the best judgment, and the purest heart. It is true that men acquire considerable skill in most pursuits of mere repetition of their processes; by habit a farmer may go through the yearly routine of sowing a crop, reaping and harvesting the same, just as his father had done, without ever thinking of the reasons which should decide his course. A certain degree of success will often attend such farming, but let anything new occur to break in upon his habit or routine of things, and our imitator is at his wit's end at the first corner. Mere instinct never invented anything new, but it may repeat old processes skillfully.

The farmer is styled the "Lord of the Soil," and certainly the appellation pertains to him, if he has the ability to appreciate the high station. This ability is the result of knowledge. This knowledge, too, enables him to unite science and art, which is necessary to constitute a good farmer. This union must be derived from book learning, which by too many has been considered wholly superfluous and its teachings distasteful. What other art or science is supposed to be attainable in any considerable degree without reading or study? Why should the farmer alone rely on intuition—on instinct for his improvement, and be directed in his employment by habit? Why should he consider himself nothing more than the head tool of his implements and but the mainspring of their movements, while the mechanic and the artisan, by their science, seem to infuse intellect into them.

If knowledge be necessary in any occupation, it is pre-eminently so in that of the farmer. The mechanic has no call to investigate the elements which are the basis of the material of his handicraft. His stock is before him, and his tool, guided by the unerring hand and practical eye of a

professional skill, gives form and finish to his work. Not so with the business of the farmer; he may as readily learn its mechanical parts, but he has problems to solve and mysteries to investigate. He should be familiar with the component parts of the substance on which he bestows his labor—their relative proportions, their affinities, their separate and compound agencies, and the influence of other bodies in their adaptation to the results he is laboring to obtain. In short, he must know the necessary and intimate connection between cause and effect.

I have said that the profession of agriculture requires more study than that of the artisan. If this be true, it is fortunate for the farmer that he can command more time for its acquisition. Winter is comparatively, and to him more peculiarly, a season of leisure. Those who do not possess books on this subject can readily borrow them. But a farmer is the last person who should live by borrowing. Let me recommend a better course. Let an agricultural library be established by an association in the town consisting of a select number of standard works upon this subject, with the lighter productions and periodicals of the day. General knowledge, independent of mental enjoyment, is important in all occupations—not only as it may direct the hand, but as it calls into exercise other energies conducive to the common good.—H. G. Eastman, in Rural New-Yorker.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The annexed table, showing the number of sheep and pounds of wool produced in each of the States and Territories of the Union, according to the Census of 1850, has been published in many of the papers. We have added, in another column at the right hand, the average yield of a sheep in each State, in pounds and hundredths:

States.	Sheep.	Pounds wool.	Av.
Maine.....	440,043	1,302,020	3.09
New Hampshire.....	381,656	1,084,476	2.88
Vermont.....	810,092	3,410,993	3.70
Massachusetts.....	188,651	585,136	3.10
Rhode Island.....	44,296	129,292	2.92
New York.....	334,281	3,372,351	2.82
New Jersey.....	100,488	375,880	2.33
Pennsylvania.....	1,822,357	4,481,570	2.45
Delaware.....	27,503	57,768	2.10
Maryland.....	177,002	420,226	2.69
District of Columbia.....	150	525	2.82
Virginia.....	1,311,084	2,669,795	2.18
North Carolina.....	595,219	970,738	1.63
South Carolina.....	281,754	487,224	1.76
Georgia.....	560,435	930,019	1.76
Florida.....	24,311	24,217	0.99
Alabama.....	371,808	557,118	1.76
Mississippi.....	304,929	559,019	1.83
Louisiana.....	110,333	109,377	0.97
Texas.....	90,028	131,774	1.45
Arkansas.....	91,256	162,595	2.09
Tennessee.....	811,587	1,304,378	1.68
Kentucky.....	1,070,654	2,024,085	2.12
Ohio.....	3,057,050	10,111,289	2.65
Michigan.....	746,035	2,044,283	2.73
Illinois.....	1,284,131	2,610,287	2.02
Indiana.....	634,043	2,150,113	2.53
Missouri.....	750,909	1,615,800	2.29
Iowa.....	149,960	371,808	2.49
Wisconsin.....	124,692	253,964	1.93
California.....	17,571	5,200	0.31
Minnesota Territory.....	80	85	1.05
Oregon Territory.....	15,382	29,682	1.97
Utah Territory.....	9,271	9,922	2.82
New Mexico.....	377,571	32,901	0.08
	21,571,306	52,117,297	2.42

It appears that the average is higher, by six-tenths of a pound, in Vermont than in any other State. Massachusetts comes next, and then Maine. These are the only States where it exceeds three pounds. In New Mexico and California, probably, the sheep are raised for mutton and poultry, and few of them are sheared; for though we find a very large diminution in the weight of fleeces as we proceed southward, it is not credible that fleeces actually sheared should average only about five ounces in California, and only about an ounce and a quarter in New Mexico.

The weight of fleeces in Vermont is not owing wholly to the latitude or temperature; for if it were, New Hampshire and Maine ought to yield heavier fleeces still. It is doubtless in part caused by the quality of the pasturage, air and water of the Green Mountain range; an advantage in which Massachusetts partakes. Another, and a principal cause is, the superiority of the breeds raised there. Almost all the sheep raised there are descended from breeds carefully selected from the best flocks in Spain; and it has been long since ascertained that, with decent treatment they do not deteriorate in Vermont. Not improbably, most parts of the Alleghany range may be found nearly or quite as well adapted to the same breeds.

The fleeces in Vermont are very nearly 20 per cent. heavier than those in any other State, and 25 per cent. heavier than the average of the whole United States. The profit of wool-growing, compared with lighter fleeces of equal fineness, is about in the same proportion; for the rearing and support of a poor sheep is as costly as of a good one. But besides this, the fleeces are much finer than the average of the whole country, and bring a higher price per pound. It is plain, therefore,

On my Ranch I find several varieties of soil, which if properly understood would all produce well, even without irrigation. One portion makes a good meadow, and don't appear to be adapted to anything else; another part appears to suit grain; a part on which the soil is rich I find I cannot raise potatoes, but carrots, turnips, and many other early vegetables do well; and on another part, which I term the first bottom, every species of vegetables, even Indian corn, flourished and grew to perfection through the dry season, and that without watering in any way. Now here is one point on which I had formed a very erroneous conclusion, which was, that all the land in California required irrigation to insure success; my short experience has caused me to come to quite a different conclusion, so far as my farm is concerned, at least.

You see, gentlemen, I am no scholar, and have not written this letter with the calculation of appearing in your journal, but would add my poor mite in encouraging you to persevere in stimulating practical California farmers to come out, and let us have their experience, and save many young beginners and new comers from making great blunders.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. TAYLOR.

MANURE is the capital on which farmers do business; and the man who teaches them how to obtain it at a reasonable rate, and in sufficient quantities, does the public better service than if he lectured the livelong day on copper and silver mines, and amused the sleepy hours with golden dreams.

AGRICULTURE, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock—the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied.

why the Vermont farmers go into the business so much more generally and extensively than those of any other State. It is plain, too, what farmers of other States must do, if they would reap the same profits from this business.

There are towns in New Hampshire, where sheep of the same breeds yield the same profits; and so in some other States. It is probable, however, that in this staple the Northern States will always retain some advantage over the Southern, and the mountains over the plains.—*Boston Traveller*.

PLANTS AS PURIFIERS OF AIR WITHINDOORS.
Some people, says the Magazine of Horticulture, are not yet able to understand the different or even opposite effects of the leaves and the flowers of plants upon the air we breathe. The flowers, like animals, absorb oxygen and give out carbonic acid gas; the leaves, on the contrary, absorb carbonic acid gas, and give out oxygen. Hence, in this respect, house plants, when not in flower, tend to purify the air of the room in which they are kept, and might advantageously be cultivated to a certain extent, for this very purpose. But there is still another point to be considered in relation to this matter. The leaves of plants not only serve to regenerate the atmosphere of a room by absorbing the noxious gases emitted from the lungs of human beings, but they also evaporate into the air a great quantity of moisture. It is customary with those who warm their rooms by means of a close stove, to place a vessel of water upon it, in order to supply any deficiency of atmospheric moisture occasioned by the heated stove. If we reflect a little upon the enormous quantity of moisture taken up from the earth, and evaporated into the air by almost every growing plant, we should be convinced that a few geraniums, rose bushes, or any other deciduous plants, would supply a room with a sufficient abundance of this healthful moisture. House plants, therefore, cannot be too highly recommended, for their utility in promoting the wholesomeness of our indoor atmosphere, as well as for purposes of ornament. The only precaution necessary to be given is, that whenever a plant is in flower, it should during that period, be removed from our sleeping rooms.

A CALIFORNIA PORCUPINE.—The Shasta Courier says: On a recent visit to Fort Reeling, we were shown the stuffed skin of a real porcupine, killed by the unending rifle of Lieut. Van Vost. This is the first animal of this species, (which a witty friend denominates the cactus species,) that we have heard of in California.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE desire to say to our subscribers, that having sent out numbers of bills for our dues, it may be that in some cases they may have paid Agents we had in the field some six months or more ago and have not made their full returns to us—they may have paid them and we not be advised of it. We beg of each to remind us if so, that we may correct any error. We are sorry to hear of any such error. Our Paper is now only SIX DOLLARS per year, always in advance. Shall we not hear from you reader?

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming Interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met in two parts of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Indemnities for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With this third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from his proposition.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who wish us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a hurry can send us the amount thus due, and all the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not receive anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

TO AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

With a desire to extend as widely as possible the circulation of the FARMER, and by this means make known all the Agricultural Information we obtain, we shall offer to Agents, Booksellers, and all who desire our paper in quantities, a price for copies by the hundred that will leave them handsome margins.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

The Word is Onward!

The best proof that the State is progressing in spite of the depression that pervades a great portion of its interests, arises from the fact that we see those interests that tend to permanency constantly progressing.

The money market may be tight, merchandise may fall, ships may want freight, and mechanics' wages may be less; all the general interests may feel what is called "hard times;" but still, if we see fields plowed, grain sowed, lands fenced, cottages built and the stock increased; if we see this, and see people coming to our shores, then we may be assured that the word is onward!

Warehouses may be closed, banks may break, men may be out of trade and employment; but this is not in vain. All need rest, all need change—like the plant that has blossomed and borne its fruit. The winter comes, its fruit is gathered, the leaves fall, and the tree may appear blighted and dead; but soon the rains of Spring, the returning sun and its renewed warmth re-clothes with verdure every branch, the sap circulates anew, again blossoms appear, and again the tree is loaded with fruit. So shall it be with our goodly cities and our noble State, if we but will it and bestow our energies where they are most needed in the present exigency.

Build up the Country and that will build up the cities. Labor to develop the resources of the State in all her own domestic industry, and make known this industry among the citizens of the old States, and this will awaken them to the true character of California. This will bring a population to our shores, whose energy, industry, and talents, will build up the State and place it high among the States of our glorious confederacy. Until this is done, we cannot expect permanent success or prosperity to rest upon us.

SHEEP RAISING AND WOOL GROWING.—Very few countries in the world have better facilities for sheep raising and wool growing than California. Our hills, at mid winter, give early feed, and the mildness of our seasons offers protection to young lambs, thus saving the large expenditure of building required elsewhere. Slight sheds or folds are only necessary here, and these always are needed to protect from heat or cold. It is important that the very best variety of sheep should be introduced; and it is gratifying to notice that there are those who are beginning to realize the importance of this source of wealth to California. We learn that Mr. Rowe has imported six Saxony sheep from Australia, and some other parties will introduce more soon. There can be no doubt but wool growing will soon become a valuable branch of our home industry, and that in a few years our exports of wool will be looked upon with astonishment. We hope stock raisers will import only the very best.

THE MULBERRY TREE—*Morus Multicaulis*.—Public attention should be awakened to the value of this tree to California. The climate favors it; it is a rapid growing tree, and two or four years only are required to raise a tree of twenty or twenty-five feet high. Our climate also favors the successful growing of the "silk worm," whose favorite food is the mulberry. The slopes of our hills are the favored spots for the mulberry groves, and the "cocoeneries" and workshops for the manufacture of silk. There is a great similarity of climate between the silk districts of China and of our State, and there can be no doubt but that manufactures of sewing silk and silk goods of many kinds will be the products of California soil in a very short time. The amount expended in the United States for silk goods is almost incredible. By careful estimates it is found to be nearly \$60,000,000 per year for the last four years; and, by proper effort on the part of the cultivators of California, a slice of this enormous expenditure could be retained within our own nation.

BREMEN GESE, DUCKS, &c.—We learn from H. Koster, Esq., of Petaluma, near Santa Rosa Valley, who recently returned from the continent of Europe, that he has brought with him six large fine white Bremen geese, and several "top knot" ducks, together with many valuable trees, shrubs, plants, &c. He intends to plant a fine garden, and nursery, and also to give attention to the raising of new kinds of poultry. Mr. K. has now some ten varieties of pigeons, many curious and rare. He intends to make this business permanent, and has already engaged in an outlay of

over \$20,000. It is such acquisitions and such expenditures of money that build up a State. May success attend his efforts.

THE BLUE ROSE.—It is announced by some of our exchanges that a florist of France has at last been successful in producing, by a series of hybrids, that long looked for wonder, "the Blue Rose." We do not vouch for the correctness of this, for we have not seen it in our foreign exchanges; yet, when announced under authority, we shall hasten to lay the facts before our readers. We have the yellow tea, black rose, (deep purple) and now the blue—all the results of scientific crossings.

AN ITEM OF THE AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—With a population of about 23,000,000, there is in cultivation 18,000,000 acres of land. The quantity of wheat raised is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. The horned cattle in the United States are estimated at 19,000,000; horses, 5,000,000; sheep and goats, 22,000,000; swine, 30,000,000. Is agriculture of any value?

VALUE OF THE VINE IN FRANCE.—About 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation with the vine in France. By this great source of wealth the vine might soon be named among the great products of California, if proper attention was paid to it. The product of this 5,000,000 acres of vines is 900,000,000 gallons of wine. Will the vine growers of California look to this?

THE GENESSEE FARMER.—It may seem invidious to single out one agricultural journal from the array of able and well conducted journals of old States and to speak in its praise, but in doing so our object will be more fully understood, when we state the fact that this old and favorite paper, in its last issue received by us, took particular pains to notice the various agricultural papers of the States, and spoke of them all in a very handsome manner. The list thus noticed occupied nearly a column, and embraced thirty-five weekly and monthly journals devoted to the science of Agriculture and Horticulture in the United States. We look upon this generous act of our cotemporary as a pleasing evidence of that interest in the science which in a just degree forgets self, that it may be liberal and generous to others. We like to see this, and though our friends did not embrace the CALIFORNIA FARMER in their list, yet, believing it an oversight at the time, we nevertheless feel and acknowledge the goodness of the act to the great majority, and to the cause in general, and we are most happy to recommend, and do most cordially, the "Genessee Farmer" to our readers, as a paper of great interest and value to all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are several journals in the old States our farmers should take; it would be better for them than any investment of the same amount applied elsewhere. We urge our friends to "think of these things."

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of many very kind favors, and we sometimes fear we may not note all; if our friends find us remiss, we trust they will not think it intentional.

From the the Patent Office, by Hon. O. Mason, Commissioners of Patents, we have received a very liberal collection of new seeds for distribution to amateur cultivators, and all others.

From Hon. Senator Gwin, and Hon. Mr. Latham, we have to acknowledge many valuable books and papers, speeches, &c.

From Messrs. Murray & Co. booksellers, magazines, pamphlets, and foreign and domestic papers, full files.

From Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co. Long Wharf, late magazines and papers, received per steamer Oregon.

From Gen. Marlette, Surveyor General, the full annual report—a document of value, affording very many important data of California.

From Richard H. Lee, of Philadelphia, the premium plates of the Presidents, a very beautiful engraving, a work of art most superb.

Communications from several contributors, which will duly appear.

MSS. "Pencilling," from E. A. W. will appear in next issue. We hope to hear from this source often; this will be an ornament to our Ladies' Department.

From Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co.—the usual favors.

WARREN'S MUSEUM.—Members of the Legislature, strangers, scientific men, and all who feel interested in the advance of California's interest, are invited to call and see the products of California as exhibited by us at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Every facility and information, rendered free.

Steamships to China.

Extract from the Speech of Hon. M. S. Latham, of California, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 9, 1855.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I rise to say a few words upon a subject of interest, not only to my constituents, but, I believe, to the whole country, in favor of the bill establishing a line of mail steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and at Japan. I am aware that the State which I have the honor in part to represent, has been looked upon in the House, and in the Senate, as a constant applicant for legislative favors, and a tax upon the United States Treasury.

California has been represented as swallowing up a large amount of our national resources; but the question, how much the wealth and enterprise of California has added to our national prosperity and power?—which is essential to a proper appreciation of the subject—is often lost sight of, or treated merely as incidental to the problem of finance and statesmanship.

Sir, I do not speak boastfully, when I venture to assert, that the achievements of California, though they may seem to be but the work of yesterday, mark an epoch in the history of the world. The settlement of the Pacific coast by our race, the discovery and exploration of the precious metals, the rapidly increasing intercommunication between the eastern and western shores of this continent, the opening of Eastern Asia to our commerce, the emigrant trade from China, the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Japan, the gravitation of the Sandwich Islands towards our confederacy, and the new life now springing up in Australia and the Oceanic Islands, mark as distinct an era in the human race, and must lead to as complete a revolution in the moral, religious, and political condition of mankind, as was produced, four centuries ago, by the discovery and colonization of this continent. It was the discovery of America and of the capes, which transferred the seat of trade from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic States of Europe, swallowed up the Italian Republics, and gave, first to Spain and Portugal, and subsequently to Holland and England, the wealth and power resulting from navigation and commerce.

The discovery of America not only transferred power from one European State to another, but it also changed the relative condition of the people. Wealth, which at that time almost entirely consisted of lands, the exclusive possession of which, by a few nobles, furnished the basis of feudal tenures and a feudal aristocracy, found an equally potent factor in the accumulation of precious metals, and the vast exchange of products traveling from hand to hand, which made their owners independent, rich, and powerful, without the possession of lands and tenements; diminishing, in the same ratio, the power and influence of the nobles. It gave birth to a class of wealthy merchants, navigators, and traders, to which, subsequently, were added manufacturers and handicraftsmen, who soon struggled for, and obtained, political power.

The so-called "middle classes" of Europe owe their origin almost entirely to the New World, with which history, by a single leap, passed from feudal aristocracy and slavery to the emancipation of the laborers. The conquest of India might have given Europe an oriental caste, still further subdividing classes; the discovery of America, and its gigantic colonization, opened to all classes a field of hardy enterprise, which invigorated both the old and the new continents. The New World gave to the Old World, first wealth and prosperity, then political regeneration, and, finally, a new social development, improving the condition of individuals.

Now, I maintain, Mr. Chairman, that the occupation and settlement of California by our own hardy pioneers is destined to have the same influence on Asia, and all the people bordering on the broad Pacific, which the discovery and settlement of the eastern shore of America had on Europe. It will produce an entire revolution in the commerce, trade and navigation of the East, followed by a complete change in the moral, religious, and political condition of the Asiatics, with whom we shall exchange our products, our wealth, and our ideas. The changes in Europe have been the work of some eight or ten generations; but in view of the astounding development of California within less than a decade, we have every reason to hope that, with the progress of science, and the employment of such powerful agents as steam and electricity, the changes produced in the East will be so rapid, and so marked by their consequences, as to come within the sphere of our own observation, and insure to the advantage of the living. For the first time, in the history of the world, does a people of European origin—not a handful of adventurers, but a whole State, embodying all the arts of civilized life, and partaking of the highest political organization—wield power on the shores of the Pacific; for the first time does a great nation trade from shore to shore on that ocean. The road to India, which Columbus and his followers sought when they discovered America, is found. It crosses our continent; it is ours from ocean to ocean; subject to our laws, and open to our enterprise.

Never, in the history of the world, was there a greater mission intrusted to a more youthful and energetic people, combining in so eminent a degree the patience and endurance of the agriculturist, with the venturesome spirit of the merchant, and the martial daring of the soldier. Unity of race, language, and organization, give momentum to our will, and effect and consequence to our acts. In less than a century we have risen from a handful of colonists to a great independent nation, taking rank with the proudest on earth; showing a

law of progress and a series of improvements, the ultimate term of which dazzles the imagination. In this law of progress, in this series of improvements, we have reached, settled, and fructified California. We have, with its treasures, animated the commerce of the world, stimulated enterprise, and given a fresh impetus and new direction to the steam of European immigration to this country. If the growth of Europe has astonished and stupefied Europe, the unprecedented development of the wealth and magnificence of California, has surprised and dazzled even the United States. Accustomed, as we are, to view, with comparative indifference, the unexampled history of our eastern and western States, we still lack the standard of comparison to measure the quickening process of wealth and power exhibited in our new empire on the Pacific. If it was the most daring and enterprising Europeans who came to settle on our Atlantic shores, those who now emigrate from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast are certainly not among the most sluggish of our own race, or unwilling to assume new obligations, growing out of a new and healthful condition of private and public life. As all Europe contributed to settle our Atlantic borders, so every State of the Union contributes now its quota of intelligence, enterprise and daring to give vitality and strength to our splendid domain beyond the Rocky Mountains. If the old Atlantic States of this glorious Confederacy understand the process of crowding the events of centuries into the short space of decades, we, of the extreme west, advance with the speed of the sun, and fulfill the mission of a decade within the annual return of the seasons.

At this rate, we not only add most substantially to the power and influence of the Confederacy, but promise a quick and ample return for every legislative favor that Congress may think fit to bestow. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that California and Oregon are destined to re-enact, on a large and magnificent scale, the part which Egypt played in the history and civilization of the Old World, and that San Francisco is to be the modern Alexandria through which the wealth of India is to be poured into our lap. As the Old World received its civilization from Egypt, so will a new civilization, science, and the doctrine of the living God, be carried from the western shores of this continent to reanimate the stagnant races of Japan, China, and the Indian Archipelago. Commerce is a greater fertilizer of the human intellect than war, and a better messenger of the religion of peace, than the clang of swords or the roar of artillery.

This bill, Sir, if it pass this House, will go far in aiding us to fulfill our great mission, and will do that for the advancement of the whole country which no other legislative act, involving no greater appropriation of money, is likely to accomplish in so short a time. We ask for nothing that will not, through us, benefit every other State in the Union; no commercial advantages, that shall not equally promote the trade and traffic of the Atlantic sea shore, and nothing that is not absolutely necessary to preserve that bond of fraternal union between all the States which is the cause of our strength, and the talisman of our national prosperity. I will not here detain the committee with elaborate statistics of the comparative commerce of England and the United States with China and the East Indies. These have been furnished by other persons, and may be consulted with advantage by those who wish to obtain accurate information on the subject. The reports of the British House of Commons, and of Congress, furnish all the required details. I would here observe, however, that all statistics of the China trade, whether British or our own, must be taken with a grain of allowance; as the official returns, in all cases, are intended to deceive the Chinese Government, and to conceal rather than reveal the truth to the trading community. Thus we have been told, in an official report made to this House, in 1848, that the "recognized" imports into China in 1844, on British accounts, amounted to nearly \$16,000,000, consisting of woolen goods, cotton fabrics, including yarns, and raw cotton from India; and that, in the same year, there were smuggled into China 40,000 chests of opium, valued at \$20,000,000.

Mr. WARREN. Will the gentleman from California, state whose report he alludes to?

Mr. LATHAM. I allude to the report of Hon. Thomas Butler King, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, made to this House in May, 1848. Of course, the latter is mere guess work, while the former amount includes only that portion which was officially stated at the custom houses. The commercial statistics of a country are of little or no value when it must be admitted that the illegitimate, or smuggling trade, exceeds the lawful trade by several millions per annum; and when the capacity for continuing that trade can only be estimated by the resources of a comparatively unknown Empire. We shall probably be not far from the truth when we assume that the imports of opium into China, exceed the regular imports of dutiable articles by at least one hundred per cent., and that twenty per cent. of the opium smuggled into China is on American account.

This has been the opinion of Chinese merchants, as stated by Gutzlaff and Neuman, (unquestionable authorities on all subjects connected with the Chinese Empire;) and the Chinese merchants in the seaports and the interior are far better informed on such matters than the Mandarins. The civil war, too, which has now been raging for several years, and which may continue for several years longer, must furnish additional facilities to the opium smugglers; and if vice and debauchery usually follow the trail of armies, it is but reasonable to suppose that opium eating and smoking

are now rapidly on the increase in every part of China.

The report above quoted, gives the imports into China, on British accounts, as follows:

Woolen and cotton goods,	\$15,929,132
Opium,	20,000,000
Total,	\$35,929,132

Or, in round number, \$36,000,000. All the exports from China, exclusive of Sycee silver, fell short of \$18,000,000; balance in favor of England \$18,000,000. Such a trade cannot, in the natural course of things, continue long; especially, as the freights are all earned by European or American vessels, and the imports into China are all for Chinese accounts and for Chinese consumption. The Chinese Government is, indeed, reduced to the alternative, either to allow and encourage the culture of opium, or to see the country and itself rapidly reduced to bankruptcy. It has not the power to prevent smuggling, which is carried on by armed vessels, the officers and supercargoes of which distribute both chests of opium and the Scriptures; and with the eagerness of the people to buy the poison, the trade which ruins the country is sure to make the fortune of the smuggler.

Our trade with China is yet in its infancy; we chiefly export thither cotton goods, which are acknowledged to be of a superior texture and better quality than the English, raw cotton, lead and ginseng. In 1845, our whole export to China, amounted to little over \$1,300,000, and very nearly the same amount of specie; while the exports from China to the United States, amounted, in round numbers, to \$6,700,000; leaving a large balance in favor of China. Other statistical accounts, furnished by the British House of Commons, show an increase in the exports of China to foreign countries, but also a corresponding increase in the value of the opium smuggled into it. The balance of trade against the United States and in favor of China, had, in 1845, as above stated, already exceeded \$5,300,000, and this balance was settled by bills on London, against shipments of specie.

In 1846 the balance of trade between this country and China, was, in round numbers, but \$4,600,000 against the United States; while British imports from China had fallen off some \$6,000,000, and exports to China \$11,000,000; probably occasioned by their diminished capacity to buy either rags or poison. British trade with China depends on the capacity of the Chinese to pay in cash for articles they can no longer pay for in goods or products of their own; while our commerce with that country being, as yet, largely in favor of the Chinese, presents a considerable margin to be filled by the ingenuity and enterprise of our merchants. Our manufacturers may improve their fabrics or render them less costly; our navigators may reduce the commercial balance against us by carrying freights; we may reship a portion of our imports from China to other countries; we may carry a portion of the British and other foreign imports into China, and we may discover new articles of consumption for the Chinese markets.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that in all these respects we are better circumstanced than the British; and, in saying that, I would indicate that our commercial relations with China are capable of being improved beyond those of any other country.

RUN ON PAGE, BACON & Co.—The reported suspension of the House of Page & Bacon in St. Louis, caused a report that the House of Page, Bacon & Co. in this city was about to fail, and numerous persons crowded about the house on Saturday to obtain their deposits. The rush was made principally by poor men and women, whose all was dependent on the solvency of the bank, and whose anxiety led them to crowd toward the counter at the risk of their lives, several getting severely bruised. The most of the heavy business men dealing with the House had sufficient confidence to leave their funds with it. The run subsided before the close of banking hours. It is almost needless to say, says the Chronicle, that, although the news from New York was of a nature to alarm those not fully aware of the condition of the firm named, still there was not a particle of reason for the panic, as the House is fully able to pay all its liabilities, and then be worth a million of dollars. When the run commenced they had in their vaults more than twelve hundred thousand dollars to meet the demands of depositors, besides ample means for sustaining themselves in other respects. The merchants and bankers held a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange at two o'clock, and passed strong resolutions of confidence in the moral and financial integrity of Page, Bacon & Co. There is certainly not the least cause for a panic. No firm in California, none in the Union, nor out of it, have a right to claim confidence more than they. The news has not shaken in the least the confidence of our merchants, bankers, and business men in the integrity and sound condition of Page, Bacon & Co.

THE FIRE.—By the fire on Sunday morning, two hotels were nearly destroyed—the St. Charles, on the southeast corner of Washington and Davis streets, extending 150 feet on Washington by 110 feet on Davis, part of it three stories high, and Hillman's Temperance House adjoining, 50 feet front by 120 deep. Both buildings were of wood, and the loss is estimated at \$30,000.

FROM THE EAST.

THE STEAMSHIP OREGON arrived on Saturday, with news one week later news from the East. She brought a large number of women and children, and many returning Californians.

The passengers by the steamship Sonora arrived at Panama Jan. 20th, and crossed the Isthmus in cars, from ocean to ocean. The first train came through from Aspinwall to Panama Jan. 23. The revolution in Mexico is gaining ground. It is reported that 2,000 of Santa Anna's troops, including five Generals and many other officers, have joined Alvarez, and were to start from Acapulco on the 8th of February, with the intention of taking the city of Mexico.

The clipper ship Tiquia, of 666 tons, was lost off Cape Hatteras on the 11th of January. The loss is stated at \$350,000.

Edward Everett having resigned his position as U. S. Senator, the Massachusetts Legislature are likely to have some trouble in electing his successor. Henry Wilson, is nominated by the Assembly, while the Senate prefers B. Ely.

Loker Renick & Co., of St. Louis, have failed, but it is thought would resume. There had been a run on the houses of Lucas & Simmons, Benoist & Co., and E. W. Clark & Brothers; but these establishments stood the test.

The new Mayor of New York has compelled the liquor shops to close on Sunday.

Piero Soule has resigned his post as Minister to Spain, and it is said that J. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky will be appointed to the place.

A bill to appropriate \$300,000 for an extension of the General Post Office was passed in the U. S. Senate on the 17th January.

The President has appointed F. Davis, postmaster at Coloma; W. H. Endicott, postmaster at Nevada; Mr. Thatcher, postmaster at Placerville; John McCracken, U. S. Marshal for Oregon; Samuel D. Leconte, of Maryland, Chief Justice of Maryland.

The stoppage of the House of Page & Bacon, at St. Louis, on the 12th January, caused a great excitement in New York. A meeting of Californians was held, to express confidence in the House of Page, Bacon & Co. of San Francisco, and a committee of the meeting addressed a letter to Mr. H. D. Bacon, in which they say "that should it prove that your house has been sacrificed for the selfish end of establishing another on its ruins in San Francisco, we will use our influence in every honorable way to prevent the accomplishment of such an object." Mr. Bacon, in his letter of reply says: "Having diligently, and I believe successfully labored to secure the creditors of my California House, Page, Bacon & Co., against loss or damage growing out of the unexpected and unjustifiable dishonor of my St. Louis House, Page & Bacon, by Duncan, Sherman & Co.; it is with no small gratification that I have received a letter from the committee appointed at a meeting held at the Metropolitan Hotel, of the creditors and friends of both houses, expressing entire satisfaction with the course pursued by me for the accomplishment of that end."

The friends of the St. Louis House say that it will have no difficulty in recovering its position, the partnership as well as the private property of the firm being far beyond all liabilities.

FROM EUROPE.

The general news from Europe is not of great importance. The allies are making vast preparations for a general assault upon Sebastopol. The plan is to continue a fire without cessation for 48 hours, to be followed by a general assault from both French and English. Although the works were in a very forward state, the correspondent of the Presse believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before the 15th January.

Diplomacy still continues busy at Vienna, in which Prussia had joined. It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from that of the allies, thereby affording a chance, though a slight one, for peace.

Messrs. Morewood & Rogers, iron merchants, of London, have failed for upwards of £180,000 sterling. Their assets are said to be large.

The London Times has created considerable excitement in England by advocating the immediate removal of Lord Ruglan from his command in the East, on the ground of incompetency. The same paper is also busy writing down the Ministry, and indicates the Marquis of Dalhousie, the present Governor of India, as the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

In France, accounts from the Industrial Districts were most satisfactory. There were immense demands for space in the Crystal Palace, and a new gallery was ordered to the building.

Advices from Australia to the 20th December, give accounts of serious troubles between the miners and the government forces. The miners seem determined to no longer pay the customary license duty of \$7 50 per month, and some sanguinary fights had taken place between them and the government forces. It is said that the Commission and the police force made necessary by the license system, cost more, by about £200,000 than is realized by the licenses.

News from China to 9th December, in relation to the war between the Imperialists and the Rebels, states that Canton affairs are approaching a crisis apparently, the Imperialist troops having been routed by the Rebels in the rear of the city, and driven in pell mell. There had also been a grand naval engagement, in which the Rebels gained the advantage.

Why should a thief never steal candles? Because they will surely come to light.

THE DAIRY PRIZE.—We make the following extracts from a letter received by us a few days since:

"I had one other object in writing this letter: I noticed in the FARMER of the 25th January, your remarks with regard to Messrs. Southwick & Co.'s Grand Dairy Prize; and for the first time I have given my consent that part of my family may try their 'luck' in a small way, so I have troubled you with the enclosed three dollars for the purpose of purchasing three tickets—one for my wife, one for my eldest daughter and her sisters, and one for my eldest son and his brothers. Your attention to this little matter will confer a favor on,

"Yours very respectfully,"

WHEN WILL IT RAIN?—This all-important question has been decided by the eccentric Duncomb's reply to the Dunstable Farmer—

"Well, Duncomb, how will be the weather? Sir, it looks cloudy altogether. And coming 'cross our Houghton Green, I stopped and talked with old Frank Beane, While we stood there, sir, old Jen Swain, Went by and said, he know'd twood rain. The next that came was Muster Hunt, And he declared, he know it wont. And then I met with farmer Blow— He told me plainly he didn't know. So, sir, when docters disagree, Who's to decide, you or me?"

BIG LUMPS.—The Marysville Herald mentions the following nuggets taken out of Baldwin & Co.'s claims, at Smith's Diggings, on the 11th: one weighing 14 ounces, one 16, one 13, and one 7 ounces. One chunk weighing 97 1-2 pounds Troy, was taken from the claim of H. H. Smith, French Ravine, eight miles from Downville; its value is estimated at \$12,000.

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A BULL.—The bull "Syrias," which received the premium at the recent Bourbon County (Ky.) Agricultural Fair, has been bought by Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, in that State, at \$3,500.

NEW ENGLAND ENTERPRISE.—We have often alluded to the prosperity of the towns and villages of these States, says a New York exchange, and we now give the following statement in reference to the industry of one of these small communities. The whole township, by the last census, had a population of only 1,776 inhabitants:

WARREN.—Among the many towns which furnish the Boston market with the necessities of life, Warren holds a prominent rank. The people are intelligent, enterprising, and active. The farms are well adapted to grazing, and are almost exclusively devoted to that purpose. Since the 1st of May last, there have been sent from Warren to Boston, 218,000 pounds of cheese, and 589,994 gallons of milk; and during the month of November, the same city received 73,128 lbs. of pork from Warren and vicinity. Efforts are making to secure a course of lectures during the winter, and, though late, it is hoped the endeavors will succeed. The Warren Cotton Mills Co., are completing a large brick factory over one hundred feet long, and four stories high.

A NEW GRAPE MALADY.—A new malady has proved very fatal to vines, during the past season, in the northern counties of England. A correspondent of the Gardeners' Chronicle, mentions a singular case of this disease, arising evidently from a minute parasite. It made its appearance last year for the first time on a peculiarly healthy vine, noted for its excellent fruit, which it seems likely to destroy. The first indication of the disease is a little brown speck: this increases gradually, forming an orbicular spot of sienna brown, and preserving a definite outline. The surface of the spots, sometimes from the extension of one patch but more frequently from the confluence of more than one, is rough, with little raised, orbicular reddish bodies, arranged in concentric circles, and easily separated from the matrix. The writer classes this little parasite under the genus *Septoria*, and remarks that he can as yet suggest no remedy, and is doubtful whether it will admit of one. We have not yet heard of this disease in America.

ENLARGING VEGETABLES.—Upon an average, only one half the size is attained for all vegetables grown which might easily be had by an improved mode of culture. If every thing was doubled in size, without saying any thing about an increase otherwise in the amount of crops, what a vast gain it would be to the farmer. Every body is struck with the improved value given to grain, as well as roots and esculents, by increased size. Then why don't every body try to increase their own? Take, for example, the common garden pea, and try the following experiment:

Plant it in very rich ground; allow it to bear the first year say half-a-dozen pods only; save the largest the following year, and retain of the produce three pods only; sow the largest the following year, and retain one pod; again select the largest, and the next year the sort will have trebled its size and weight. Ever afterward sow the largest seed, and by these means you will get peas, or any thing else, of a bulk of which we at present have no conception.

Select wheat in the same way, and after three years you will be astonished at the result.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

THE LIBERTY SOCIETY is now in full blast. Question for discussion—"If a man builds a corn-crib, does that give him a right to crib corn?"

Horticultural Department.

The Ohio Pomological Society.

By the Circular of this Society, we note one of the important features of it—viz; that members were invited to attend prepared to report upon the following points:

1st. The fruits cultivated, by himself, or in his region, with the proper name, and all the local and synonyms known to him. The character of the top and subsoil in which grown; if the surface is a level plane, or hill side, the aspect and elevation. What varieties are best adapted to these soils and locations, and their productiveness. The mode of cultivation, pruning, &c. The effect of manures, kind used, when and how applied.

2d. The influence of the stock on the health and duration of the varieties, grafted, or loaded on the same, and the relative merits of the two modes of propagation, if any. Also, the relative effect of root grafting (as practiced by many nurserymen,) and stock grafting, on the health and duration of the tree.

3d. Observations on insects injurious to fruit trees, and vines. The diseases or maladies to which they are subject, with the best modes to counteract these evils, with any other information of interest on the subject.

These questions are worthy the attention of cultivators of fruit every where, and we would urge it upon the cultivators of fruit in California and Oregon.

A convention of the nurserymen and fruit-growers of this section of the country would do more to advance this great interest, than any step that could be taken.

Tree Planting.

We notice among the munificent bequests of Elliot Cressen, a legacy of \$5,000 to be employed in planting trees in Philadelphia. There is something touching in this gift. It is fragrant of good taste and friendly feeling. It seems to express gratitude for the comforting shade of some old tree under which the weary philanthropist had meditated his schemes of usefulness; and of co-siderate interest for the health and pleasure of future generations, who are to people the city of his birth. And when monuments of marble and of bronze shall crumble, the broad arms of the elm and the oak shall stand out against the sky as the befitting emblems of the liberality and the last of the tree-loving Philadelphians.

Every one should plant trees. No object is more beautiful than a spreading elm, or a lively evergreen; none more productive than the apple or the hickory pear. Half the labor bestowed on a single crop of potatoes, would originate an orchard the benefits of which in a few years would be equal in value annually, to the potato crop, yet with but little labor beyond the harvesting. A fortnight's toil in the spring or autumn, in transplanting choice fruit trees to the roadside, or tastefully grouping them on the lawn, will ultimately add more to the value of the place than twice the time employed in building or fencing. For their own comfort, for the sake of their descendants, for the taste and improvement of the country, plant trees—let every body plant trees.

That bald, naked church, tasteless, treeless! Who will have compassion on the worshippers, and surround it with trees? That district school house, bare and unsightly; who will interest the boys in planting and protecting shrubs and trees that it will make it an attractive and beautiful spot? Those verdantless villages, with their houses thrust upon the street—who will distribute honey-suckles, and Virginia creepers and prairie roses, that they may be turned into civilized habitations?

There is a softening, humanizing influence in horticulture and tree-planting, that we could wish were more general. There is too much danger of the gross and sensual and selfish in our national character; and while our reliance must be on religious and educational influences to correct this tendency, we believe that good and only good, would come of the love for trees and flowers, and the cultivation of both. It may be blessed in leading the heart up to the love of the Rose of Sharon and the garden of God.—*American Messenger.*

Peculiarities in Plants.

If we consider the vegetable kingdom attentively, we are astonished as much with the variety as with the greatness and magnificence of the phenomena which it offers to our contemplation. Almost every season, every day, every hour, and every place, presents us plants under different circumstances, with peculiar qualities and in varied forms. Scarcely does the soft air of spring refresh the earth, when every object, in which there is still a germ of life, becomes developed with astonishing rapidity. The plants which spring has graced with foliage, summer decks with a multitude of flowers. In autumn the fruits are collected. In winter those plants, once so beautiful, are found to be, some in a state of dissolution, others in a state of rest, or in a continued development, which proves that nature is engaged in an unintermittent activity. But, in winter, the greater number of plants die; the fallen foliage decomposes, returns into the earth, and becomes the rich source of nutriment for a succeeding growth. But to judge of those changes which are observed in plants such long periods are not required. How great is the variety in the phenomena of flowers and plants daily to be seen! Observe them attentively early in the morning of June or July, when night has scarcely raised its

dark veil, and when the sun is hardly risen above the horizon. Everything has another aspect than during the day. The flowers are closed, the leaves have changed their direction; those that were spread out seem disposed to close, and present quite another appearance than by day; you would even think them about to renounce their former state of buds, and to return to a state of formation and development. The vegetable kingdom sleeps! However, not only the form and position, but also the colors, have quite a different appearance. The fields have often a green color, like that of the waves of the ocean. And this is not only the effect of vapors fallen from the atmosphere but also of the fact that plants, by their altered directions, offer us surfaces that are differently colored. Another cause of this phenomenon is, that on their surface a cover like wax is left, which the sunbeams cause to disappear afterwards, and then the original color presents itself again. At mid-day, all is in its full splendor. The flowers are opened, the leaves are spread out, and often they reflect the sunbeams from their shining surfaces; sweet smells spread over the fields; vegetation attires itself with its most magnificent raiment, and proclaims to the serious contemplator of nature the greatness and power of Him who called all things into existence. And in what state does the vegetable kingdom appear to us in the evening? While the last rays of the sun, the source of life in nature, yet linger in the west, the plants seem to be again in a deep asleep. The whole of animated nature, as if wearied with the day, inclines with them to repose. The birds and other animals, inhabitants of the woods, are silent, hiding themselves among the branches and leaves; the insects creep to their holes; silence and calm reign everywhere, till morning comes to revive the whole creation.—*De Friese, translated for the Gardeners Chronicle.*

JAPANESE GARDENS.—The gardeners of Japan display the most astonishing art. The plum tree, which is a great favorite, is so trained and cultivated that the blossoms are as big as those of the dahlias. Their great triumph, however, is to bring both plants and trees into the compass of the little garden attached to the houses in the cities. With this view, they have gradually succeeded in dwarfing the fig, plum, and cherry trees, and the vine, to a stature so diminutive as scarcely to be credited by an European; and yet these dwarf trees are completely covered with blossoms and leaves. Some of the gardens resemble pictures in which nature in skillfully modelled in a miniature—but it is living nature! Maylon, whose work on Japan, was published at Amsterdam, in 1840, states that in 1828, the Dutch agent of commerce at Nagasaki, was offered "a snuff-box, one inch in thickness, and three inches high, in which grew a fig tree, a bamboo, and a palm tree in bloom."

SUNFLOWER WITH CORN.—Mr. Depew of Pittsfield has been experimenting by raising sunflower and corn together. He planted one acre and one hundred and fifty-two rods of ground on the 24th of May, with a corn planter, five feet apart the sunflower and corn was mixed in the hill. The yield was sixty-eight bushels of ears of dent corn, and thirty-five bushels of sunflower seed fully ripened and harvested about the 1st of October. His sunflower seed he designs to feed to his poultry, of which he keeps a large number. Sunflower seed gives a large yield of an excellent drying oil, and might be made profitable to raise for the oil.—*N. in Michigan Farmer.*

How Much Tobacco is Used.

The present annual production of tobacco is estimated to be 4,000,000,000 pounds—four billions of pounds! This is all smoked, chewed, or snuffed. Suppose it all made into cigars, one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000—four hundred billions of cigars! These cigars at the usual length—four inches—if joined together, would form one continuous cigar 25,252,520 miles long, which would encircle the earth more than one thousand times. Cut up into equal pieces, 240,000 miles in length, there would be over one thousand cigars which would extend from the centre of the earth to the centre of the moon.

Put these cigars into boxes 10 inches long, 4 inches wide and three inches high—100 to the box—it would require 4,000,000,000 boxes. Pile up these boxes in a solid mass, and they would occupy a space of 294,444,444—two hundred and ninety-four million cubic feet! If piled up 20 feet high, they would cover a farm of 338 acres, and if laid side by side, the boxes would cover very nearly 20,000 acres. Let some boy who reads the *American Agriculturist* estimate how large a village or city would be required to furnish store houses for all these boxes.

If a person smoke a cigar every twenty minutes, and continue this night and day, it would require an army of 2,500 such smokers 6,000 years to consume the above; and if each person smoked only four cigars a day—a pretty fair allowance he should say—it would take 45,000 smokers 6,000 years—a larger term than the human race has existed—to smoke up all the tobacco now produced in a single year.

Allowing this tobacco manufactured to cost on the average ten cents a pound, and we have 400,000,000 of dollars expended every year in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into marketable form and dispose of it to the consumer. At the very lowest estimate then, the human family expend every year one thousand million of dollars in the gratification of an acquired habit—or one dollar for every man, woman and child upon the earth!

This sum would build two railroads around

the earth at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per mile, or sixteen railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would build one hundred thousand churches costing \$10,000 each; or half a million of school houses costing \$2,000 each; or one million of dwellings costing \$1,000 each. It would employ one million of preachers, and one million of teachers, giving each a salary of \$500. It would support three and one-third millions of young men at college, giving each \$300 per annum for expenses. We leave others to fill out the picture. Is this annual outlay to increase or decrease in future? Reader, how much do you contribute to this fund?—*American Agriculturist.*

CURING HAMS, BEEF AND VENISON.—If you want a good ham, success depends upon the manner it is cured; the ham should not be so salt as to need freshening. We have enquired of hams according to the following receipt, and always found it safe, and made them just salt enough for the table: For every one hundred pounds of hams take 8 of saltpetre, 2 quarts of molasses, and 2 quarts of fine salt; mix them with a sufficient quantity of water to cover the hams. When packed rather closely in a barrel let the brine stand for two or three hours to settle; turn off and throw away the sediment. Cover the hams with the brine and repack once a week, changing the position of the hams. In from four to six weeks they will be cured, and may be smoked at pleasure. After smoking repack them in the barrel of brine, which will keep them, in a cool cellar, through the summer without increasing or diminishing their saltiness and safe from the flies. We have kept hams all summer perfectly sweet in a stone smoke house, suspended about one foot below the roof. Beef, venison and mutton may be kept in the same way.—*N. in Mich. Farmer.*

A GOOD IDEA.—The Secretary of the Shiawassee County Agricultural Society writes to us, while ordering some numbers for distribution, as premiums given at the last Fair of that County, as follows: "The Society will offer premiums, the coming year, in agricultural papers instead of money; and it will look, at home first, instead of abroad, as it thinks the subjects and tone of the articles published, render them more applicable to our climate and location." We are much obliged for the Society's good opinion, and shall endeavor to render the present volume still more applicable to the agriculture of Michigan, than any of its predecessors, and thus repay the members for their good intentions towards us.—*Mich. Farmer.*

PHILIDOR'S MEMORY AT CHESS.—As a young man, Philidor exercised this remarkable talent as a means of making money. In Germany, England, and Holland, he beat all the best players, although he gave them advantages. More than once he was known to direct the game of a person placed out of his sight whilst he himself was playing another game, but efforts of that kind fatigued his head so much that he discontinued them. The Count d'Artois, however, having heard of the feat, greatly desired to witness it, and sent word to Philidor that he would play him in that manner for a hundred louis d'ors. Philidor, after duly warning the Prince that he was sure to beat him, at last consented to his wish and accepted the bet.

When the Count d'Artois had selected the two players who were to conduct his game—as he was quite decided to pay the hundred louis, however the thing turned out—he secretly prevailed upon Philidor's second to falsify execute one of the orders given to him. This understanding effected, the game began, and had proceeded but a very short while, when Philidor having told his player to move a knight, the player moved a bishop, and, twenty moves afterwards, informed him that his adversary checked his king with his queen.

"That is impossible!" cried Philidor; "our knight would take her."

"But the knight is not there," replied the Prince's accomplice; "it is the bishop."

"How so! The bishop?"

Resting his head upon his hands, Philidor sat buried in reflection, until he recalled to his memory the whole progress of the game.

"At the fifth move," he at last said; "when I told you to advance the knight, you made a mistake and advanced the bishop."

At these words the Count d'Artois, seized with wonder and admiration, rose from his seat, confessed the trick, and asked Philidor's pardon. The following morning he sent him the hundred louis enclosed in a gold box, bearing his initials in diamonds.

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—The New York Evening Post narrates a singular circumstance. A cashier of a bank, not a hundred miles from Wall street, found his funds \$200,000 short, at a time when his accounts were about to be examined. He consulted an attorney friend, who discovered that he had no property available to convert to cash to cover the deficit, and advised him to take \$200,000 more, then, when the discovery took place, he would have something to negotiate with the directors, and induce them to refrain from a public expose. The cashier took the advice—and the money. The discovery occurred; he compromised with them for \$100,000, and neither the stockholders nor the public knew anything of the matter. Resigning his situation, he lived, respected by all, on his fortune, the other \$300,000, and died during the current year.

COAL ASHES.—The best purposes which coal ashes can be applied to in town or country is in making garden walks. If well laid down, no weeds or grass will grow, and by use they become as solid and more durable than brick.

Miscellany.

THE TEAR.

BY OSCAR G. HUGHAN.

The hour of midnight is the hour to sleep;
The hour of morning is the hour to pray;
The hour of twilight is the time to weep;
The heart's deep bitterness in tears away.

My mother, when I left thee, long ago,
I saw a tear-drop from its fountain start;
And down my faded cheek, in silence, flow
The overgrowings of a broken heart.

How eloquent that tear! It seemed to say,
Though unregarded, "Do not leave me now,—
Years creep upon me, and my hair is gray,
And Grief's deep impress sits upon my brow.

"Think! think, how sad, how lone my hours will be
When thou art wandering o'er the boundless main;
Smiling with the smile I love to see,
But in whose warmth I may not live again.

"If thou but knew what tears, what sighs will start,
When I behold my cherished idol bow,
Thou couldst not thus in thoughtlessness depart,
And leave me tottering o'er the grave alone."

If I had loved thee with as deep a love
As I have lain upon a stranger's shrine,
We never had parted;—like the stars above,
We both had lived within each other's smile.

But now my heart is broken by its care,—
Its flowers of feeling, one by one, have died;
And 'mid the ruins of its black despair,
Once more it wanders sadly to thy side.

If thou hast hovered o'er thy homeless son,
Thou know'st what years of misery have fell,—
What blighted hope and broken faith have done,
To bind my soul in sorrow's deadening spell.

I know thy spirit hovers o'er me now—
I feel its presence in my desolate heart;
Oh! that I could but kiss thy clouded brow,
And bid each sorrow from thy breast depart.

I hear thy voice, so saint-like, soft, and mild,
Repeating solemnly, "Thy will be done!"
Keep from temptation, my lost, wandering child,
And thine the glory for the triumph won."

I need not tell thee even thus to pray,—
I know thou wilt for others likewise kneel,—
That Love may teach them by its sunny ray,
The ills and woes of other hearts to feel.

Dean Swift and the Cobbler.

It happened that the Dean was one day passing through Patrick's Close, when he espied a cobbler hard at work in his stall. Poor Crispin, though half naked, was singing away like a lark, and hammering at the heel of an old shoe with an apparent lightness of heart that astonished the Dean, when he contemplated the merry wretch's obvious misery.

"Friend," said the Dean, pausing in his walk at the stall, and addressing him, "you seem to be very poor; but then you seem to be very merry."

"It's not mirth, sir," replied the cobbler—"I'm singin' for the children in the cellar below."

"How is that?" asked the Dean; "I don't understand you."

"Why, sir," said the man, "whenever the poor things are hungry, and have nothing to eat, I sing droll songs for them, in order to make them forget the hunger."

"What family have you?"

"Not many, sir—only twelve or thirteen, or so—but please God, there's a good time comin'—Nelly, sir, has her gifts—and, between you and me, is a valuable subject to her Majesty—as for myself, God help me, I'm obliged to keep hammering away at the leather as well as I can, just as you see me, sir, at the heel of this old shoe."

"And have you no prospect," asked the Dean, "of improving your condition in life?"

"If there be such a prospect, sir," replied the cobbler, "I have not been able to catch a glimpse of it yet; but I suppose you have heard the proverb of our trade, sir—once a cobbler, always a cobbler."

"The proverb is a bad one," observed the Dean, "and strikes at the very root of industry."

"It doesn't touch me at all events—for as far as industry goes I'm a pattern to the neighborhood; but, unfortunately, the harder I work the poorer I get. However, we have one comfort, which is, that there's a better world before us, and that we are preparing ourselves for it."

"How is that?" asked the Dean.

"Why, sir, fasting and prayer are the best means of working out our salvation. It's true, indeed, we haven't time to pray much, but we make it up in fastin'—as for my own part, since I cannot fast and pray, I fast and sing."

"Oh, ho!" thought the Dean, "this a character; I must try him a little further. What do you mean by saying, the harder you work the poorer you get?"

"Nothing's plainer, sir; my family's growin' up, and the employment goes down; you may understand me without a dictionary."

"Well, then," said the Dean, "suppose a friend were to enable you to lay in a quantity of leather, and all the necessary materials for making shoes, let me ask, could you make them?"

"Could Dane Swift write a ballad?"

"Ye people of Ireland, both country and city,
Come listen with patience, and hear me out my duty;
At this time I'll choose to be wiser than witty,
Which nobody can deny."

"God bless the Dane, at any rate—by puttin' down Wood and his halfpence he saved me from bankruptcy. I should have closed my stall only for him. But after all, he deprived me of a good berth of it."

"What berth?" asked the other.

"Why, sir, the post of *Solicitor-General* that I had in my eye at the time; but faith he stopped

my promotion. However, I can hammer the leather still, if the work would only come in.

*The intelligence are coming, the nation's undoing;
There's an end of your ploughing, your boking and brewing;
In short, you must all go to wreck and to ruin,
Which nobody can deny."

The Dean began to feel more than amusement in his chat with the merry cobbler, and after some further conversation he said:—

"Well, now, you comical rogue, do you know Dean Swift?"

"Not by person, sir; that's a pleasure that's before me: but I know him well by carriage."

"What do you know about him?" asked the Dean.

"Why, that he's a true friend to Ireland and her people, and an enemy to all oppressors."

"Both high men and low men, and thick men and tall men,
And rich men, and poor men, and free men, and thall men,
Will suffer; and this man, and that man, and all men,
Which nobody can deny."

"Faith," he added, "if he wanted a carriage, and came to me for one, he should have no reasons to complain of it."

"Well, now," said the Dean, "you seem to be a merry, honest fellow, and I think if you were assisted to improve your condition, that the assistance would not be thrown away upon you."

"Well, I think not," replied the cobbler. "I'm a good deal of that notion myself. Honestly, industry and good humor runs in our family; but, somehow or other, poverty, insists on being a relative as well as the others, and sticks to us like wax."

"Suppose, now," said the Dean, "that I lend you the sum of ten pounds, to buy leather and commence shoemaking, will you promise to pay me at the rate of half-a-crown a week?"

"I can only give you my word for it at the present time," replied the cobbler; "but you'll find I'll keep it."

"Well, then," said the Dean, opening his pocket-book, "here are ten pounds for you, which I give, trusting you will make good use of them."

"You are Dane Swift," said the cobbler, "for no other man would do such an act as this."

"I am," replied the Dean, "and will further befriend you if you deserve. Now, good-bye, and be industrious."

"Asy, your reverence," replied the cobbler. "I can't part from you that way. Down to my cellar you must come, till Nelly and the childer sees you, or I give up the money. It's the honor of the thing I look to—and, besides, I have a duty to discharge. Come your reverence, don't be ashamed? It'll be no longer a cellar while you're in it, but a charming room; and for the same reason, you must get drawing room treatment—besides, I have an old custom of the country to fulfill."

The Dean, whose curiosity was excited to know more about a man whom he looked upon as an original, suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and descended into the cellar. After the cobbler had introduced Nelly and the Dean to each other, he whispered to the former, into whose hands he thrust the ten pound note; and in a few minutes she returned with bottle of claret!

"What's this?" exclaimed the Dean. "Do you expect me to drink with you?"

"We have an old and holy custom in this country," replied the cobbler, "that the man who gets the money always gives the treat; because, you see, sir, nothing prospers when it's not done."

The Dean received a glass, and drank to his prosperity; after which he turned his steps homewards, considerably amused and not a little mystified by the rather eccentric conduct of the cobbler. Before he went, however, he enjoined him to come to the Deanery every Saturday at an appointed hour, to pay him his weekly instalment of half-a-crown.

Accordingly, when the day and hour came, he presented himself at the hall-door, stating that he wished to see the Dean upon business.

"You, rascal," returned the servant; "have you the assurance to suppose that Dr. Swift could have any business with you, unless through the servants?"

"I come by his own appointment," replied the cobbler, "and it's not unlikely, if you refuse to bring the message, that you may find a slippery stone at his door. You ought to know him, I think. His reverence took a glass of claret with me this day week in my own place. If you know who the Dean is, remember you do not know who I am."

With some difficulty the man went up and delivered his message; when, much to his surprise, the Dean immediately desired the man to be shown up to the drawing-room, where he happened to be sitting.

"Well," said the Dean, "I am glad to find that you are likely to be punctual in your payments."

"Sir," returned the cobbler, "you will find me here as regularly as Saturday comes. There's the first half-crown."

"That is very right," said the Dean; "nothing like punctuality and honesty."

The Dean, who was reading, then resumed his book, feeling naturally certain that the man, now that the affair between them had been transacted, would of course, have gone about his business—but in this he was mistaken, for the cobbler held his ground.

"Pray, why do you wait?" asked the Dean, at length; "have you not paid the money?"

"No doubt of that, sir," replied the cobbler, "but you cannot forget the old custom of the country—the man that gets the money always gives the treat."

"Oh," exclaimed the Dean, "you shall have it," and as he spoke, he rang the bell.

"John," said he, when the servant entered, "give this man a glass of whisky."

"Sir," said the cobbler, in reply, "I, though

but a poor man, got you a bottle of claret, and you, who are a rich one, offer me a class of whisky. I expect, sir, to get as good as I gave."

"And you shall, too," replied the Dean; "John, give that man a bottle of claret. Now, sir, I understand you," he added, "a bottle of claret is worth four shillings, and your weekly instalment is only half-a-crown—begone, you rascal, and never let me see your face again. I could afford to lend you ten pounds, but I could not afford to be repaid upon your own principle."

The tradition, however, goes on to say that the cobbler, whose name, we think, was Parker, proved himself to be an honest man, punctually paid the money in question, which pleased the Dean so much, that he became a warm friend and supporter to him, and scribbled not to aid him with both his purse and counsel until he had the satisfaction of seeing his witty protegee an independent and respectable man.

Be Ye Perfect as your Father which is in Heaven is Perfect.

The human soul seems any lower aim. Beggers as we are, we remember us of our divine lineage! Now let us count the costs. We have each of us, individually, in regard to our organic health or harmonious expression of our souls in our bodies, and all of us collectively, in the wise ordering of our social relations, our organization of labor and evolution, of harmonies from nature; the same problem to solve, the same conquest to effect, and the same ends of unity to attain, that God has to solve, to conquer, and to attain, in the life of the universe: namely, to give those loves or passions in which the rays of the Divine Spiritual Sun are individualized and refracted in us, as the rays of the physical sun are individualized and refracted in the varied colors of the crystal, the shell, the flower, or the bird; that form, order, and surface appropriate to their essence; and necessary to their harmonious effect. We must co-operate in details, and at the periphery of life with what God is doing in general, and at the center of life: God being the infinitely great, and man the infinitely small, in social movement, and the contact of extremes linking or leaguering man directly with God, and rendering his wise and ardent co-operation essential to the attainment of the divine ends in regard to the destinies of this planet; in a secondary degree to those of this solar system, and so on; widening, like a circle in the water, till it loses itself in the expanse of creation.

The internal essential state of Being, necessary for the true, incarnation or reception of the Divine into our natural life, is called the state of grace, though it is indeed not those who are in it, but those who desire it, who name and speak of it. The attainment of positive life is very quiet; hessless like the Sun, stars, and flowers, but its pure emanations, and justifies the German proverb, that "Speech is Silver, but Silence is Gold." The Liturgy terms it, that peace which passeth all understanding, and, rightly so, since it does not come within the sphere of the understanding or intellect, but that of the heart and the affections, which is like the difference between a dinner and a bill of fare; and as hungry people think most about eating, and the starving see splendid banquets spread before them in their dreams; so it is with very virtuous talkers, whose speech is an apology for what they are not, and who spend in expression that spiritual force which others, blessed with stronger instincts of self-preservation, retain for their own organic development. There is also another class, from the abundance of whose heart the mouth speaketh.

In our English poetry, Byron represents the intense aspiration of the first class, amid loss and despair. Tennyson sometimes, Proctor always, the sunshine and power of the latter, the beauty of positive being, while Shelley touchingly combines the characters of both.

Isaiah is the prophet of aspiration—Christ is the prophecy fulfilled in a divine life.

Baxter calls the state of grace the *Saint's rest*.

This is the conscious harmony of the soul with God, and of our wills with His organic and creative will, so that, consecrated and sustained by the inflow of infinite love and power, our action is no longer exhaustive, but increases our power to act in the same sphere of divine co-operation: (viz., healthful influence of agriculture in our co-operation with the forces of sun and earth).

It is rightly called a grace, because it comes to us either with or without our seeking, and manifests to us God's favor and love in the most intimate and personal sense. It inspires the deepest self-respect by the conscience that God dwells in our hearts, and from this fullness of our own life, proceeds to conscious unity with the great brotherhood of humanity, combining with reverence for their divine possibilities the tenderest compassion for their actual errors and weakness, showing that we love "God, whom we have not seen, by helping our brother whom we have seen."

Our appreciation of harmony, in external nature and in other souls, tends constantly toward its spiritual level in our own life, so that God seems to transform the creation for our individual benefit. Shakespeare, who knew that the love of women was the love of God made human, lends Romeo in his black despair to Juliet's grave, and it becomes for him a "feasting presence full of light."

This divine joy also descends into nature; it is the light among the rose-laved clouds that heralds sunrise, and robes every object in prismatic beauty; it makes us feel the mighty heart of the earth throbbing through us, and brings us into harmony and union with every form of life and love.

The leaf that trembles against the summer sky, on the topmost bough of yonder oak; those trails of rose and jasmine that bathe the air in odors,

are instinct for us with purest consciousness and exquisite enjoyment.

"Are not the mountains, waves, and skies a part
Of me and of my soul, as I of them?
Is not the love of these deep in my heart
With a pure passion?"

"All Heaven and earth are still; from the high host
Of stars to the hilled lake and mountain coast,
All is concealed in a life intense,
Where not a beam, nor air, nor leaf is lost,
But bath a part of being, and a sense
Of that which is of all creator and defense."

"It is a tone; the soul and source of music,
Which makes known eternal harmony, and sheds a charm,
Like to the fabled Cytherean zone,
Binding all things with beauty; 'tis our life's alarm
The spectre, death, had he substantial power to harm."

Such anticipation of the heavenly life, becomes permanent only on obedience to all divine laws, whether spiritual or organic, to which, though it predisposes, it does not guide us, since it is only a passive state of our affections, not an active process of intelligence and will.

It requires the clear supremacy of the spiritual life, and vanishes whenever we yield to the temptations of circumstances, or relapse into our common life of the senses and intellect.

Under favorable conditions of a natural and social sphere, it is capable of being cherished, of modifying the habitual tenor of life, and of often rising to its first enthusiasm. It may be destroyed by diseases, however induced, by a blow, or a fall, or poison, equally with those consequent on a long succession of misfortunes, imprudences, or organic errors. It is a grace and not a right for any individual, so long as the reign of incoherence for the race, as long as there are temptations to sin and to ruin, instead of temptations to right action, and to preservation; as long as we are distracted between opposite duties to ourselves and to others, and the violation of divine harmonies is equally the consequence of our remaining inactive, or of our active employment in the functions and relations of a social sphere, which is false to the instincts and attractions of the soul. The state of grace is then the beauty of the spiritual babe, but the babe must grow, must out its teeth, must suffer to act. It is to be considered as the seed corn for the harvest of the future, as the revelation of a loving Providence, to prevent us from being sunk into utter atheism, by the miseries prepared for us, and a dew which refreshes the plants of virtue and courage.

It has many degrees from this fullness of the divine life in us down to the most moderate self-reliance.

To the intellect it imparts sanity; to the affections, devotion and serenity; to the senses, true refinement; reflecting upon them its consecration as the ministers of the soul.

To the whole being, when once naturalized, it becomes equilibrium, health, and harmony, and lifts us into a medium quite above the superficial incoherences of actual circumstance.

In proportion as it is attained, our being becomes persuasive, and our action efficient toward the highest end.—*Extracts from the Solar Ray.*

Ladies' Department.

WRITTEN ON SEEING MY MOTHER'S PORTRAIT
ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HER DEATH

My Mother, as I gaze upon thy picture dear
That still reminds of thee now passed away
Thy long home in heaven,
My weary spirit finds a calm relief
In thoughts of thee, to quell the youthful grief
That to my heart was given.

I will not mourn thee, Mother, no—this heart
Can feel that thou art happier now above,
From all earth's sorrows free;
Though thy maternal smile from me is gone,
I will be happy, even, though alone
In memories of thee.

Two years have flown, without thy faithful love,
Two years, since from my side forever thou wert torn
By death's relentless hand;
Yet bless me from thy heavenly home, and pray—
When earthly ties are given, I may join thee—
In that bright spirit-land. Nona.

Wealth before Character.

In the upper circles of fashionable life, says the N. Y. Independent, no questions are asked how one came by his money, if he only shows that he has money, or appears to have it. If he lives in a fine house, keeps a good carriage, gives splendid parties, no questions are asked as to whether all this is honestly paid for. With such a standard before them, it is not surprising that aspiring men, who feel themselves in other respects the equals, if not the superiors of their wealthy neighbors, should find some short road to wealth. The passion for riches, the idea that success in life depends mainly upon wealth, is fruitful in temptations to dishonesty. "For they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."

This is the maelstrom of character in our city. Men will be rich, they must be rich; they put forth on the sea of speculation, they reach after every floating straw of prosperity, they give themselves to the giddy passion of money-getting, and are whirled every whither by its power. Smoothly they ride at first on the giddy outskirts of dishonesty, jill, infatuated with the pursuit, they dive deeper and deeper, and are sucked into the mighty vortex—a wreck of character, fortune,

hope, and life. The only safeguard is to hug the shore of honesty. Make character supreme.

So strong is the infatuation of wealth among us, such the glare of wealth above character, such the imputed disgrace of poverty, that even feminine delicacy will come out from the retirement of private life to resent the imputation of poverty before marriage as a greater grief than a husband's fraud; and the newspapers must publish to the world that, whatever robberies a man may be charged with, his wife was never guilty of the stupendous crime of being—"a poor girl." We transgress no rule of propriety in thus advertising to what is matter of public advertisement. We offer no censure upon individuals. But is it not pitiable to see from such volunteer exposures of high life, how wealth and character stand respectively in the estimation of many who make our society? The influence of such false pride is baleful in the extreme. Is it not worth any woman more than gold to say, "however poor I or my family may have been, my husband is an honest man?"

A CHAPTER ON MARRIAGE.—Marry not a man who thinks woman's only duty is, to make his shirts and cook his dinners. Such a man would make his wife a slave.

Marry not a man who is too proud to acknowledge woman's equality, for that man is a tyrant, and would make a slave or a nobody of his wife.

Marry not a man who thinks it is woman's privilege to learn of her husband at home, for that is not the man to teach you—your life would be one of hopeless ignorance.

Marry not a man who is fortune-hunting; for the money once obtained, you would be a secondary consideration, taken because the money could not come without you.

Marry not a man who in his intercourse with men speaks sneeringly and vulgarly of woman; for that man's love would be a kind to be despised and loathed by the virtuous.

Marry not a man who seeks for amusement where his sisters are excluded; for that man's associations are low, his ideas of purity limited, and himself not worthy the companionship of a high-minded woman.

CURE FOR BURNS.—The American Agriculturist says "of all applications for a burn, we believe there are none equal to a single covering of common wheat flour. This is always at hand, and while it requires no skill in using, it produces almost astonishing effects. The moisture produced upon the surface of a slight or deep burn, is at once absorbed by the flour, and forms a paste which shuts out the air. As long as the fluid matters continue flowing, they are absorbed, and thus prevented from producing irritation, as they would do if kept from passing off by oily or resinous applications, while the greater amount of these absorbed by the flour, the thicker the protecting covering is, that next to the surface it is kept moist and flexible. It can also be readily washed off, without further irritation in removing. It may be occasionally washed off very carefully when it has become matted and dry, and a new covering be sprinkled on."

HOW TO HAVE GOOD COFFEE.—Due regard being paid to the quality of the coffee, Old Government Java being the best to be found in our Western markets, the next thing to be done, is to pick it over, carefully; after which, it should be washed and dried. Then roast it—being careful that the kernels are equally browned, to a deep chestnut color, and not burned, as that destroys the life of coffee, giving it a bitter and disagreeable taste. Grind it not too fine; then break an egg into it, and stir it till the particles adhere, then turn into the pot of boiling water, and let it boil twenty or thirty minutes. After taking it from the stove, turn into it a few spoonfuls of cold water, to settle it. This, with sugar and sweet cream, has no bad taste in it, and is fit for a king; or what is better, for the farmers of Ohio, or any other class of honest people.—*Ohio Farmer.*

GOOD COFFEE.—"The very best way for making coffee is to put the ground coffee into a wide-mouthed bottle over night, and pour rather more than half a pint of water upon each ounce and a half, and to cork the bottle; in the morning to loosen the cork, put the bottle into a pan of hot water, and bring the water to a boiling heat. The coffee in then poured off clear, and the latter portion strained; that which is not drunk immediately is kept closely stoppered, and is heated as it is wanted." Who will try this?

A GOOD WAY OF COOKING ONIONS.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions, to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes. This gives them a fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot. So says an exchange.

SMOKING.—The following anecdote, says the Chronicle, has been communicated to us by a German friend as one that he has never noticed in English:

Goethe once said that a man of real genius could not be a smoker; therefore he was convinced that Lessing never smoked. Mr. K—, Librarian of Wolfenbützel, being desirous to ascertain the truth of this remark, went to an old woman, of whom he knew that she had been Lessing's housekeeper for a number of years, and asked her whether Lessing had smoked.

"Smoked!" exclaimed the old woman; "yes, sir, he did smoke and write all day; but, beside that, he was not fit for anything else."

By Telegraph.

As we were going to press a telegraphic dispatch was received stating that Nevada was on fire, and up to that time twenty buildings had been destroyed.

THE LADIES' FAIR for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Pond, on Green street, has received \$1,800, which will very nearly pay off the entire debt of the church.

MARKET REPORTS.

THE continued depression of business and of our interests, arising from the long continued drought, affecting the mining, mercantile and agricultural interests of the whole State. Flour is on the decline; Grain is not so firm. Produce of all kinds is abundant and prices generally low. Provisions are scarce and higher. Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Pork and Beef are all demanding good prices, and farmers, dairymen and stock raisers will do well to look to this matter. For many articles of merchandise prices are merely nominal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Southwick's Raffle—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt that the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.

Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our Letters—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY. They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at Sacramento, fail to reach us regularly.

WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"

Masole Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"

Masole Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office—We have our friends to our new office in the "Masole Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Horses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guy's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a lamb. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cures all sores and poisonous eruptions to discharge all to infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectively, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCURF, SCALD, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other discreditable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guy's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Pink & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 14 Merchants street, 3d floor above Montgomery.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14—Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Saguenay, 3 days; produce.
Feb. 15—Brig Carib, Boyd, Puget Sound, 21 days; lumber.
Schr Eliza, Garrett, Bolinas, 21 hours; produce.
Feb. 16—Clipper bark Cyano, Barnard, Hong Kong, 66 days, with cargo.
Brig Hinkley, McDougal, Puget Sound, 25 days; lumber.
Schr Mary W. Gould, Fort Ord, 8 days; lumber.
Schr Eagle, Collins, Tomales Bay, 1 day; lime.
Feb. 17—J. M. Stearns ship Oregon, Hudson, Panama, 16 days, with the mail, passengers, and cargo.
P. M. Stearns ship Columbia, Hull, Columbia River, 70 hours.
Clipper ship Heloise, Dyer, Newmarket (N.S.W.), Dec. 25, coal.
Brig Franklin, Adams, Collins, Puget Sound, 30 days; lumber.
Brig Samuel Churchman, Ellis, Hong Kong, 78 days; produce.
Feb. 18—Brig Cohasset, Davis, Astoria, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Wellington, Knapp, Puget Sound, 24 days; lumber.
Brig Wyandott, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 24 hours; lumber.
Brig Columbia, West, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Joseph Hewitt, Loper, Tomales Bay, 1 day; produce.
Schr Queen of the West, Danc, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Salt Point, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Alfred Adams, Bourdon, Shouster Bay, 10 days, with 3000 bushels oysters.
Schr John Dooling, Miller, Pajaro, 4 days; produce.
Schr A. M. Simpson, Hanson, Bolinas, 1 day; produce.
Schr Achilles, Hutton, Bolinas, 6 hours; produce.
Feb. 19—Brig J. B. Hunt, Benham, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Wellman, Bayling, Puget Sound, 5 days; lumber.
Feb. 20—Clipper ship Pamplico, Cogswell, New York, 126 days, with cargo.
Ship Zenobia, Kentzel, Sitka, 13 days, with 770 tons ice.
Brig Cyrus, Dicks, Port Gamble, 25 days, with coal.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 15—Br bark Dankels, Hullu, for Callao.
Feb. 16—Br bark Macdon, Pratt, for Callao; schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey.
Feb. 17—Ship America, Haly, for San Diego; Otter (Br), Swanton, Vancouver Island; ship Delmar, Hunter, Chilo; bark Francis Palmer, Fay, Honolulu; Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan; schr Sea Serpent, Fish, San Pedro.
Feb. 18—Ship Wilcox, Arrow, Bears, Manila; brig Boston, Hutchison, Porto Rico.
Feb. 20—N G bark Elvira, Any, Sydney.

MARRIED.

On the 13th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Dalton, William Boyle and Miss Isabelle Law, both of Boston, Mass.
On the 17th Feb., in this city, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Wyant, Hon. Delos Lake and Miss Mary A. Clarke.
On the 18th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Cutler, E. F. Child, of this city, and Sarah E. Wilson, of Providence, R. I.
On the 14th Feb., in this city, by Bishop Kip, Jno. Deano and Anne Ferrier, both of this city.
On the 11th Feb., in Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Mr. Wilson T. Hollister and Miss Mary A. Zuck.
On the 14th Feb., in Napa Valley, by Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. E. Nichols, and Miss Sarah A. Woodruff, formerly of N. Y.
On the 13th Feb., in Sacramento, by Justice Aubry, Mr. Geo. Hill and Mrs. J. E. Phedynant.

DIED.

On the 20th Feb., in this city, Marietta, infant daughter of James A. and Mary Laughly, aged 4 months.
On the 15th Feb., in this city, of consumption, Chas. E. Voss, aged 30 years, late of Castine, Maine.
On the 19th Feb., in this city, Lawrence Murphy, aged years.
On the 14th Feb., at Coloma, Merchant T. Wykoop, aged 40 years, a native of Palestine, N. Y.
On the 14th Feb., at Auburn, Cyrus C. Credit, aged 26 years, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y.
On the 13th Feb., at Placerville, Major A. T. Ward, aged 36 years, formerly of Kentucky.
On the 14th Dec., at Williamsport, George H. Crooks, Sen., aged 65 years, formerly for three years a resident of this place.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Apple seed,	Nutmeg Musk-Melon,
Mangel Wurtzel Beet,	Green citron "
Long blood "	Cumtrops "
White sugar "	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
Early drum head Cabbage,	" red "
" ox heart "	White Portugal "
" York "	Silver skin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
Large York "	Cup Parsnip,
Lute flat Dutch "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early cluster Cucumber,	Squash "
Early franc "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Gherkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
White spin "	Celestin "
Short green "	Royal cape "
Long green "	White Cass "
Long orange Carrot,	Green "
Early horn "	Flag Leaf,
Red solid Celery,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White solid "	Summer "
American "	White Birch "
Early Cauliflower,	Marrow "
Lute "	Early Dutch Turnip,
Purple Egg Plant,	Rutabaga "
Green curled Endive,	Yellow stone "
White "	Aberdeen "
Early turnip Raddish,	Red top Bat "
Early scarlet "	Red Tomato "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Yellow "
Black Spanish "	Blue Imperial Peas,
Carolina "	Marrowfat "
Yellow six week's Beans,	Early Charlton "
Early Mohawk "	Oase Orange,
White marrow "	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Lima "	Grape cuttings,
Red and white Clover seed,	Strawberry plants,
Red top Grass "	
Timothy "	

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of Thorburn & Co., New York, and for sale by

Agricultural Warehouse, 25 Washington street,

opposite the New Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS, FOR 1854.

LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK OF Fashionable Spring Clothing, AT THE BRANCH OF KEYES & OO'S

GOLDEN-GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building), Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices. Comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Southern Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletot, Tailcoat, Cassin, Winter Frocks, Open Frocks, with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fanny Cassinere Pants; rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassinere and Vettings, Boley and Simon's Clothes and Dockings, for our custom department.

Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.

Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long and Early Turnip;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Al-tincham;

CABBAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;

GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received,
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. N. MOORE & CO.,
v3-6 Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

Hydraulic Pumps.

A N invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.

WARREN & SON.

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mission streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums having been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

Flour! Wheat! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mills, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco.

HENRY POLLEY, B. S. NICHOLS, SETII H. GARFIELD

POLLEY & CO.,

BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,

Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices.

Barley, Wheat and Grain Ground to Order.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,

San Francisco City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS.

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. D. TOWNSEND, HIRSH C. CLARK

McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provision, Foreign and Domestic
Spirits, and Wines.

No. 21, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Roads, Scamling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand.

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,

between East and Main streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Penbody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather.

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Sines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's Ames' and Rust's Shovels, Tuttle's Sledge Hammers, Collins' heavy and light Picks, Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,

Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;

MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,

No. 20 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children.

WYMAN & CO.'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,

Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.

W. M. & CO. would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!

\$48,540!!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$34,000!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be drawn, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Refused for any and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.

Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay.

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE T. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM, CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches, for the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions relating to the same, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office.

20 614

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street, (near Front street.)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,

250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,

50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,

100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellercolin Brandy,

50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,

40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,

15 one-eighth casks Louis Lo Berton do, 1805

3 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,

15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Surrin Gin,

100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,

100 casks Duibar's Bottled Ale and Porter,

100 casks Tennant's do do,

50 cases Baker's Bitters, genuine;

100 cases Oren Byrne's Champagne Cider,

50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,

100 baskets fancy Brandy,—pints and quarts.

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacao, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square of the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove chort stems, white cups, ends and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient,

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the Irons;
Smith's Patent Premium Smut Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Peoria " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Clippers " " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
Trajan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Threshing Machines;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hind ears, chair hammers, hatchets, butchers' saws and cleavers, planes, axes, long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, burrow tools, two and four horse lawn mowers, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, wheelbarrows, ax yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.
For sale by
H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchants' Exchange.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Munsey's Do.;
2 Burritt's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 3 and 4 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Stenna and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
241m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Four Mills: Hay Cutters!
We have the very best Hay Mills in the country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.
The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.
BAKER & HAMILTON,
11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.
30 BBLs. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, &c.
LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCom and Struig.
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.
Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

Grain and Grain!
HOLDERS of GRAIN will do well by leaving samples of their crops at our office, with the weight per bushel, price and quantity for sale.
We can always effect sales for Seed Grain of the best quality, and we call the attention of the raisers of Grain to this fact.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Agricultural Implements.
GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.
LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducing Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lumber Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Wanted.
INTELLIGENCE AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
No. 53 Montgomery Block, (Third Floor),
Corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.
ORDERS for ALL KINDS of HELP, will be furnished without delay. Private Families, Merchants, Contractors, Farmers, Hotels, Mechanics, Milliners, Dressmakers, and others wanting help of any kind, may rest assured of being supplied free of charge. By pursuing a honorable course towards both employer and employee, we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Those in want of situations can be supplied by calling at our Office.
[v3-51m] W. H. HALE & CO.

California Starch.
ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
North Beach, San Francisco.

Stock Wanted.
PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.
WARREN & SON.

New and Rare Seeds.
WE have received from Paris, by last steamer, an invoice of New and Rare Garden Seeds—varieties never before introduced here. Market gardeners will find these very desirable.
WARREN & SON.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!

From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens,
Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine, " 35 " "
500 Rial Indigo, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Frolic Hambro, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Giant, " 15 " "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Waukena county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$300 and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties; Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do Walnuts;
Apricots 6 do Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do Locust Trees, very large
Quinces do 2 do Rust Angelica, } for hedges.
Cherry do many do Osage Orange, }
Grapes, 12 do

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand small Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LABRONE, 121 Sansone street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and whose attestation of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1854.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854: Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shrub and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retailly
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION DOLORES and ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Strawberry Vines.

LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberry, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price. The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds, all for sale low by
LAWRENCE LEHEIN,
Mission Dolores.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co's Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh.
For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Elton \$4 per doz or \$25 per hundred strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.
WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Garden Seeds.

WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are invoices of NEW and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.
We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

The Pride of China.

WE have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a lawn or fruit yard.
WARREN & SON.

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Panama.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.

JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.
WARREN & SON.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1855.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.

VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.

VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.

VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer ULLDA, Clark, Master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.

Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENEY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Co., }
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. } v37

For Sacramento and Marysville.

THE new and splendid steamer QUERN CITY, C. R. BAREX, master, will leave Vallejo wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.
Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice.
For further particulars, apply to
v32 E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Freights to Sacramento, Sit per Ton.

FRIGHTS by the QUERN CITY, will be Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietor of the above line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, with air and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers to and from the various Steamboats.
One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the Boat, and take Passengers to any Hotel for ONE DOLLAR.

Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, \$1.50.
Office for Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co's.
MARTIN T. CHAMNEY,
Proprietor.

California Stage Company.

Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ogden, Auburn, Yuba, Yuba City, Georgetown, Placerville, Merion, Colusa, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton, Honora, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " 6 " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the utmost attention and care paid to them and their luggage.
Stages arrive in three days for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
J. P. DEIGHAN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel.

Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers accommodations to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of J and K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.

HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Rasselle House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given.
[17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. \$20

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown hicks; lambdom lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner.
WARREN & SON.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Treshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Bales, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
Nos. 127 and 129 Sansone street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Choppers, Coalers and Gunners, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Watchmakers, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

For further particulars, apply to
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HAT STORE

EAGLE
COLLINS & CO.,
FRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PRIMUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no coat shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
COLLINS & CO.

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S

GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property, in Sacramento county, viz.:

The Well Known Dairy!

Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 123 of the best MILCH COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk Wagon, Cows, Pans, Household Furniture, Cows Will of the mine, &c.; likewise, Stables sufficient to inclose the whole. The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of milking the Cows. The whole will be transferred in perfect order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is known who is the lucky one. The above described property makes up the

First Grand Prize, \$30,000

2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs..... 1,000
3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs..... 500
4th, A Match span of Sorrel Horses..... 1,000
5th, 1 Bay Hussy Mare..... 300
6th, 1 Grey Pony..... 100
7th to 16th inclusive, TEN LOTS, amounting to Y street, each containing five acres, and valued at \$1,500 each..... 15,000
17th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch..... 200
18th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch..... 175
19th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch..... 150
20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and gold chain..... 125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$48,500.

The Lots all front on Y street, Sacramento, and are inclosed and under cultivation. Sutter title, and possession given. Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the property are well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.

We the undersigned, being well acquainted with the Proprietors of the above Raffle, and the Property offered to the public in the same, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme to their favorable notice, and we have every confidence in its being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property put up at a fair valuation:
W. S. COTHURN & CO., S. W. & E. R. RUNKE,
JNO. M. RHODES, G. SIMMONS & CO.,
J. H. HARDENBURGH, WM. B. ROCHESTER,
ROOTH & CO., JOHN KIRK.

Tickets for Ball and Raffle for every Day and Evening, at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Banking House.
* Tickets for sale at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Atlantic Hall Building, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

INDIAN MUMMY.

ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved humanity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the certificate also of five of our most distinguished medical men furnishes facts that should awaken a general interest in our community to see the valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly distinguished chief of some tribe of the "Pine-Hood Indians." This race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowledge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Ross, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them; yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to recover the history of the present relic.

The Chief now measures 5 feet 5 inches in length—full size—the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural appearance, and, as it lays in the casket, surrounded by the materials usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bridging this specimen to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered for exhibition in hopes that a national sum can be raised to retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California. The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half price. The Free Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen, are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.
C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Pottery Pottery!

NOW ready and for sale the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Butler's Port, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Baiters, Preservers, Urns and Cakes Jars, with covers; Green Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stovepipe Bales, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Entry, or No. 254 J street.
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T. R. FREER, Agent.

Varieties.

TRY AGAIN.

How oft has disappointment morned
Some cherished plan of mine,
And hidden winter clouds appear
Whence summer's sun should shine;
Yet often as they darker grew,
I've seen some wondrous pen
Upon the very blackest write
The sentence, "Try again."

How often in the stillly hour
Of night the heavy sigh
In sympathy has strove to meet
The tear-drop in my eye;
And then like angels whispering
Their messages to me,
I've heard a quiet breathing of
The sentence, "Try again."

How often, as I've walked amidst
Life's ever busy tide,
And jostled with its favored ones
On each and every side;
When my misfortunes seemed to be
Overwhelming, even then
Has come good spirit breathing to me
The sentence, "Try again."

My guardian angel it must be,
Or else the weight of care
Had sunk me in the very depths
Of sorrow and despair;
But, oh, my heart much lighter seems,
And hope shines brighter, when
I hear that spirit softly breathe
The sentence, "Try again."

—Littlequill.

CLERICAL WIT.—A certain parson of the Unitarian sect, who whilom dwelt in Winnissinnet, and who loved a joke better than preaching—went one day to pay a bill to one William Spade, of that village. The master of the shop not being in, the money was handed over to the boy. A few moments afterwards, the factious parson meeting the tradesman, he addressed him with—
"Billy Spade, your bill is paid!"

This same parson was not over fastidious about his wardrobe. One day meeting his brother, who was also a divine, who censured him for being so careless about his dress, and especially reprimanded him for wearing striped pants, it being altogether unclerical. Whereupon the humorous divine retorted by saying—
"Brother C, my religion does not lie in my breeches."

One of the very best things, however, that we have heard was from a preacher of the same school as the former, and who did the preaching for a society in another town. His people he found were

"Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."

He had tried almost everything, running as close as he dare to the manifold schisms of the day; but of no avail. He knew not what course to pursue. In his dilemma he called upon a brother parson, and asked him what he should do as all his schemes had failed.

"Suppose you should blend a little of the Second Advent doctrine into your discourses," suggested the brother, "that might possibly suit their cases."

"Ah," returned the other, "I durst not try that remedy; for it is as much as I can do to make them believe in the First advent!"—*Boston Post.*

NEVER refuse to kiss a lady. Gallantry, religion and good taste alike forbid it. If it is sweet, it will make your feel like a barrel and a half of white sugar for a week; and if it is not, you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it is the best that could be offered. Kisses, however, like candy, are generally made up with a deal of saccharine about them. Young gentlemen at all skeptical should try on a few.

The following dialogue is represented to have taken place between a farmer and an Irish reaper, the latter being considerably under the common stature:

Irishman—"D'ye want anybody for the harvest?"

Farmer—"No; you're too little."

Irishman—"Arrah, now, and do you cut your corn from the top? said Pat, as he walked off, indignantly.

"GUDSAKE, man," said a duncie housewife to an honest dairyman, the other day—"what sort o' milk's this ye're doin' us wi' now? The last I got, there was about a third o' water."

"Then ye're a' wrang, guidwife," answered Will; it's some ither body's milk ye've been getting—mine's half and half!"

"The moon," said a total abstainer, "is not quite a teetotaler; but she lets her moderation be known to all men, for she only fills her horn once a month." A hystander observed, "Then she must fill it with something very strong, for I have seen her half gone myself."

A friend relates the following: A mile or two from town he met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. "Why don't you get down and lead him? that's the way to keep warm." "No," said the boy, "it's a hired boss, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

"Is the steamer in?" said a gentleman to a newsboy in New York, lately. "Yes—just got the news." "Has she got any further from the seat of war?" "Yes—about three thousand miles since she left Liverpool."

It is to be presumed that, when military men talk of attacking the enemy in flank, it means nothing less than touching them up under the ribs,

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeyuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor,
(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn. The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Berries, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have denuded some means of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of his superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 15 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experimenters at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,
I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

BARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
[17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

BANKERS.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
New York.
Ocean Bank Boston.
Bank of North America Albany.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank Philadelphia.
Drexel & Co. Baltimore.
Josiah Lee & Co. Richmond, Va.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen. Wm. Larimer Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. New Orleans.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co. St. Louis.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAOE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
London.
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. Hugh & Co. New York.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. Boston.
Atlantic Bank Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Bank Baltimore.
Josiah Lee & Co. New Orleans.
Louisiana State Bank St. Louis.
Page & Bacon Louisville, Ky.
Hutchings & Co. Cincinnati.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Pittsburgh.
S. Jones & Co. St. Louis.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates: 12

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Utica City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Attica.
Rochester City Bank Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHALING interests its value is incalculable, and to travelers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

New York, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.
O. R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated May 31, 1854. }

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you introduced to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in its good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore."
Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 2, 1853. }

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.

Yours, very respectfully, RICH S. CORNING.

v3-4 Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

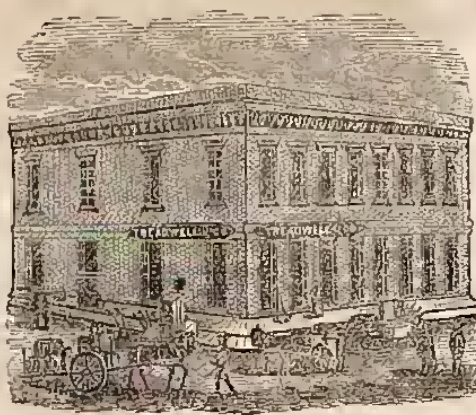
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business. TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties:
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Smut Mills,
Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse Rakes—altogether with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.

N. R.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v3-5

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely, in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month to ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. Co's steamers to Panama, and from Panama by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,

Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville,

New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio Cleveland.
Utica City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Attica.
Rochester City Bk. Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bk. Detroit.
Clinton Bank Columbus, O.

In the NORTHERN MIXES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,

Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,

Coloma, Placerville, Mormon Islands,

Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,

Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through LANGTON & BRO'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,

Sieard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,

Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,

Union Bar, Hoyat's Digging, Hunt's Ranch,

Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,

Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,

Winlow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,

Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,

Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,

Sleightville, Bullard's Bar, Downerville,

Cox's Bar, Minnesota Digging, Karaka Creek,

Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton.

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MIXES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Colusa, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Brick Vaults and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

NO. 9.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES:
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis. A limited number of advertisements inserted at fair rates.

AGENTS.

Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States of Europe.
Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. at their offices throughout the country.
MR. O. H. HAMILTON, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County.
Messrs. LANTON & Co. for Downsville, Foster's Bar, Good-year's Bar, Minnesota.
Messrs. ADAMS & Co.—Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, Crescent City, Fort Oford, Unquay City, Scottsburg, and the entire northern coast.
Messrs. LELAND & McCONNER—Crescent City, Port Oford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Richport.
SULLIVAN'S newsprint stand, No. 5 Post Office Building; KIDWELL'S, Noy's Carriage Hall, Long wharf—San Francisco.
F. FREER, Bidwell's, Butte Co.
D. G. WALDRON & Co. Colusa.
Treadwell & Co., Marysville.
JAMES & Co., Napa.
A. W. POTTER, Nevada.
Nash & Davis, Placerville.
C. O. BURTON, Stockton.
Dr. THOMAS J. HARVEY, P. M., San Luis Obispo.
Cram, Rogers & Co., Yreka.
Parker & Roman.
Howard & Chamberlain, Uta's City, and Mission San Jose, City, N. Y.

[For the California Farmer.]

IMPROVING OUR SOCIAL CONDITION.

NO. II.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Feb. 9, 1855.

COL. WARREN: It is clear to be seen, that if our legislature were to grant us, in addition to a charter, a respectable donation to aid us in establishing our Female Emigrant Society, that the money would only be loaned, and at good interest. As soon as each lonely squatter, or bachelor farmer, miner, merchant or trader, were provided with suitable help-mates, new life and ambition would be instilled, into every bosom, and avenue of trade and industry—instead of a transient and restless population, we would have permanent settlers—our thousands of bachelor halls would soon be converted into SWEET HOMES, with all the enjoyments of social life.

Then, the money spent in sinks of sin and dissipation, would be husbanded, and laid out for useful purposes—not only increasing, by several fold, the property now taxed, but hundreds of quarter-sections over which grizzlies now roam, would soon become the residence of happy families. Hence, a compound and perpetual interest would accrue in the State on the capital loaned to the Society—to the humane cause. But this is only a dollar and cent calculation—the real value of a State consists more in the MORAL worth of its citizens, indeed without which it would be difficult to affix any value, on anything pertaining to life, or even life itself. Without morality there could be no inducement to live, no society worth living for, no religion to cheer our careworn spirits and point our souls to Heaven as their final abode.

But it is useless to speak of morals without Woman—without them, all our hopes were blasted—we would accomplish nothing—man would lose both his ambition and identity. If it was "not good for man to be alone" in lonely Eden—if he could not enjoy the beautiful feast, where all was beautiful and fair, and where the blight of sin was unknown, how can we expect enjoyment, when the earth beneath our feet is cursed and we are hedged in by thorns and briars, without Woman. And if when men do enjoy the society, good offices, and the angelic smiles of women, they find it hard stemming opposing currents, what folly to expect men to stem them alone.

Society in California is just what should be expected, without female society; a more heaven-favored country—as rich in soil and climate as it is in gold—is not to be found; and, it only needs that men do their duty, to make it prosperous and lovely as a State. But introduce plenty of virtuous women, and vice and folly would shrink, and the iron countenances of men would be annealed into pliability, and made companionable.

Our scheme or measure, is not only a duty to

ourselves, our Country and our God, but it is an especial duty we owe, to the women, by way of reparation, for having ran off and left them behind. We hope no gentleman will be backward, in aiding us in this work of reparation, and Social Reform.

We further hope our scheme will be adopted in all the new States, as a mutual relief measure, and as an equalization measure for the disparity of the sexes. The superabundance of females in the North and East has been spoken of since our boyhood, and regretted; but no one there seemed to think of a remedy, while those who have been much in the new States, can see at once, reason and plausibility in our scheme.

The greatest difficulty seems to be in the delicacy of the matter—girls have been taught that they must not venture out, without a suitable protector; hence young women's minds are not prepared to leave the society of strangers alone. While such is strictly proper, in home circles, and for those who never intend to leave their native town or county, yet we contend that in these progressive times, young and ambitious females should not remain bound by home-circle law, since they are in each other's way at home, and their presence is so much needed abroad. The purpose of our Society would be to stand with open arms, to receive all that might venture to come to our care, properly vouchered for as to MORAL CHARACTER, and to be to them thence as father and mother, or standing guardian.

The officers of the packets and steamers are supposed to be honorable men—indeed their position demands that they act honorably; whether inherently or not; hence, while we could not advise a lonely lady to trust herself with them, yet we can advise them to do so by sixes, or by the dozen.

And we would advise them to organize into companies and appoint or elect one of their number—the most spirited and business-like one—to act as captain or agent for the rest of the company, to see that they have their rights and are not imposed upon; which captain or agent to report to the Society immediately on their arrival here, so that legal steps may be taken, if necessary, to punish those who may have become liable. To this end we would have a clause in our charter making the Society the legal guardian of all such immigrants, and that such guardianship commence with the embarkation of the emigrants. And to be systematic, we would have some friend take on board emigrants, including the name and number of such, with their effects, and a duplicate of the bill or bills forwarded to us by mail.

In our extensive perambulations we have seen very many females traveling, self-protected, so that we anticipate no serious difficulty in getting emigrants through safe, under our care and direction. We had the satisfaction once of seeing an impertinent fellow shipped over by a lady, in the cabin of a passenger steamer, and never have we heard such a hearty burst of applause. In a company of strange men, the ladies always find protectors and helpers.

We propose that the Society be composed of those who may contribute to its support, but that it be managed exclusively by a directory of the ladies and married gentlemen of San Francisco, or vicinity; and that agencies be established in all suitable localities in the State.

We do not design our guardianship to cease with simply finding situations of homes for such as come to the State through our agency or influence, but that in case of maltreatment, bad luck, misfortunes or otherwise, they may always return back, if needs be, to the Society, or command its assistance and protection. To this end, we propose making permanent arrangements, or establishing an Asylum in or near San Francisco for a permanent home for all female immigrants with their offspring, that may fail to, or cannot succeed in providing for themselves.

While we aim at ample provision for emigrants after they arrive here, we do not, at first at least, propose to pay the passage of any to California. We presume that those wishing to come, and who have not the means, will find generous and humane friends at home to provide a passage for them; indeed I am persuaded that the steamship companies, packet owners, &c., will be very moderate in their charges for such emigrant passengers. And we believe also, that many will come who have the means to pay their own expenses, but will come to the care of the Society in the absence of suitable friends to receive and care for them here, or until they can find friends that they may have here. In addition to inviting young, or single ladies, to come to our care, we propose inviting widows with their children.

Yes! Our own LOVELY WOMEN—Whose form and whose soul Are the spell and the light, of each path we pursue— Whether sunned in the tropics, or chilled at the pole, If Woman be there, there is happiness too!

Respectfully, THOMAS J. HARVEY.

P. S.—If such a Society as we propose was in operation, we have no doubt but that many wealthy persons, and such as have no heirs, would take pleasure in bequeathing to the Society something with which to bless society after they have passed away from earth.

We would further add, that while we would call the attention of the public to our proposition, we would be happy to hear and answer any objections, made in a proper spirit; and also to receive such friendly suggestions as the good people may see proper to make, whether ladies or gentlemen.

We are on the eve of moving to the city (of San Francisco), where we can not only enjoy mail facilities, but where we can give our personal attention to the formation of the Society. We are not writing for amusement or pastime, we mean to do as well as any—activity, utility, and usefulness, being our motto.

Now.—We most cheerfully throw open our columns for the valuable suggestions of our correspondent at San Luis Obispo. The plan is a noble one and we sincerely hope the suggestions will not pass unheeded. We trust others will think of it, will speak of it, will write for and of it, and keep the subject before the mind of the people. We need immigration—we need families, and we need companions, to make social life what it might be, what it ought to be, what it can be with right effort. We agree with our friend in the great measure, for it will prove a real blessing to our country. From the moment Woman entered PARADISE, to the present time, all that has been, or is, of moral worth or beauty; all the blessings of social life, owe their birth to Woman—and had it not been for the presence of virtuous Woman upon these Pacific shores, the condition of society would have been such that life would hardly have been worth possessing. "The gold would have become dim"—but our Golden State has been saved, by her presence thus far, and we look to her for a more glorious future.

MILLET FOR SOILING OR FODDER.

The Country Gentleman publishes the following article on this subject, from a correspondent at Wilmington, Del.:

I have seen frequent recommendations to sow Indian corn for soiling. I have tried it several times, but I have always found that my cattle would not eat it when they had other food, and that my cows invariably failed in their milk when soiled with it. For this purpose, and for dry fodder, I prefer Millet by far. The latter may be sowed, in our latitude, from the first of May to the last of June. If sown during a dry spell, the seed will remain uninjured in the ground until a sufficient quantity of rain has fallen to make it shoot up. It is excellent as green food for cows, and first rate dry fodder for horses and for all kinds of cattle. The quantity of seed should be from twenty to twenty-eight quarts per acre, according to the condition of the soil. It is apt to grow coarse when sowed too thin on rich ground. Plow and harrow, then sow, cover with light seed harrows followed by the roller. If intended for fodder, it should be cut with the naked scythe, when the heads and stalks are

getting yellow and the blades are still green. The mowers should lay it lengthwise of the swath, which they will do easily with a little practice. It should be left in the swaths, in favorable weather until nearly dry, then gathered in bunches with the hands, turned upside down and left to dry again before binding; but should there be wet weather it may be shocked before it is dry, and will remain safe until there is opportunity of drying; great care, however, should be taken not to take it up before it is perfectly dry, as it is very apt to ferment and to get mouldy. It may be thrashed by machine, but I prefer the flail. Trashing lightly without unbinding, only turning the sheaves, will take off all the perfect seed. By these means seed enough is obtained to pay for the greatest part, if not the whole, of the expense, and you have from two to four tons of excellent fodder per acre, having the ground in good order for putting in wheat after a single plowing. If used rather than fodder, is the object, it should be sowed rather thin, and cut when perfectly ripe.

A. B.

DEEP PLOWING AND LARGE CROPS.

The following extract from the address of Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, before the Franklin County Agricultural Society, Missouri, furnishes a strong proof of the benefits of deep plowing and thorough pulverization, a mode of treatment which is doubtless specially applicable to the deep soils of the West. As for stirring the soil in a dry season, proving detrimental to the crop, we could cite many instances in proof of its great advantages, provided it is thoroughly and efficiently done—if superficial and imperfect, it may be of little use, and we have known it under peculiar circumstances to prove injurious. We mention here but a single case of the beneficial results of thorough and constant pulverization, during the past unprecedentedly dry summer. A nurseryman in Western New York who has been remarkably successful in the growth of his young trees, which did not appear to be retarded in the slightest degree through the late intense drouth, informed us that he employed about double the usual amount of labor through that critical period, to keep the soil constantly in motion—and he discovered that it always came up moist, while in all other places, differently treated, the earth appeared as dry as ashes.—Country Gentleman.

Seven acres was enough for a Roman farm, and two and a half acres in Flanders is deemed sufficient to support a man with a wife and three children. We have an example of a gentleman in Bracken county, Ky., who has produced this season, it is said, notwithstanding the drouth, seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre, on a field of one hundred and twenty-five acres, and this he has done by sub-soil plowing. Suppose each family in Franklin county had made their twenty-acre acres produce as well. Each family would have had a crop of 1,575 bushels, making 3,150,000 bushels in the county, or more than six times as much as your entire corn crop of 1850. This possibly might have been the result, had each family in your own county just spring put in twenty-one acres of corn, and in plowing the land had simply put the plow into the ground up to the beam or perhaps better, instead of turning up the sub-soil, had merely pulverized it by a sub-soil plow. Yet this result would not have been equal to the capacity of the soil. In that same year 1850, there were nine competitors for the premium corn crop of Kentucky, each of whom cultivated ten acres, and their average crop was 122 bushels per acre. Many suppose that much stirring of the soil, particularly in a dry season, is detrimental to the crop, whereas the true philosophy of the matter seems to be, that another earth is something like a sponge, ever ready to absorb moisture and gases from the dews and the atmosphere, and thus favor disintegration, and the development of the alkali, and other ingredients which give nutriment to the roots of plants; and this she is the more apt to do when the surface is really spongy by being, and not packed and baked and rendered impervious, by the tramp of feet, the beating of storms, and scratching, rather than plowing surface. Spade husbandry is an illustration of proof of the benefits of deep plowing. The advocates of deep plowing do not mean to say, that the process gives any new ingredients to the soil, except what comes by air and moisture, but rather, renders more available the latent virtues which it already possesses. Hence, it will not do to rely on that process alone, because the soil will soon become exhausted. But by rotation of crops, by returning to the soil, in manure, some of the ingredients you have taken from it, and by deep plowing, together, you are in the way of producing the best results. And this is no new theory. It is older than Virgil, and Cato, and Cincinnatus, and Pliny, and Columella. "Quid est agrum bene colere?" said Cato:

Horticultural Department.

AMERICAN APPLES.—It is conceded that the best apples in the world are produced in the United States; and that the best winter apples grow north of 38 deg north latitude. Within a few years past, several thousand barrels of fresh apples have been shipped from New York to Liverpool and London, at highly remunerative prices, the best quality, in good condition, bringing from \$8 to \$10 a barrel, and in some instances, even \$20 a barrel. The charges for freight, by clipper ships, are from thirty to fifty cents a barrel, and by steamer from two to three dollars.

The best varieties for shipping are the Newtown Pippin, Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Tompkins County King, Lady Apple, and Red Canada. There are probably other sorts of hardy apples, not yet tried, which would succeed well.

A PREMIUM ORCHARD.—The Oneida County Agricultural Society awarded a premium of \$15 to J. Talcott, of Rome, N. Y., for his orchard of 385 trees, the largest of which were planted in 1849, and are now sixteen inches in circumference. The following statement is from the report of the Society:

The land on which Mr. Talcott's orchard is planted, is mostly a sandy or gravelly loam with a clay subsoil. Previous to planting, it was plowed in back furrows, and the holes were dug along the ridges, thirty feet apart, three feet in width, and eighteen inches deep. In each hole was put a large wheel-barrow load of compost, made of stable-manure, lime, ashes, and muck (decayed forest-leaves would have been as good,) under cover the year before. In planting the trees, surface soil was placed about the roots. The orchard ground has been cultivated to hoed crops. Once a year the trees have been pruned, and washed with strong soap-suds, a moolen cloth being used for this purpose. This washing has given the stems a clean, healthy look, and has tended to keep away the insects. At the approach of winter the soil has been heaped up about a foot around the trees. This kept away the mice.

CHERRY, PEACH, AND PLUM PITS.—Pits of hardy trees should be placed in a position where they will freeze during the winter, which prepares them for planting early in the spring.

Apple, pear, and quince seeds, may be sown in the drills where they are intended to grow, and covered an inch deep, or put in boxes with earth, and exposed to the action of the frost during the winter, to be sown in the spring. The publishers of "Life Illustrated," New York, will procure and forward to any person or place, every variety of fruit seeds to be found in that market which may be desired.

BEST SOIL FOR FRUIT TREES is that just cleared of a forest. The surface should be rolling or descending, and moderately dry and rich. The roots of the forest trees as they decay, keep the ground loose and mellow, and afford the exact food necessary for a rapid and healthy growth of the fruit trees; and the soil abounds plentifully in those elements which are requisite to form the most perfect fruit.

WELL-FORMED PEAR TREES.—We have a special dislike to long legged fruit trees. They are bad looking, likely to be injured by hot sun, hard to ascend for the fruit, and sure to occasion severe bruising to every fruit that falls. The best form is from twenty to twenty-five feet high, their lower branches only three feet from the ground; when they are loaded with fruit, the lower ones bend to the earth.

LARGE VINE AT SELLWOOD PARK.—The following notes about the large vine at Sellwood Park, Sunninghill, Berks, England, are taken from London's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. 6. Says a writer in the Country Gentleman, when we saw the vine last, in 1851, it was then in full vigor, and a noble crop of fruit on it. Its length was then, we believe, 125 feet, and the gardener had tried to get more added to it.

It was brought from Sion Hill gardens, then the Duke of Marlborough's, in 1810. It was then a small plant, which had been struck that season from an eye. For the first year or two nothing remarkable was noticed in its growth, except a very healthy appearance.

About the fourth of fifth year, it had nearly filled the small house it was in. Another twenty feet was added; in about two years it had nearly filled this up, with strong bearing wood. The house was then again, and has been since, lengthened. The present length of the house is 90 feet, (1830), breadth 13 feet; number of bunches on the vine 1,100; and it is intended to add 36 feet more next autumn. The vine has a beautiful straight stem, upwards of 6 feet in height; and then branches off every way horizontally, with nine principal leading shoots. Its roots may be said to be both in and out of the house, as it is planted inside, but the front wall being on arches, many of the roots are in the old asparagus bed in front.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The Magazine of Horticulture, says, what is in common language termed a bulbous root is by Linnaeus termed the Hybernacle, or Winter Lodge of the young plant. These bulbs in every respect, resemble buds, except in being produced under ground, and include the leaves and flower in miniature, which are to be expanded in the ensuing spring. By cautiously cutting, in the early spring, through the concentric coats of a tulip root, longitudinally from the top to the base, and taking them off successively, the whole flower of the next summer's tulip is

beautifully seen by the naked eye, with its petals, pistil and stamens: the flowers exist in other bulbs, in the same manner, but the individual flowers of others being less; they are not so easily dissected, or so conspicuous to the naked eye. In the bulbs of the *Daphne Mezereon*, and in those of the *Hepatica*, and at the base of the *Osmunda lunaria*, a perfect plant of the future year, may be found, complete in all its parts.

The Argan Tree.

The following letter, descriptive of the Argan tree, by the British Acting Vice Consul at Mogadore, will be read with interest. The tree is valuable in dry countries as furnishing what is there much wanted, a supply of food for cattle in seasons of drought.

The Argan tree grows more or less throughout the States of Western Barbary, but principally in the province of Haha, and south of this town.

The soil on which it is found, is light, sandy, and very stony. It is usually found upon the hills, which are barren of all else, and where irrigation is impossible.

I should imagine from the appearance of some of the trees, that they are from one to two hundred years old; and a remarkably large one in this neighborhood, I should say, is at least three hundred. This tree measures round the trunk twenty-six feet; at the height of three feet, it branches off, (one of them measures eleven feet near the trunk;) these branches rest upon the ground at about fifteen feet from the trunk, and again ascend. The highest branch of this tree is not more than sixteen to eighteen feet: the outer branches extend to a circumference of 220 feet. This is the largest I am aware of.

The system of propagation in this vicinity is mostly by seed. When sowing, a little manure is placed with it, and it is well watered until it shoots, from which period it requires nothing farther. It bears fruit at from three to five years, which ripens from May to August, (according to the situation of the tree.) The roots extend to a great distance under ground, and shoots make their appearance at intervals, which are allowed to remain, thus doing away with the necessity for transplanting or sowing. As the fruit ripens, herds of goats, sheep, and cows are taken out; a man beats the tree with a long pole, and the nuts fall and are devoured voraciously by the cattle. In the evening they are driven home, and when comfortably settled in the yard, they commence chewing the cud and throw out the nuts, which are collected each morning as soon as the cattle have departed upon their daily excursion. I have heard it remarked that the nut passes through the stomach of the animal; but this is only a casuality and not a general rule. Large quantities are collected by women and children, which are well dried; the hull is taken off and stored for the camels and mules traveling in the winter. They are considered very nutritious.

The process of extracting the oil is very simple. The nuts are cracked by the women and children. The kernels are then parched in a common earthen vessel, ground in hand-mills of this country, then put in a pan, a little cold water sprinkled upon it; then it is well worked by the hand—much the same as kneading dough—until the oil separates itself, when the refuse is well pressed, which completes the process. The oil is let stand and the sediment removed. The cake, in which a good deal of oil remains—is generally given to the milch cows or goats. Some of these Argans are in clusters, others single trees.

PAMPAS GRASS.—A species of grass known by this name is, at the present time, attracting considerable attention in Europe. Although a true grass, it is likely to form one of the most useful of garden ornaments. In stature it is said to rival the bamboo, growing in its native plains, nearly twenty feet in height. The leaves are hard, wiry, very rough at the edge, not half an inch broad at its widest part, and of a dull grey-green color. The flowers appear in panicles, averaging two feet in length, resembling those of the common reed, but of a silvery whiteness, being covered with long colorless hairs, and consisting of colorless membranous glumes. It is established beyond doubt that it will bear any degree of cold ever experienced in the neighborhood of London, without injury. "Let the reader," says the *Gardener's Chronicle*, "conceive of one individual of a reedy grass of such magnitude, whose grey hard warm leaves curve most gracefully from the centre to the circumference, forming a thin, but huge tuft: add to this many slender flower-stems, darting into the air, and gracefully poisoning on their summits a white airy mass of light scales, whose polished surface can only be rivalled by the delicate work of the silversmith: place this a little above the eye in rocky ground, let it be well backed up some dark foliage, and a faint idea may be formed of the general appearance of the Pampas Grass." The botanical name of this grass is *Gynerium argenteum*, and was originally brought from the vicinity of Rio Janeiro.—*Magazine of Horticulture*.

HAPPINESS.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of a woman. The foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of a man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal or eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God."

A READY APPLICATION.—A mother admonishing her son—a lad some seven years of age—told him that he should never defer till to-morrow what he could do to-day. The little urchin replied—"Then, mother, let's eat the rest of the plum-pudding to-night."

Miscellany.

THE PAST.

Il passato è passato, e per sempre!—AZELIO.

The Past is past! with many a hopeful morrow
In errors and its good works live with God;
The agony is over of joy of sorrow;
The flowers lie dead along the path we trod.

The past is past! in solemn silence taking,
Alike, the sunny and the rainy day;
On the life altar, of the fond heart breaking
Full many an idol built on feet of clay.

The past is past! and our young selves departed
Upon the flashing whirl of those fleet years;
Its lessons leave us sadder, stronger hearted,
More slow to live, less prodigal of tears.

The past is past! and knowledge taught suspicion
To dim the spirit with its soul, cold shine;
For many a hue and truth thing finds admission
Amid the wisdom learnt from life and time.

The past is past! and in that twilight valley
Dwell slow repentance and the vain regret;
Fears for the future from those shadows rally,
And hang around the path before us yet.

The past is past! and ah! how few deplore it;
Or would re-live the time had they the power;
Though nature sometimes weepeth o'er it,
At memory of some wrong or happier hour.

The past is past! There's bitter joy in knowing
'Tis gone for ever; dead and buried deep,
It lies behind, and on life's stream is flowing,
Where the dark waters of the Dead Sea sleep.

The past is past! in faith and patience, taking
Its lessons let us lay them on our hearts;
The chain's attenuated links are breaking;
Be earnest!—use the present ere it's past!

A Hero and a Bully;

OR, THE TRIAL OF COURAGE.

ONE evening, a short time after the battle of Fontenoy, (1745,) a group of the king's body-guard was congregated near the Latona basin, at Versailles, listening to two of their number discussing a subject which at that period was rarely a matter of controversy in military circles.

"Refuse a duel after a public affront!" exclaimed the tallest of the speakers, whose bronzed features were rendered almost ferocious by the thick red moustache; "it is a stain that all the waters of the deluge would not wash away."

"I repeat, Monsieur de Malatour," replied the other in a calm, polite tone, "that there is more true courage in refusing than in accepting a duel. What is more common than to yield to passion, envy or vengeance; and what more rare than to resist them? Therefore it is a virtue when exhibited at the price of public opinion; for what costs nothing is esteemed as worth nothing."

"A marvel! Monsieur d'Argentre, I would advise if ever the king gives you command of a company, to have engraven on the sabres of the soldiers the commandment—'Thou shalt do no murder.'"

"And wherefore not? His majesty would have better servants, and the country fewer plunderers, if we had in our regiment more soldiers and fewer bullies. Take, as an example, him with whom you seem so much incensed; has he not nobly avenged what you call an affront by taking, with his own hands, an enemy's colors, while your knaves most likely formed a prudent reserve behind the baggage?"

"Towards themselves have their moments of courage."

"And the brave also their moments of fear."

"The expression is not that of a gentleman."

"It is that of Monsieur de Turenne, whose family equalled either of ours, and who avowed that he was not exempt from such moments. Everybody has heard of his conduct towards a braggadocio, who boasted in his presence that he had never known fear. He suddenly passed a lighted candle under the speaker's nose, who instantly drew back his head to the great amusement of the bystanders, who laughed heartily at this singular mode of testing the other's assertion."

"None but a marshal of France had dared to try such pleasantry. To our subject, sir, I maintain that your friend is a coward, and you—"

"And I—" repeated d'Argentre, his eyes flashing and his lips firmly compressed.

"Holla, gentlemen!" exclaimed a third party, who, owing to the warmth of the argument, had joined the group unperceived. "This is my affair," said he to Monsieur d'Argentre, holding his arm; then turning to his adversary, added: "Monsieur de Malatour, I am at your orders."

"In that case, after you, if necessary," said d'Argentre, with his usual calmness.

"By my honor you charm me, gentlemen! Let us go!"

"One moment," replied the new comer, who, young as he was, wore the cross of St. Louis.

"No remarks. Gentlemen, hasten."

"Too great haste in such cases evinces less a contempt for death than an anxiety to get rid of his phantom."

"I listen, sir!"

"Monsieur d'Argentre just now stated that the bravest have their moments of fear. Without taking as serious his anecdote of Monsieur du Turenne, I shall add that, with the exception of the difference that exists between muscles and nerves, the courage of the duelist is more an affair of habit than of principle; for it is the natural state of man to love peace, if not for the sake of others, at least for himself. Do you wish me to prove it?"

"Enough, sir: we are not here to listen to a sermon."

"Yet a moment. Here is my proposition: we

are all assembled this evening previous to our leave of absence; I invite you, then, as also these gentlemen present, to a bear hunt on my estate, or rather amongst the precipices of Clat, in the Eastern Pyrenees. You are very expert, Monsieur de Malatour—you can snuff a candle with a pistol at twenty paces, and you have no equal at the small sword. Well, I shall place you before a bear, and if you succeed—I do not even say in lodging a ball in his head, but merely in firing upon him—I shall submit immediately after to meet you face to face with any weapons you choose to name, since it is only at that price I am to gain your good opinion."

"Are you playing a comedy, sir?"

"Quite the contrary. And I even repeat that this extreme haste shows more the courage of the nerves than of the true courage arising from principle."

"What guaranty have I, should I accept your proposition, that you will not again endeavor to evade me?"

"My word, sir, which I take all my comrades to witness, and place under the safeguard of their honor."

There ran through his auditory such a buzz of approbation that De Malatour, though with a bad grace, was obliged to accede to the arrangement. It was then agreed that on the 1st of September all present should assemble at the Chateau du Clat.

Whilst the young lord of the manor is making the necessary preparations for their reception, we shall explain the accusation of which he was the object, yet which had not branded him with any mark of disgrace among a class of men so punctilious on the point of honor.

The young Baron de Villetteon in entering amongst the gentlemen who formed the household guard of the king of France, carried with him principles which remained uncorrupted amidst all the frivolities of one of the most licentious courts in Europe. Such, however, is the charm of virtue, even in the midst of vice, that his exemplary conduct had not only gained him the esteem of his officers, and friendship of his companions, but had attracted the attention of the king himself. One alone among his comrades, Monsieur de Malatour, took umbrage at this general favor, and on the occasion of some trifling expression or gesture, publicly insulted him. Villetteon refused to challenge him, as being contrary to his principles, but determined that this seeming cowardice, in not fighting a well-known duellist, should be redeemed by some action of *clat* during the campaign just commenced. That moment had arrived, and for his noble conduct in taking the English colors at the battle of Fontenoy, he received the cross of St. Louis from the king's own hand on the field, the eulogium of Marshal Saxe, and a redoubled enmity on the part of De Malatour.

The first care of the young baron, on arriving at his estate, was to call his major-domo, an old faithful servant.

"I have business with thee, my master," said he, cordially shaking him by the hand.

"Speak, monseigneur," replied the parure, who was deeply attached to his young lord; "you know the old hunter is yours to his last drop of blood."

"I never doubted it, my old friend. Did you receive my letter from Paris?"

"Yes, sir; and those gentlemen, your comrades, will have some work before them."

"Are there bears already on the heights then?" asked Villetteon, extending his hand in the direction of one of the lofty peaks, whose summit, covered with snow, glittered in the morning sun."

"Five in all—a complete *menage*—father, mother and children; besides an old bachelor, whom the Spaniard had driven to this side."

"In less than a week we shall go in pursuit of them. Do you know, parure, some of my comrades are rather rough sportsmen? there is one of them who is able to snuff a candle with a pistol at twenty paces."

"Easier, perhaps than to snuff a bear at four," replied the old man, laughing.

"That is what I said also. But as I should wish to judge for myself of his prowess, you must place us together at the same post—at the bridge of Maure, for instance."

"Hun!" said the parure, scratching his ear, "it would better please me to have you elsewhere."

"Why?"

"Because to guard this post, a man ought to be in a state of grace, for he will be between two deaths—the bears and the precipice."

"I know the one, and do not fear the other; thanks to your lessons."

"I am sure of that. But, with your leave, I should like to guard the bridge myself."

"You are sure, then, that the bears will pass this way?"

"Sure—yes; but quite sure—no. Recollect that they are sullen and prudent beasts, which never confide their plan of route to any one one."

"It is agreed on. I shall guard the bridge with my comrade. Now, go and have the trackers ready."

"Very well, very well," murmured the parure, as he retired; "I shall have my eye on him."

Eight days afterwards, all those invited, not excepting Monsieur de Malatour—who, despite the delicate attention of the host, preserved a cold reserve—were assembled at the chateau. The magnificent grandeur of the Pyrenees, their shining summits relieved against the blue sky of Spain, was unlooked-for pleasure to the greater number of the guests, who for the most part belonged to the rich and fertile plains of the interior.

The morning following their arrival a body of trackers and scouts, provided with all manner of discordant instruments—trumpets, saucapans,

drums, &c., &c., were assembled under the walls of the chateau, with the pareur at their head; while by his head stood the mandrin, who promptly granted a dozen large mastiffs, held in leash by his vigorous helpers. The young baron and his friends, armed with carbines and hunting knives, had scarcely appeared, when, by a sign from the pareur, the whole troop moved silently forward. The dogs themselves seemed to understand the importance of this movement, and nothing was heard but the confused tramp of feet, blending with the noise of the distant torrent, or, at intervals, the cry of some belated night-bird, flying heavily homeward in the doubtful glimmer of the yet unopened day.

As the party reached the crest of the mountain which immediately overhung the chateau, the first rays of the sun breaking from the east glanced on the summit of the Pyrenees, and suddenly illuminating the landscape, discovered beneath them a deep valley, covered with majestic pine trees, which murmured in the fresh breeze of the morning.

Opposite to them the foaming waters of a cascade fell some hundreds of feet through a cleft which divided the mountain from the summit to base. By one of those caprices of nature which testify the primitive convulsions of our globe, the chasm was surmounted by a natural bridge—the piles of granite at each side being joined by one immense flat rock, almost seeming to verify the fable of the Titans; for it appeared impossible that these enormous blocks of stone could have ever been raised to such an elevation by human agency.

Sinister legends were attached to the place, and the mountaineers recounted with terror that no hunter, with the exception of the pareur, had ever been posted at the bridge of Maure, without becoming the prey of either the bears or the precipice. But the pareur was too good a Christian to partake of this ridiculous prejudice; he attributed the fatality to its real cause—the dizziness arising from the sight of the bears and the precipice combined, by destroying the hunter's presence of mind, made him aim unsteady, and his death the inevitable consequence. He could not, however, altogether divest himself of fears for his young master, who obstinately persevered in his intention of occupying the bridge with his antagonist.

After placing the baron's companions at posts, which he considered the most advantageous, the pareur rejoined his men, and disposing them so as to encompass the valley facing the cascade, commanded the utmost silence to be preserved until they should hear the first bark of his dog. At that signal the mastiffs were to be unleashed, the instruments sounded and all to move slowly forward, contracting the circle as they approached the cascade. These arrangements being made, the pareur and his dog, followed by the mandrin alone, disappeared in the depths of the wood.

For some minutes the silence had remained unbroken, when suddenly a furious barking commenced, accompanied by low growling. Each prepared his arms, the instruments sounded, and the mastiffs being let loose, precipitated themselves pell-mell in the direction of the struggle. Their furious barking was soon confounded with the cries of the hunters and the din of the instruments, mingled with the formidable growling of the bears, making altogether a hideous concert, which, rolling along the sides of the valley, was repeated by the distant echoes. At this moment the young baron regarded his companion, whose countenance, though pale, remained calm and scornful.

"Attention, sir," said he in a low voice. "The bears are not far from us, let your aim be true, or else—"

"Keep your counsels for yourself, sir!"

"Attention!" repeated Villette, without seeming to notice the surly response—"he approaches."

Those who were placed in front of the cascade, the animals directing their course to the bridge cried from all parts, "Look out, look out, Villette!" But the breaking of branches, followed by the rolling of loosened stones down the precipice, had already given warning of the animal's near approach. Malatour became dantly pale; he, however, held his carbine firmly, in the attitude of a resolute hunter.

A bear at length appeared, with foaming mouth and glaring eyes, at times turning as if he would vainly struggle with his pursuers; but when he saw the bridge, his only way of escape, occupied, he uttered a fearful growl, and raising himself on his hind legs, was rushing on our two hunters, when a ball struck him in the forehead and he fell dead at their feet.

Malatour convulsively grasped his gun—he had become completely powerless. Suddenly new cries, louder and more pressing were heard.

"Fire! fire! he is now on you!" cried the pareur, who appeared unexpectedly, pale and agitated, his gun to his shoulder, but afraid to fire, lest he should hit his master.

The latter, perceiving his agitation, turned round; it was indeed time. On the other side of the bridge, a bear much larger than the first, was in the act of making the final rush. Springing backward, he seized the carbine of his petrified companion, and lodged its contents in the animal's breast, ere he could reach them. He rolled, in the death-struggle, to where they stood. All this was the work of an instant. The knees of the hardy old pareur shook with emotion at the escape of his young master; as for Malatour, his lived paleness, and the convulsive shuddering of his limbs, testified the state of his mind.

"Take your arms," said the young baron, quickly replacing in his hands the carbine; "here are our comrades—they must not see you unarmed; and, pareur, not a word of all this."

"Look!" said he to his companions, as they gathered around, pointing to the monstrous beasts—"one to each. Now, Monsieur de Malatour, I wait your orders, and am ready to give the satisfaction you require."

The latter made no reply, but reached out his hand, which Villette cordially shook.

"That evening a banquet was given to celebrate the double victory. Towards the end of the repast a toast to the 'vanquishers' was proposed, and immediately accepted.

Monsieur d'Argente, glass in hand, rose to pledge it, when Malatour, also rising, held his arm, exclaiming: "To the sole vanquisher of the day!—to our noble host! It was he alone who killed the two bears; and if, through his generosity, I have allowed the illusion to last so long, it was simply for this reason: The affront which I gave him was a public one, the reparation ought to be public likewise. I now declare that Monsieur de Villette is the bravest of the brave, and that I shall maintain it towards all and against all."

"This time, at least, I shall not take up your gauntlet," said Monsieur d'Argente.

"There's a brave young man!" cried the pareur, whom his master had admitted to his table, and who endeavored to conceal a furtive tear. "Nothing could better prove to me, sir, that, with a little experience, you will be as calm in the presence of bears as you are, I am sure, in the face of an enemy."

Fixing the Attention.

WHAT is commonly called *abstraction in study*, is nothing more than having the attention so completely occupied with the subject in hand, that the mind takes notice of nothing without itself. One of the greatest minds which this or any other country ever produced, has been known to be so engrossed in thinking on a particular subject, that his horse had waded through the corner of a pond; yet, though the water covered the saddle, he was wholly insensible to the cause of his being wet. I mention this, not to recommend such an abstraction, but to show that he who has his attention fixed, and the power of fixing it when he pleases, will be successful in study.

Why does the boy who has a large sum upon his slate, scowl, and rub out, and begin again, and grow discouraged? Because he has not learned to govern his attention. He was going on well, when some new thought floated into his mind, or some new object caught his eye, and he lost the train of calculation. Why has the Latin or Greek word so puzzled you to remember, that you had to look it out in your dictionary ten or a dozen times? And why do you not look at it as at a stranger, whose name you ought to know, but which you cannot recall? Because you have not yet acquired fully the power of fixing your attention. That word would have been remembered long since, if it had not passed as a shadow before your mind, when you looked at it. A celebrated authoress, who states that she reserves all her *i's* to be dotted, and her *e's* to be crossed on some sick day, might have given a more philosophical reason; and that is that she could not bear to have her attention interrupted a single moment, when writing with the most success.—*Student's Manual.*

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S OPINION OF RUSSIA. As far back as 1833—nearly twenty-two years ago—Edward Everett, in an Oration before the Phi-Beta Kappa Society of Yale College, said, in allusion to the progressive dominion of the Czar: "It is true that some prejudices exist against that Government, at the present time, in the minds of the friends of liberal institutions. But let it not be forgotten that within the last century as great a work of improvement has been carried on in the Russian Empire as was ever accomplished, in an equal period, in the history of man; and that it is doubtful whether in any other way than through the medium of such a Government, the light of the mind could penetrate to a tenth part of the heterogeneous materials of which that Empire is composed."

It is quite within the range of political probability that the extended dominion of the Czar will be the immediate agent of regenerating Western Asia. If so, I care not how soon the Russian banner is planted on the walls of Constantinople. No man can suppose that an instantaneous transition can be made in Asiatic Turkey from the present condition of those regions to one of pure republican liberty. The process must be gradual and may be slow. If the Russian power be extended over them, it will be a civilized and Christian way. Letters, law, and religion, will follow in the train; and the foundation will be laid for further progress, in the advancing intelligence of the people."

CONFIDENCE IN ONE'S SELF.—When a crisis befalls you, and the emergency requires moral courage and noble manhood to meet it, be equal to the requirements of the moment, and rise superior to the obstacles in your path. The universal testimony of men whose experience exactly coincides with yours, furnishes the consoling reflection that difficulties may be ended by opposition. There is no blessing equal to the possession of a stout heart. The magnitude of the danger needs nothing more than a greater effort than ever at your hands. If you prove recreant in the hour of trial, you are the worst of recreants, and deserve no compassion. Be not dismayed nor unmanned when you should be bold and daring, unflinching and resolute. The cloud whose threatening murmurs you hear with fear and dread, is pregnant with blessings, and the frown whose sternness now makes you shudder and tremble, will ere long be succeeded by a smile of bewitching sweetness and benignity. Then be strong and manly,

oppose equal forces to when difficulties keep up a stout heart, and trust in Providence. Greatness can only be achieved by those who are tried. The condition of that achievement is confidence in one's self.—*Richmond Post.*

BEAUTIFUL.—It is refreshing to encounter, occasionally, in the great sea of political strife, some little green isle like the following, of which the Boston Atlas claims the right of discovery. It reminds us, remarks the Post, that amidst the cares of State, the distracting and chaotic confusion of political warfare, the mind of man may yet preserve its wonted serenity, and that the "bright eye misleading" may still occasionally "in a fine frenzy roll." The author is the Hon. Henry J. Gardner, recently chosen Governor of Massachusetts:

SONNET TO A BURGUNDY ROSE.
Fairest of flowers, by fairest lady given!
Thine only fault, that thou wilt quickly fade—
Though early plucked, yet blessed to be given
From thine own stem, and on her bosom laid,
Like as a pearl in gold, a star in heaven!
Oh! I would dream, were I not half afraid—
That ere, in some thought-wildered, happy hour,
Ere while, ere thou wert given me, fair flower,
A kiss perchance may have impressed on thee,
And I would dream that some mysterious power
Had kept the blessing in those leaves for me!
So would I ply thee with a venturesome lip,
The nectar of thy hidden thing to sip,
And dream the while of rose-lipped loveliness and thee!

Ladies' Department.

PENCILLINGS.

BY MRS. E. A. W.

IN No. 6 of our Journal, we copied from the Sacramento Union, a sketch from the pen of this gifted writer. In haste, and purely unintentional, our compositors omitted to give the initials of the writer. For this omission we hope forgiveness. To-day we have the pleasure of laying before our readers an Original Sketch, written for the FARMER. We feel highly gratified that we are able to add so talented a correspondent to the Ladies' Department of our Journal.

The early sunshine of a bright, beautiful, morning is pouring a golden flood upon the hill-tops, and though the valleys still lie in the shadow, they smile happily in the promise of the bright day that is to follow.

February in California, may fearlessly throw down the gauntlet with any of the spring months in the Atlantic States; even now the spring is stirring through her veins, though snow is on her brow; an unseen hand is carpeting the vales with green and tender foliage—the delicate germ is leaving its wintry tomb of darkness—and the little buds are folled into cones, as if to cleave their way to heaven. I yesterday—in the open air—plucked flowers to strew upon the grave of one who a few weeks ago joyed to be upon the earth, but has passed to that land of silence where the good and beautiful dwell together, and the shadow of the grave lies between him and me.

To one who has been bred among the ice-bergs at the North, the present winter months are charming beyond description. I would not be set down as an enthusiast, but I should be quite ashamed of my own stolid nature, could I remain unmoved by so many genial and soul-stirring influences; I take the liberty often, to indulge in audible emotion, nor would I suppress the promptings of an ardent nature, for days like these are inflorescent with romance, poetry, and spiritual existence.

To a heart at all allied to the divine—a love of nature and her beauties, grows with their growth and strengthens with their strength; they are a part of nature rather than admirers of it, and their minds are often bright or shadowy, as the outer world varies in its expression. It seems as if their own throbbled in unison with the great heart of nature—not a murmur of its sweet, low melody, is in discord—her temples become to them the "holy of holies."

The tidings of your sunny skies, and smiling landscapes, reached me in my far off secluded home; I had heard the fame thereof, but the half was not told! Let me enjoy them while I may, for the "bird of passage" will soon adjust her weary pinion beneath the vine and fig tree of her "Father Land."

The death angel has so recently visited our city, under such appalling circumstances, that the pall of gloom which enshrouded its very atmosphere, has scarcely rolled away. I have witnessed many pageants both civic and military, but never any so sublimely solemn. The public sympathy was so universally felt and expressed, that it will be long ere the sad rites are obliterated from their minds. But the busy throng swarm the resounding streets, and the sun shines as smilingly over the new made graves, as though a hearth had never been made desolate! The breath of spring

will sweep over the little green hillocks, laden with the incense of sweet flowers, and in a far off home the wail of the widow will come up before the Lord of Sabaoth. I would there were erected over those mouldering remains, a monument, that will tell when the present actors in life's drama shall be forgotten. I would be scarcely less honorable to the living than the dead. It is seldom that I indulge in homiletics, but sometimes under the influence of the prosing impulse, I fall into sentiment, and forget to extricate myself.

Your little paper comes to me each week as fresh and sweet as a "bride adorned for her husband." Its interesting pages seem like old friends from a distant country. With a prayer, for its extensive circulation, and the choicest of heaven's blessings on its readers, I subscribe myself, a sincere friend,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 17, 1855. E. A. W.

THE FAMILY BONN.—There is no bond so pure and holy, so capable of the highest earthly enjoyment, as that which binds families together. Let the rude world jostle and push without, here around the hearth-side, mutual confidence, sympathy, and love prevail. Let things go awry if they will; at home, at least there are true friends—true enjoyment. Your sorrows are their sorrows, as well as your joys. How sunny earth looks when we view it through such a medium; it seems akin to the home of angels. Do children from such homes go out into the world to fill it with crime and bloodshed? Are the inmates of prisons reared in such an atmosphere? Far different, sadly different indeed. Oh, does not the parent, who binds closely around the heart of the child the strong ties of home affection, bequeath to that child a sure preventative from vice, and a strong inducement to virtue? There is no tie, we verily believe, so lovely and yet so neglected, as the love of brothers and sisters. Turn where we may, if we turn aside from the love of a sister, we may not find its equals. For who like a sister, will trust, confide, cheer, and love, until, may be, sin and misery? Whose love so unselfish, so purely seeking not its own? The wife may, perhaps, weary, flee from your side; but the sister pleads, "he is my brother!" and careth for him still.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Do all in your power to teach your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him by gentle means to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by encouraging frank good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make obedience reluctant, subdue him, either by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins.

Valuable Recipes.

TO DRY PUMPKIN.—Cut it round horizontally in tolerably thin slices, peel them and hang them on a line in a warm room. When perfectly dry, put them away for use. When you wish to use it, put it to soak over night; next day pour off the water, put on fresh water, stew and use it as usual, &c.

Another, and as some think, a much better way, is to boil and sift the pumpkin, then spread it out thin in tin plates, and dry hard in a warm oven. Prepared in this wise it keeps good all the year round, and a little piece boiled up in milk will make a batch of pies.

TO REMOVE WINE OR FRUIT STAINS FROM LINEN.—If the stain be of long continuance it may be removed by rubbing the soiled parts, on each side, with yellow soap; then lay on a mixture of starch in cold water, very thick; rub it well in, and expose the linen to the sun and air till the stain comes out. If not removed in three or four days, rub that off and renew the process. When it is dry, it may be sprinkled with a little water.

APPLE FRUITERS.—Pear and core some fine large pippins, and cut them into round slices. Soak them in wine, sugar, and nutmeg, for two or three hours. Make a batter of four eggs; a table-spoonful of milk; thicken with enough flour stirred in by degrees, to make a batter; mix it two or three hours before it is wanted, that it may be light. Heat some butter, and fry them brown; sift powdered sugar, and grate nutmeg over them.

TO COOK ONIONS.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions, to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew-pan, with a little milk, butter, salt, and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes. This gives them a fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM, IN TEA OR COFFEE.—Beat the white of an egg to a froth, put to it a very small heap of butter, and mix well. Then turn the coffee to it gradually, so that it may not curdle. Properly done, it will be an excellent substitute for cream. For tea, omit the butter, using only the egg.

This might be of great use at sea, as eggs can be preserved fresh in various ways.

DOOR MATS.—Nearly every kind of mat has been tried in the public schools at Columbus, O., and the rope mats (made of oakum) are found the most desirable.

FROM THE EAST.

The Venezuelan Government has put into execution its design of taking possession of the Bird Islands, a cluster of gum-covered rocks in the Caribbean Sea. The invading force drove away two American vessels that were taking in cargoes, one of which has arrived at Boston. All the Americans on the islands embarked on board the vessels. The sloop-of-war Fulmouth, at St. Thomas on the 6th of Jan., would sail in a few days to watch the movements of the Venezuelans.

It is stated that the proposal on the part of the Allies, which induced Prince Gortchakoff to ask for time to consult his Court, embraced the destruction of the Russian fortress of Jomael, on the Danube; the construction of a neutral fortress in lieu of it, to be garrisoned by the Five Powers, and the demolition of the forts and arsenal of Sebastopol.

The Hon. Luther Severance, late U. S. Minister at Honolulu, and the projector and for a long time editor of the "Kennebec Journal," died recently at his residence in Augusta, Maine.

An amendment to the army bill has been passed appropriating \$30,000 for the importation of Dromedaries for military purposes, and to extend the provisions of extra pay of the soldiers of the Pacific coast to those of Fort Laramie.

J. Ross Browne recommends to the Secretary of the Treasury, the substitution of Inspectors of Customs at Sacramento and Stockton. In regard to the Indian affairs, a continuance of the system established by Lieut. Beale. He censures Lieut. B. however, for some of his official acts, but does not impute criminality to him. He recommends the remodeling and enlargement of the San Francisco Mint, the letting out of the assay by private contract, and the increase of the salaries of its officers.

Lee Martin, formerly District Attorney of Yuba County, has been appointed U. States Consul at Mazatlan.

A Permanent Claim Commission is coming out to California.

FROM THE SOUTH.

KERN RIVER MINES.—The steamer America arrived here on the 24th ult., bringing later intelligence from the Kern River Mines, fully corroborating the previous reports of the extensive discovery of gold in that region. As the number of miners increase the news becomes more favorable as to their extent and richness. A few of the miners had returned to Los Angeles to buy goods, bringing with them plenty of dust.

Los Angeles and vicinity are comparatively deserted, the excitement being as great as that of '49. The average yield of the mines is from \$8 to \$20 per day, and big strikes of daily occurrence; another statement is, from \$5 to \$8 per day. The richest localities found thus far, are high up in the mountain gulches, where the snow at present makes it very difficult to work. Parties have located themselves upon rich claims thus situated, and are awaiting the advent of warm weather to commence operations.

A Southern paper speaking of the mines, says: "Although we still speak of 'Kern River Mines' as applying to the mining region, but comparatively few persons are now as high up; the country south and east has been discovered to be far richer. We may safely say that there are thousands now scattered over these mines, and that gold is found wherever prospected, and we have no doubt whatever but that others will be opened in the mountains overlooking our valley, vying in richness with any in the State."

The road is thronged with adventurers, wagons, mules, cattle, sheep, and staves, all bound for the mines. Many have gone out from Los Angeles, but few returned, and these with dust for provisions, tools, &c. Rumors of exceeding rich strikes are numerous. At a place called Rich Gulch, \$100 a day per man, was taken out at first, and the claim still pays an ounce. This, it appears, is the richest spot yet discovered, but it is said there are "secret" diggings even richer than this.

A private letter from Los Angeles, says, transportation is very difficult. The distance from Los Angeles is 160 miles, and no house is to be found on the road. The trip from San Francisco to San Pedro costs \$25; from San Pedro to Los Angeles, \$5; and from Los Angeles to within some forty miles of the diggings by stage, \$30.

The steamer Goliah had a rough time on her up trip, and was finally compelled to put into Santa Barbara in distress, where she awaits the return of the America, with coal. She has sustained no serious damage—split rudder-head, and some other slight damage to her light outer works from heavy seas. The America left here on the morning of the 25th, for San Diego and intermediate ports, taking down the requisite supply of coal to enable the Goliah to prosecute her voyage to San Francisco, and a large number of passenger, en route to the mines.

MARRIED.

On the 22d Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Willey, Hamilton C. Harrison, Esq., and Miss Abbie A.; and Josiah Howell, Esq., and Miss Adeline, daughters of Col. Warren, of this city. On the 22d Feb., in this city, by Rev. Fred. Buel, Charles A. Langham and Agnes Dean, all of this city. On the 19th Feb., in this city, by Rev. F. Moosink, Mr. John Hamerich and Miss Margaretta Hegel. On the 18th Feb., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Wm. Roberts and Miss Isabelle More. On the 21st Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Thurston, Dr. Prescott V. Richardson and Miss Rachel Darrach. On the 20th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Peter Henry Astor and Miss Hannah Maria Hekey. On the 23d Feb., in Sonoma, Mr. Rodolphus P. S. Pope and Miss Johannah McCarty.

DIED.

On the 19th Feb., at age, Capt. B. F. Austin, of the 6th. Old Follow. He was knocked overboard while steering his vessel in a gale. On the 23d Feb., on board the ship Sweetstakes, Wm. Butler, of Nova Scotia.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.	
Feb. 21—Clipper ship Sweetstakes, Lane, New York, 110 days, with mules.	
Bark Parvatham, Prescott, Fort Simpson, 14 days, with ice.	
Brig Colorado, Hurns, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.	
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 1 day; lumber.	
Humboldt, Ross, Steer, Vancouver Island, 14 days; coal.	
Schr Mt Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime and oats.	
Schr Odd Fellows, Austin, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.	
Schr Loo Choo, Higgins, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.	
Feb. 22—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Belchen, San Juan, 12 days, with passengers, mules, etc.	
Clipper ship Southern Cross, Hurns, Boston, 118 days; mules.	
Brig Francisco, Smith, Oregon, 8 days, with flour, etc.	
Feb. 23—Clipper ship Bald Eagle, Treaswell, New York, 117 days; mules.	
Clipper ship Phantom, Peterson, New York, 122 days; mules.	
Ship Hunsor, Whitson, New York, 135 days; mules.	
Br bark Inchinim, Ennis, Hong Kong, 55 days; mules, and 215 passengers.	
Brig Greenin, Kisson, Sydney (N S W), 87 days, via Tahiti 48 days; coal.	
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.	
Schr S D Bailey, Gurein, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lumber.	
Schr Gazelle, Beares, Santa Cruz, 2 days; in ballast.	
Schr Queen of the West, Dams, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.	
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.	
Schr Oriole, Robinson, Monterey, 2 days; produce.	
Schr Sorcerer, Vancouver, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.	
Schr Sorcerer, Vancouver, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.	
Feb. 24—Steamship American, Haley, San Diego, 3 days; mules.	
Dutch ship Blacklock, Munge, Car diff, 148 days; coal.	
Fr ship Monelle, Alfred, Bonifacio, 169 days, via Valparaiso, with mules.	
Schr Francis Helen, Leeds, Humboldt, 26 days; mules.	
Feb. 25—Ship Indigo, Wilmington, Hong Kong, 43 days; mules.	
Feb. 26—Ship Juliet, Cobb, Boston, 165 days; mules.	
Fr ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, Huayna, Havre, 151 days, with mules.	
Humboldt ship, Reimer, New Castle (K), 193 days, via Valparaiso 63 days; coal.	
Ship Sumner G. Curtis, Norton, Liverpool, 165 days; mules.	
Br bark Equinox, David, London, 150 days; mules.	
Br bark Niagara, Johnson, Glasgow, 150 days; mules.	
Brig Mary A Jones, Barnes, Tahiti, Dec. 30, and Honolulu 22 days; mules.	
Schr Laura Bern, Morton, San Pedro, 2 days; grape vines.	
Feb. 26—Clipper ship Loma, Leckie, Boston, 124 days; mules.	
Feb. 27—Humboldt ship, Miller, Ruiz, Manzanillo (Mexico), 24 days; mules.	
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 50 hours; 500 lbs potatoes.	

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 21—Fr ship Paragon, Surinam, for Valparaiso.
Feb. 22—Br bark Druid, Scott, for Valparaiso and ports in the Pacific.
Feb. 21—Steamships Uncle Sam, Beldin, for San Juan; America, Haley, San Pedro; schr Lawrence, Gaskins, Guayaquil.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Farmer.—Healthy crops, fruitful trees, and sound stock, are esteemed the blessings of the farmer, yet how often while laboring for such blessings he forgets himself, and while establishing health in everything else on his farm, is doing himself ill. Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges, sold by LITTLE & CO., No. 137 Montgomery street, will cure that cough he is suffering from. As he sows this remedy, so will he reap health. v39

Southwick's Raffle.—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more influential prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is our hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks. Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and all species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite to Court & Shreve. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedules and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

Flowers! Flowers!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner Fourth and Folsom streets.
Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.
PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:
Camellia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Passifloras, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honeysuckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuchsias, Dahlias, Daffodils, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Strawberry; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.
Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,957 Post-office. v39-4m W. C. WALKER.

Osage Orange.
The Best and Cheapest Fence.
The following resolution was passed at the great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:
Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange as most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences.
100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$30 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Pringles Ranch, near the San Francisco Embarkadero. All orders sent to the Stenberger Post-office; or by Adams & Co's Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to. v39 WM. PAUL.

Fresh Garden Seed.
RANSE and put up at Smith's Botanical Garden and Nursery, in the American river, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.
Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Raspberries, Strawberries of finest varieties, Highbush and Arbutus Roots.
Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State. v39 A. P. SMITH.

Page, Incon & Co.
WE will receive Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, or Checks for funds there, on the above house, at par, for does to us; or for Trees, Plants, Seeds; or in any business for which call or enquire. WARREN & SON.

To Printers.
FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hoe's DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to F. BLAKE, 88 Merchant street. v38-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
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137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEN. DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered
For **COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, CROUPS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION,**
Pains in the Side and Chest, and all cases of Diseases of the Lungs.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and clearing the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers. Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.
Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:
San Francisco.....Little & Co.
Sacramento.....C. Morrill.
Marysville.....Rice & Coffin.
Stockton.....E. S. Holden & Co.
Agents are invited for this valuable remedy in every city and town in the State. v39

THEODORE PAYNE.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches.
For the conducting of which they expect themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given in their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 613

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices. Comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Suitout Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Pantalot, Trowsers, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Bicycles and Simon's Clothes and Do-skins, for our custom department.
Garments made in order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO., v36 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 16th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by ballot, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first lucky drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Saturday, 16th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay. v35

Stock Wanted.
PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Dortham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. 23 WARREN & SON.

Pottery? Pottery!!
NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Baiter, Preserve, Bread and Cak Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stewpots; of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street. v39 T. R. FREER, Agent.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Van Vleet, Ruml & Drexel, 97 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America, New York.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Philadelphia.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros. & Co., Richmond, Va.
J. B. Morton, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macomber & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Demand, Mich., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbia, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina. v39

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, San Francisco, Sacramento City.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. F. Hatch & Co., London.
F. Hatch & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Danen, Sherman & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Joshua Lee & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hatchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v35

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v35

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL
v34 J and Third, and F and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. R. TOWNSEND, HIRSH C. CLARK,
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal.
Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v34

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils, ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Moulds; Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
12 Olney street, San Francisco.
between East and Drury streets.
Cash advances made on consignments in store. Refer to Messrs. Elliot, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 if

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 61 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sledge Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Strain Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 24, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WYMAN & CO'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Winter-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO. would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v34 if

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854.
LAW BOOK, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK. 5

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

Hydraulic Pumps.

AN invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps received at our office.

WABHREN &

Soliloquy of a Loafer.

LET'S see, where am I? This is—coal I'm laying on. How'd I get here? (reflects) Yes, I mind now. Was comin' up street—met a wheelbarrow comin' tother way—it was drunk—and one on us fell into the cellar—don't mind which now—guess it must a been me. I'm a nice young man, yes I am—tight! tore! shot! drunk! Well, I can't help it—'taint my fault—wonder who's fault 'tis? Is it Jones' fault? no. Is it my wife's fault? well it isn't. Is it the wheelbarrow's fault? n-o-o. It's whiskey's fault. Who's whiskey? Has he a large family? Got many relations? All poor I reckon. I think I wont own him any more. I'll cut his acquaintance; I've had that notion for about ten years, and always hated to do it for fear of hurtin' his feelings—I'll do it now—I think liquor's hurtin' me—it's spoilin' my temper.

Sometimes I get mad when I'm drunk, and abuse Betz and the Brats—it used to be Lizzie and the children; that's some time ago though, I can just mind it; when I'd come home evenin's she used to put her arms around my neck and kiss me, and call me dear William. When I come home now she takes her pipe out of her mouth long enough to tell me something like this: "Bill, you drunken brute! shut the door after you. There's no fire, and we're cold enough 'bout lettin' the snow blow in that way." Yes, she's Betz and I'm Bill now. I ain't a good bill neither; think I'm counterfeited—won't pass—a tarren, without goin' in and gettin' drunk. Don't know what Bank I'm on; last Sunday I was on the river bank, drunk; I'm on a pile of charcoal, just now.

I stay out pretty late—no, sometimes I'm out all night; fact is I'm pretty much out altogether, and all orer—out of friends, out of money, out at the elbows, out of whiskey, and out-rageous dirty, so Betz says—but then she's no judge, for she's never clean herself. I wonder why she don't wear good clothes any more; perhaps she hasn't got 'em; whose fault's that?—'taint mine—it must be whiskey's.

Sometimes I'm in, however—in-toxicated now, and in somebody's coal cellar. But there's one good principle I've got—I won't get in debt, and everybody helps me to, keep my resolution by refusing to trust me.

One of my coat tails is gone—got tore off I expect when I fell down here—I'll have to get a new suit soon. A fellow told me the other day I'd make a good sign for a paper mill; if he wasn't so big I'd licked him. I've had this shirt on for nine weeks, and am 'fraid it wont come off without injurin' it. People ought to respect me more than they do, for I belong to the hole-y order—I mint a dandy though my clothes are pretty near greasy (c)ian style. I guess I tore this window shutter in my pants the other night when I sat down on the wax in Ben Sugg's shop—I'll have to get it mended up or I'll catch cold—I ain't very stout—tho' I'm full in the face, as the boys say—about as fat as a match, and as healthy as the small-pox. My best hat is a standing guard for a window pane that rent out the other morning at the invitation of a brickbat. It's getting cold down here; wonder how I'll get out; I mint able to climb—if I had a drink I could think better; let's see, I mint got three cents; wish I was in a tavern I'd sponge one. When any body treats and says "come fellers," I always think my name's "fellers," and I've got too good manners to refuse. Well, I mint leave this, or they'll arrest me for an attempt at burglary. I mint come to that yet. Anyhow, it was the wheelbarrow did the harm, not me.

POLITENESS.—On the last night of the Vermont Legislative session, while the school bill was under discussion, a member complained that school-boys had lost their politeness. Mr. Bartlett, of Lydon, replied: "I acknowledge the truth of the gentleman's remarks. I was forced to take off my cat-skin cap to every passer-by. Now, no boy uncovers his head. A few years since I was riding through Orleans county in a sleigh, and overtook a boy who had attained the age of nine years. He stepped out of the road to let me pass. There he stood upon the crust, erect, bold, and aspiring. He did not prepare to doff his beaver—not he. Said I, 'My lad, you should always take off your hat to a gentleman.' Said he, 'I always do, sir.'"

GLOVES.—A Paris paper says that in that city there are annually consumed one million six hundred thousand kid and lamb skins for the manufacture of gloves; eight hundred thousand in Bruxelles; eight hundred thousand in Grenoble, and three million two hundred thousand in Annouay, making a total annual consumption in the four cities of six million four hundred thousand skins. To dress these requires over a million dozen eggs.

In the days of the patriarchs, a woman's conduct was the index of her heart. When, for example, the father of Rebecca asked her if she would go with the servant of Isaac, she immediately replied, "I will go." Had she been a daughter of the nineteenth century, she would have answered, "Pshaw! go with him! Why, Mr. Isaac must be sick! Go with him! Of course I won't." And then she would have gone with him.

A VERY GOOD REASON.—Prince Albert was blaming a little boy at Eton for not having learnt more at his age. "It's not my fault, sir," replied the boy, "for we have a holiday every time a prince is born."

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants:

From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine, " 35 " "
500 Black Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Freckle Hand, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHINGTON, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!:

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turpin;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Dwarf Rose and Black Spanish;
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Altringham;
CABBAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
GREEN ANCHOR, and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received,
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. NOORE & CO.,
Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1854.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express." Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of English and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail, by
J. M. NOORE & CO.,
K street, cor. Th. d. Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to these products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for these products, and far from also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had. JOSHUA HUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal.

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of his superior merit.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less drying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it absorbs a proportionately more water, thus swelling freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious that the meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material. Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Bulkley's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Bulkley has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be so strong in praise of said kiln.
W. H. SOLLENDER, JR.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery.

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Pachistima, a choice collection; Heliotrope, in variety;
Roses and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Vetches, flowering do, Arabidiums, Azuleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeyuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Balbousa Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, ten and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favor.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and see for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 41 varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do	Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do	Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do	Walnuts;
Apricots 6 do	Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do	Locust Trees, very large
Quinces do 2 do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do many do	Orange Orange,
Grapes 12 do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELABRIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, as a testimony of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

(8-1st) L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

MANUFACTURED BY

SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.

FOR SALE BY

BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,

201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK

is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar.

The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months.

To the WHALING interests its value is inestimable, and to travelers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

NEW YORK, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.

Yours, &c.,

O. R. MUMFORD,

Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated May 31, 1854.

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore."

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

EARL BARTLETT.

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."

April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing, in future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.

Yours, very respectfully,

RICH. S. CORNING,

Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.

WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale.

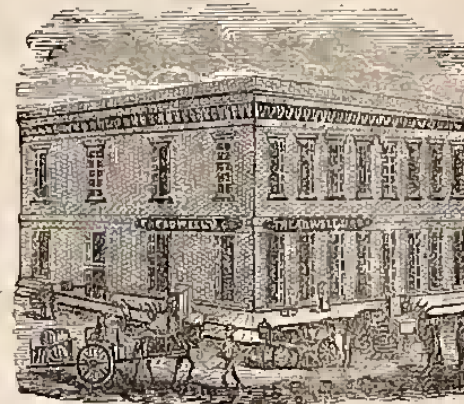
Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER,

135 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,

Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;

Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;

Three-hors, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn

Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage

Cutters and Sifters, Horse Powers, Saut Mills,

Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse

Rakes—together with all the small tools and

implements appertaining to cultivation.

N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly

attended to.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hural for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes

PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the

best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses

more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different focal features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with blue clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's.

INDIAN MUMMY.

ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved humanity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the certificates of five of our most distinguished medical men furnish facts that should awaken a general interest in our community to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly distinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians." This man has left no record, and the present tribes have no knowledge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Russell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them; yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to recover the history of the present relic.

The Chief now measures 5 feet 5 inches in length—full size—the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural appearance, and as it lays in the canoe, surrounded by the materials usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California.

The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half-price. The Press, Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen, are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.

C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Useful Sciences.

NO. 10.

It appears that while a wide classification should be adopted by the State and County Societies, a large premium should be offered for the best conducted experiment, carried on for at least three years, in making crosses between the different breeds, and thus determine which is the best for a general breed of fine-wooled sheep. There are plenty of men in the State to undertake such an enterprise, and the owners of imported sheep would be glad to help them along.—*Wool Grower and Stock Register.*

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

The Agriculture of France.

WHAT makes the Agriculture of France so prosperous? Read the history of her success, look at the picture of her smiling vineyards, her bending orchards, her cultivated lands, her princely gardens, and sketch the history of her renowned grains. The perfection she has attained in her products for the kitchen, has no equal; and when we speak of her flora, we are refreshed by the perfume that memory recalls of the beautiful.

The Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, of France have been made honorable, aye, noble, by the Government bounties to encourage, public approbation, and rewards, emblems of distinction, and the highest tokens that the soldier of the Imperial Guard can win for bravery and love and devotion to his country, the "Cross of the Legion of Honor," is publicly bestowed upon those who by discoveries and labors advance the interests of Agriculture in France.

Agriculture and kindred sciences in France, and England, are esteemed as they should be. The royal family and nobility attend the exhibitions of the Societies for promoting their interest, and this gives them a character that insures success. When the Farmers of California take a proper interest and raise the character of Agriculture by esteeming it the most honorable employment in the world, then we shall have the nobility of our land with us, for the nobility of our country are the citizens.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

We have received from our old friend Eben Wight, Esq., corresponding secretary, the reports of the committees for 1854, of the above society, with the schedule of prizes for 1855. They contain many interesting facts, and data of great value. We extract the following amount of prizes:

Prospective Prizes,	\$750
For Gardens, Greenhouses, &c.,	200
For Fruits,	700
For Plants, Flowers and Designs,	700
For Floral Designs, at the Annual Exhibition,	200
For Vegetables,	250
	\$2800

We commend the following rules and regulations on visiting grounds, offered for premiums by this society, as worthy of attention among horticulturists. Valuable hints can be gathered from them:

1st. All applications for a visit must be made to the chairman, on or before the first of May, stating the extent of grounds, number of fruit trees, whether offered for a prize, and such general outline as to give to the committee some idea of the premises.

2d. No Fruit Garden or Grounds of less than one acre (and this well stocked and under fine cultivation) can occupy the time of the Committee.

3d. No farm will be visited, unless there should be connected with it a fine Fruit Garden, Vegetable Garden, Greenhouse, or Graperies, in which case these alone will be examined.

4th. It shall be the duty of the Committee to select for the applications those which may seem most deserving of notice, and to visit as many places, and as often, as they may deem expedient and necessary.

5th. In making all examinations, the utmost regard must be paid to economy and general thrift; in cases, however, of pleasure, landscape, or fancy grounds, more allowance must be made for taste and design, and a gratuity or complimentary notice may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

6th. No place will be visited officially, with reference to my award, without a written invitation.

7th. All visits will be conducted without previous notice to the owner; and if made out of season, or under unfavorable circumstances, due allowance will be made.

8th. No person shall be a competitor for the highest prize for more than two years out of seven.

9th. The Committee may, at their discretion, give gratuities or substitute gratuities for prizes, in either case which may best serve the objects of the Society, and meet special cases, always of course within the limits of the appropriation.

10th. Competitors for the prizes shall furnish to the Committee, if required, a written statement of their mode of cultivation, quantity and kind of manure applied, amount of labor, including their own, and other particulars called for, under the penalty of a forfeiture of such prize if withheld.

11th. The expenses of the Committee shall be paid by the Society, and a record shall be kept by the chairman of all places visited.

A new and splendid Fire Engine arrived in the clipper ship "Antonia," for the "Weber Company No. 1" of Stockton. It was built by Mr. James Smith, of New York, and is similar to the "Knickerbocker," of this city. Its capacity is 8 1/2 inch cylinders and 6 inch stroke.

[For the California Farmer.]

How to Prevent Wheat from Smut.

VINE SPRINGS RANCHO, Columbia, Feb. 23rd, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I am much obliged to you for your agricultural journal, which I am much pleased with, and consider it a good paper and one that does much credit to the State, and shall become one of your subscribers. It would give me pleasure to obtain subscribers for your paper, but I have only miners for neighbors and they take no interest in agriculture, but, on the contrary, appear to think it an antagonistic occupation.

I notice in the number sent me (vol. III, No. 7) an article headed "Smutty Wheat," and you request the opinions and practical experiments of California agriculturists. Since I began to raise wheat in this country, I have had no opportunity of making any experiment on the subject, for I have seen no smut; but I did not suppose that experiments were necessary, as I thought both the cause and the preventive had been discovered and were well known. Not having the authority with me I cannot give you chapter and verse, but if my memory is correct, you will find it in Sir Arthur Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, a work of almost as high standing in that science as Napoleon's in Commerce. Sinclair discovered that the smut in wheat was caused by an insect, and on trying many substances to destroy it, he found lime perfectly successful. It is said that "brevity is the soul of wit," and it is certain that it is very important in an agricultural communication, for most farmers think they have no time to read a long article. I shall therefore merely add my own experience on the cure of smut, which has been such that I should not hesitate in sowing smutty wheat, fully confident that I should raise a clean crop.

In the Atlantic States, in 1806, I sowed wheat (spring wheat, for at that time we raised no other.) The seed was obtained from a neighbor. It was soaked in beef pickle, made of salt and water, with a certain portion of saltpetre, (nitre) twenty-four hours. It was then drained dry and afterwards finished drying with slaked lime. The quantity soaked was not sufficient to sow the piece of ground, and being pressed for time, a part of it was sowed with unsoaked and unlimed wheat from the same lot. The whole of the wheat raised from that soaked with pickle and dried with lime was perfectly free from smut, whilst that sown dry or without pickling and liming was nearly worthless from smut, and our neighbors raised from the same seed, also sowed without soaking or liming, wheat not fit to eat. This was, I think, before the publication of Sinclair's work, and was done from the belief that soaking in pickle prevented smut. The lime was used merely to render the grain dry enough to sow. If Sinclair's work had been published, it had not at least made its appearance in that part of our country. The next year our seed wheat was prepared in the same manner, and with the same success. In 1808, not having lime, we dried our wheat (after soaking it as usual) in ashes, and the crop proved to be a little smutty, which led us to suppose that it might be the lime that prevented smut, and we continued preparing our wheat by soaking in pickle and drying with lime till 1818, always having a perfectly clean crop. In 1818 I soaked the seed as usual, but wet weather coming on directly after the pickle had been turned off, and fearing the seed might be spoiled if left in its state, I partially dried it with ground gypsum (plaster of Paris), and when the ground was dry enough to sow, my grain had become too dry to use lime, and a portion of it was sowed without liming. The plastered grain produced a very large crop, (the largest I ever knew in that part of the country,) but it was slightly smutty. That dried with lime had no smut. From 1818 to 1850 I continued to raise wheat, and always pickled and dried with lime, and never had any more smut.

So much for smut. In 1852 I saw on the edge of my barley field a plant of wheat that was a come by chance. It was so very fine that I secured it, by putting stakes round it, in order to ascertain what it might prove. In the fall, when ripe, I pulled it up, and found it proceeded from only one kernel. The produce was half a pint, or a little less, and weighed a little short of half a pound. I sowed it in 1851, in drills, and its yield was sixty pounds, although I lost some by the fowls. I have now sowed the sixty pounds broadcast, and what the yield may be I will let you know in the fall. The quality of the wheat, judging from appearance, is the finest I have ever seen: the berry is large, full and very light colored. In glancing over what I have written,

I perceive that I have omitted to mention that we soaked some of our wheat in simple water, and then dried it in lime, and it destroyed the smut equally as well as when pickle was used.

Yours truly,

En. S. JANVIS.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Worthy Man—Results of Rain, etc.

SONOMA, March 1, 1855.

Messrs. EDITORS: As we often hear of accounts of work done in other sections of the State, for which great praise is awarded, I call your attention to the following, and challenge a single man in this or any other State to beat it:

A gentleman farmer of our county had, from the 1st November last up to the 24th of February, plowed, sowed and harrowed one hundred acres of wheat. He has done all of the work himself, with a team of unbroke California horses. Fifty acres of the land were sod, the other fifty were broken last year. Now, sir, I think this farmer is richly deserving of an especial premium from the State Agricultural Society. The Committee should inspect the work done, and the farmer-like manner in which it is done; for this purpose he invites them to visit his place. The Committee can inquire for Major Robt. Beck, Sonoma, and they will see the man who has accomplished the above little job, and has not done working yet.

The good effects of the late rains are already visible. The hills are all dressed in deepest green, and fruit trees present their gayest colors. Fruit will be abundant this season, the peach, especially.

While following the peaceful pursuits of country life, we hear of the crash of banks in your city and of the consequent distress, but as we are so remote from the scene of action, and innocent of having any deposits, we do not feel the shock of tumbling institutions.

Yours truly,

J.

NOTE.—We feel much pleased to receive the above communication from our correspondent. We assure him we, as an officer of the State Society, shall feel it a special duty to lay this matter before the Executive of the State Society. Such examples of earnest industry deserve especial notice.

We would suggest to our friend the immediate organization of a County Society for the promotion of Agriculture in Sonoma. Surely such a county should have an efficient Society.

We fully agree with "J." in relation to banks. We refer him to our last issue, where he will find we state, *there are banks that always pay, and the farmers are the Directors.* Will "J." please make himself known.—Ed.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—*De Bow's Journal of Agriculture.*—We have been favored with the first number, new series, of this highly interesting and valuable work, published at New Orleans and at Washington city, D. C. This is a work of great interest, being particularly a review of the vast industrial resources of the South and West. We shall be glad to copy from time to time, from so valuable a work, and are happy to add to our exchanges so valuable an auxiliary to the science of Agriculture.

The Farmer, of Amherst, Mass.—We receive the new series of this interesting publication. The Farmer is published at Amherst, Mass., by J. A. Nash, Esq., and contains a vast amount of valuable agricultural data. The journal is got up in handsome style, and reflects great credit upon the proprietors, both as to its typographic, and its editorial skill and taste.

MORE GOLD SAVED.—Every domestic product that we raise or manufacture, which has heretofore been imported, is so much gold saved to our State, and so much added to the real wealth and prosperity of California. While at Sacramento the past week we called on Messrs. Warner & Co., grocers, near the Plaza, our good old friends and sweetest LARNS we have ever seen, white as new fallen snow, and sweet as June butter, very neatly put up and in 20-lb. tins. This we like, this California Lard is a progress; so much saved—and we commend all to give preference to our Home Manufactures, this will build up our country.

E. W. TRACY & CO., SHASTA.—It is a pleasure to hear the commendations bestowed upon this express house at Shasta; they acted well, performed their duty nobly, and have won universal favor, and have now the people with them. A large business is done at Shasta, and those having business can rely upon E. W. Tracy & Co., of Shasta.

John A. Sutter.

"O shame, where is thy blush."

We have called California the Golden State, the bright and beautiful, the "Eureka" State, and have lauded her to the skies; and for her natural beauties, her agricultural and mineral resources, her bays and rivers, and for the ample means she possesses to make herself great—for all these she deserves a bright and glorious name; but as the sun in all its brightness and glory is often obscured by clouds, and even when cloudless has spots upon its own clear face, so our own Golden State has dark stains made by her base "ingratitude" to her earliest Pioneer and her noblest friend. We believe there is no nation under heaven that would have permitted a benefactor to have suffered as John A. Sutter has suffered. When the discovery of the precious ore was made at Sutter's mill race, and thousands flocked hither, who fed the hungry and clothed the naked and sheltered the houseless? John A. Sutter. The first discovery of gold was upon his own property, and yet instead of clutching it with the eager grasp of the miser, he rejoiced, believing good would come to the many; and while his own grounds were cut up and lost to him, and his own fields trod down and destroyed, he murmured not, but with a noble and disinterested benevolence, stood at his world-renowned "Fort," welcoming all who came; if money was wanting, he gave it; if clothing, they had it; if sick or destitute, they were made welcome and cared for. A great heart was beating for the good of his fellow man. The rush for gold and for city lots soon changed the scene. The wide fields of golden grain passed away, and a city appeared. That Fort, that should have been kept as sacred as the "Temple of Jerusalem," is a ruin, and the fair fields have passed into the hands of those whose idol is gold, and he who once swayed thousands in kindness yet in power, has passed from his home and his Fort, and is now destitute and neglected. California forgets her duty. California is ungrateful. England loaded with wealth and honor the man who discovered the gold fields of Australia; and California permits John A. Sutter to pine in want, aye permits the sheriff to take away the very woodpile at his door, (for there are men, in California that are heartless.)

Shall such things be? Where is the humanity of our citizens? where the gratitude? Is there no heart pulse? We would entreat, if not for humanity, for the honor and reputation of our State. Let it no longer be said that Republics are ungrateful. Let it not be said that monarchies have more heart than freedom. John A. Sutter's mill race revealed the gold that has changed the destinies of thousands and altered the current of trade of a world, and the author of the mill race should not be forgotten. His name should be remembered with gratitude, not for this only, but for his unbounded hospitality and his universal kindness to all who came within reach of his kindness.

California owes much to this noble Pioneer, and let her requite her obligations while life and hope are his; then shall her name and fame grow brighter, and she will deserve to be hailed as the Golden State.

Water Works—Plaza—Sacramento.

THE Water Works of Sacramento city are very handsomely situated upon, and facing south down, the Levee. What is now needed is to improve the Plaza in front.

We would suggest to the Honorable the Mayor and Council the laying out of the square in front in a style suitable to the position and character of the city. We trust they will not, however, take pattern by the city of San Francisco. It is always bad enough to see trees and plants die in dry weather, but to see such a collection of "dry bones" as ornament (?) the Bay City, and especially in the rainy season, is rather piteous.

We trust Sacramento will set an example that will be worthy of her, when she builds her "Public Garden." A garden can be made, but the maker should understand his business in that work, as well as the architect of any great public building; for it is a great work to lay out grounds and establish them as they should be for futurity, and this should always be borne in mind in public grounds—not how they will look now only, but how in future years.

READ the advertisement of Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenges, in another column. This celebrated remedy has a remarkable efficacy in curing coughs, colds, hoarseness, and all pulmonary complaints. Sold by Little & Co., in San Francisco, and by druggists all over the State.

[For the California Farmer.]

Business of California.

"What dire results from trivial causes spring,
What mighty empires rise from little things!"

A short review of the business of California takes us back to last summer, when a few persons in Marysville were compelled to build a small steamboat to protect themselves from a crushing combination. That accomplished, freights on our shores were reduced to \$1 per ton, which caused every up country trader to push his credit and invest all the money he could command to take advantage of so ruinously low freights; this crowded the business of four months into as many days, and of course made a great stir in San Francisco.

This was caught hold of (by a too meddling press into business affairs generally, and which is the source of woes unnumbered to the regular merchant of California,) and paraded before the Atlantic community, with all the coloring necessary to make a glowing account of the briskness of trade, without stating the cause of it; this too at a time when people abroad had about given up California as a field for commercial adventure, but too eager to retrieve past losses in California, and rampant to plunge into any new adventure caused by the stagnant state of things at home, they quickly caught the bait and cried, "lay on the ships, now's our time."

Well, the result of all this is, some fifty or sixty heavy clippers were dispatched, and are now arriving to a poverty stricken community with half its traders "burst up," and the rest hardly able to muster money enough to pay a couple clippers, freights! Truly, here's an anomalous state of things! Merchants have struggled for two years past hoping for better times, while it was obvious that there were too many in, and a constant diminution of trade, but with little or no increase of population, the consumption of the same people was growing beautifully less. Yet for all this in comes New York, Boston and Europe with their ventures to press the last life blood out. Something must be done. The strife is between outside shippers (through their agents, some half a dozen commission merchants, who must live if not by commissions, why then by storage and such other charges as they can make,) and the resident merchants of the country, who are numerous enough and able enough to keep the country supplied; both classes can't live; they are in deadly antagonism; either the merchants of the country must stand and continue identified with the interests of California, or else retire and leave the field to outside jockeys, and make the business of California, once so boasted, the contempt of honest men.

Well we are not seeing what I've seen,
Seeing, what I see.

FORTYNINER.

DUNCAN'S ART UNION.—A visit to this splendid establishment should be the first object of every stranger that comes to our city, for there is no public place where an hour or two can be spent with more content and pleasure than in these spacious rooms. By recent arrivals Mr. Duncan has added an immense collection of paintings, engravings, statuary, and rich wares and goods of all kind, all of which are to be soon disposed of in the great drawing room to come off. That most wonderful collection of wax figures executed by Mrs. Pelby, is also on exhibition at Duncan's, and these alone are worth a walk of miles to see; and those who can visit these rooms have a little of that itching wish for a prize or two—'tis no use,—there's no such thing as resisting it. We must just try a few. We may draw that beautiful painting, or that diamond necklace, or the opal and diamond set,—the last we must have. Reader have you seen it?

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this new company. Some of the most enterprising business young men that were most familiar with the express business and the customers of the renowned Adams & Co.'s express, are now associated under this name. By a reference to their card and by a long experience with many of those who are to be associated in this company, the public have a sure guarantee of getting their business of expressing promptly and well done. The Pacific Express Co. will confine themselves exclusively to the express business. We wish them every possible success.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.—Once more unfurl our banner to the breeze! So says James King of Wm., and that his friends may "Reed" his purpose in so doing, a gentleman long and favorably known as one of the most active in the late house of Adams & Co., is now associated

with Mr. King. The firm of James King of Wm. & Co. now occupy the conspicuous and eligible site on the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets—formerly Borgeyne and Co.'s banking house. The name of James King of Wm. requires no enlogium to call friends around him, and the company can rally a host that will be glad to welcome him to his new position. Feeling confident we do not err in saying that this new firm will gain favor day by day and soon be enjoying the full trade of the public confidence and favor, we wish them success.

MANSFIELD & Co.—This extensive clothing warehouse on Montgomery street, San Francisco, attracts much attention. It is really worth a visit. The vast amount of stock on hand is all of the very best, one would suppose that this house had a stock that would last a year. Yet every steamer brings them more, and so great is the demand by their customers that they find it difficult to keep up their stock. This house is connected with a part of the celebrated house of John G. Wyman & Co., New York city, whose fame as drapers and tailors are known throughout the union. Reader go and see.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—Early attentions and full files of up-river papers have been furnished us daily by the attentive messenger of the Pacific Express Company. Fred Howard and his co-laborers as messengers of the now great and leading Express Company of California, give us their kind favors always.

From Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, full files of Foreign and State papers and magazines.

To our Senators and Representatives at Washington we are under obligations for many valuable documents.

To the Noisy Carrier's Hall we are thankful for especial favors of various pamphlets, &c.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Rev. M. C. Briggs will deliver a temperance lecture next Sabbath afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock, in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

FROM THE EAST.

The Mail steamer Sonora arrived at this port on Friday Morning last, with dates from New York to Feb. 5, and from Europe to Jan. 20. Among the passengers was the celebrated actress Miss J. M. Davenport, also Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Booth, as well as a large number of old Californians with their families. The Panama Railroad is said now to be in excellent order, and the cars go from Panama to Aspinwall in three hours. We make a brief summary of the news:

An expedition was being organized in New Orleans by the Government, for the purpose of securing further information relative to a railroad route to the Pacific. Capt. Pope, with a force of 150 troops, is to proceed to Buenos Estero to ascertain whether water is obtainable there by means of Artesian wells.

Lieut. G. C. Hunter, late in the command of the U. S. brig Bainbridge, has been dismissed the service by the President, for disobedience of orders. The action of the administration is called unjust and oppressive by the eastern press.

The bark Argyle, from Glasgow, with a cargo of pig iron, was wrecked off Squam Beach, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 4, and only one out of eleven was saved.

Charles Durkee, a thorough going abolitionist and land reformer, has been chosen United States Senator from Wisconsin for the ensuing term, from March 4, by a majority of one.

M. Victor Considerat arrived in New York by the Union, on the 3d of February, on his way to establish a colony in Texas. The association of which he is the President, is on the Fourierite plan, and has \$1,000,000.

Mr. Seward reported to the Senate on the 1st of February, a joint resolution that a weekly mail to and from San Francisco, from some point on the Mississippi, be established, the trip to be fourteen days, the postage on the letters to be fifty cents per half ounce and prepaid, the mail not to weigh over two hundred pounds, and the remuneration to be \$6,000 a trip; the contract to be commenced within one year and to be continued five years. It was ordered to be printed.

The Pacific Telegraph bill was taken up in the House of Representatives, Feb. 1. Mr. Richardson offered a substitute for the bill, striking out the grant of two million acres of land, reserving the right of way, and extending the penal laws of the United States over the line for its protection. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed, by a vote of 110 against 70.

A bill passed the House on Monday, Jan. 29, providing that the people of the territory of Oregon be authorized to form a constitution and State Government, and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Oregon.

The Rutland and Burlington Railroad was sold Jan. 29, at Bellows Falls, Vt., for one mill per share. This the first and only bid. Its capital

stock, all honestly subscribed for, was \$2,200,000. This stock sold by the sheriff under attachment, brought \$22. This road, which has been for years, and is still operative, furnishes a most striking example of that railroad fever which pervaded New England in 1843.

Henry Wilson has been elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed Julius Rockwell, who filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Edward Everett.

The steamer Eliza sank on the 28th Jan. in the Mississippi, at Plum Point Bend, a little below Memphis. It is feared about thirty lives were lost.

The west wing of the Asylum near Quebec, was destroyed by fire on the 20th of February. The institution contained nearly 200 patients who fortunately escaped.

The Governor and Legislature of the Territory of Minnesota are at loggerheads—on his refusing to deliver his message at the opening of the session.

The U. S. Senate on the 1st of February, passed a bill to raise 3,000 troops, to wage an exterminating war against the Indians.

The U. S. Frigate Sabine, whose frame was originally laid in 1823, was launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 3d of February.

A large fire occurred at New Orleans on the 25th January; loss \$125,000, fully insured.

FROM EUROPE.

There is little news from the seat of war, and things remain about as at last previous advices. Peace negotiations appear to be growing into favor. At Sebastopol there had been no movements of much importance. The last dates are up to the 10th of January. Omer Pacha was on the 5th, at the camp of the Allies, where measures were concerted between him and Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert, and on the 5th he returned to Varna. Reinforcements continue to reach the Allies, and over 3,000 of the French Imperial Guards and English Infantry are now at sea, on their way to the Crimea. Lord Raglan has sent to India for the 10th English Hussars. The Turks in the Crimea are to be made up to 60,000 before the end of January. The Russian reinforcements are advancing by forced marches through Bessarabia. The weather was frosty and the roads passable, although snow had fallen, but the frozen ground retarded the works of the besiegers.

The Russians crossed the Danube at Tultscha, and favored by the obscurity of the night, they reached the right bank in their boats, and surprised one of the weakest garrisons, and after making great carnage, recrossed the river laden with booty, and taking with them a number of prisoners. There was considerable loss on the part of the Russians, as the Turks fought with desperate courage. Among the slain is a Pasha, but his name is not mentioned. The inhabitants of Tultscha fled into the country with their wives and children, and did not return again until long after the departure of the Russians.

The French and English Ministers at Vienna have received the necessary powers to enable them to re-open negotiations. This intelligence is derived from a telegraphic dispatch, dated Vienna, the 18th January. Letters from that city state that the policy of the Allied Powers will be to retard negotiations, in the hope that in the meantime the fall of Sebastopol will happen, to influence the decision of the Czar.

An approaching Congress of Nations is more and more confidently talked of. The London Daily News says: "We may be induced to repose some confidence in the result of that Congress' deliberations if the United States are invited to take part in them, and accepts the invitation."

Russia is also preparing for a spring campaign. Gen. Sieven is charged with the organization of a Baltic army—having Mittan for head quarters.

The Patriotic Fund (for the relief of the widows and families of the British sufferers in the war,) now amounts to £550,000, of which £170,000 is invested in the funds.

The Paris Exhibition, which certainly opens on May-day, is likely to be crowded, almost inconveniently, with the produce of national art and industry from most parts of the world. The United States, as in London in 1851, will be most inadequately represented. The Charivari says that Brother Jonathan will have more commissioners than exhibitors. Queen Poinare, who is to visit Paris during the Exhibition, will probably not wear shoes and stockings, having a decided objection to those portions of civilized attire.

The Pacha of Egypt has hitherto opposed the formation of a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez. The Sultan, however, has now issued a firman authorizing it.

Louis Napoleon and his wife will certainly pay a visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor and Osborne, early in April. It will be a strictly private affair—but the corporation of London will scarcely let Louis Napoleon leave England without feasting him at Guildhall. A man-of-war, now called the Marlborough, of 131 guns, which will be launched in April, is to be named La France, the Empress Eugenie officiating as sponsor, at Portsmouth.

There is a positive declaration in the Brussels papers that the restoration of Poland is seriously determined on by the allies—that the Archduke Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria, will be elected king—and that the Czartoryski family, who have some pretensions to the crown, have intimated their willingness to accede to the archduke's elevation.

Every franc of the new French loan has already

been subscribed for. 500,000,000 francs were required, and 21,750,000,000 were offered.

The whole required amount of this French loan was twenty millions sterling: the actual amount offered to the French government was eighty-seven millions. There were 177,000 persons tendering to supply this vast sum. It is not improbable that, as money seems so plenty, Louis Napoleon will have the loan augmented to thirty millions sterling.

THE KERN RIVER MINES.—From the Southern Californian of the 1st inst., we extract the latest particulars on this important subject.

Hall & Co.'s stages arrived from the mines on the evening of the 24th February. Mr. Smith, the superintendent of this route, brought his stages from Elizabeth Lake to this city in one day, a distance of sixty miles.

The proprietors of the line are now perfecting their arrangements for stables and relays of teams upon the road, with a view of making the trip through in two days; and by running two lines of stages, connecting with the mines twice a week. An addition to their stock of vehicles is expected on the next boat in the way of two first-class Concord coaches. The stages from the river brought in but one passenger—every one of the numerous parties in the diggings preferring to remain where they are.

Reports of rich strikes continue to come in. One miner took out, with his own hands, \$160 in a day. A friend of ours, just returned, informs us that in less than two months he took out by his own labor, \$900.

Large numbers are still wending their way to the promised land.

The miners are rapidly making their mark in Los Angeles. The dust begins to roll in to our merchants, who have once more drawn forth from their half forgotten lurking places the scales that did such good service in the halcyon days of '49 and '50. Miners and speculators are busily engaged in selecting their stores and merchandise, and transferring the stocks of our merchants to the mines. Scarcely a day passes without witnessing the departure of heavily loaded wagons, and mule trains, or the rapid flight of the stage coach with its crowd of passengers. In fact we are really becoming a mining town—rapidly putting on all the characteristics peculiar to the northern cities before their mines "give out."

A gentleman informs us that a company of five men took out, in ten days, the unguessed sum of \$4,500. Of this there is no doubt. Numerous parties are averaging \$25 per day.

The Anador Sentinel says it is estimated that the past week's rain has helped the mining interests more than the bank failures have injured it.

Why the Farmer should give Hoed to the Man of Science.

The following judicious remarks form the conclusion of an able lecture by Prof. Tuomey, upon chemistry as applied to agriculture:

In conclusion, allow me to say one word upon the apparent indifference with which agriculturists, as a body, listen to the teachings of science.

Rural pursuits are far less favorable to speculative states of mind than those of the manufacturer, and hence whilst the latter has pressed chemistry into his service, the cultivator of the soil is too often contented to pursue his own chance-directed processes unaided by the light of science.

This unnatural divorcement of science and agriculture has often arisen from not distinguishing between agriculture as a science and agriculture as an art. The man of science investigates one department, and the cultivator of the soil practices the other. Odium is often brought upon what is called scientific farming by the failure of men of science when they attempt the practice of agriculture. Now, I believe that, in general, it will be found that it was not the science but the common sense of such men that was at fault. The practice requires a different training, and however sound his principles, the mere man of science fails, for want of it when he attempts to try his own principles practically. Liebig, I apprehend, would make but a sorry ploughman, yet the world has listened to his teachings. In all the arts of civilization this division of labor is recognized. The anatomist points out, from his knowledge of the hoof, the best mode of shoeing horses, but no one would think of employing him to put his own principles in practice. The chemist informs the tanner of those substances that contain the largest amount of tannin, and explains the rationale of all his processes, yet the chemist is rarely expected to be able to produce leather from the raw hide, nor is the utility of knowledge called in question on this account.

Now, let this but be properly understood amongst us, and there will be an end to the sneers at "book-farming," nor shall there be any longer cause to complain of the proverbial tardiness with which practical agriculturists avail themselves of the discoveries of chemical science.

It only remains for me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to bid you God speed in the great work that you have commenced, of constructing for the south a southern system of agriculture; everything around you calls for it—your climate, not less than your staple productions, calls for it. You can scarcely apply to your soils the experience of any other country. You must conduct experimental researches for yourselves, and upon these, guided by the willing hand of science, you may erect a system that will elevate the agriculture of our country to the position that nature has plainly indicated the south should occupy.

Horticultural Department.

The Victoria Regia.

BY HARLAND COMSTOCK.

This splendid plant is a native of the tropical parts of South America. On account of its beauty, magnitude and rarity, it has been styled the "Queen of Flowers." It is found floating on the broad waters of the Amazon and its tributary streams. It also grows in Bolivia and British Guiana and is consequently widely distributed over the interior of South America.

The Victoria Regia was first discovered by Hænke, a German naturalist, in 1821; but, although he collected specimens and described the plant, it remained unknown to European naturalists, because Hænke never lived to return to his native country, but, unfortunately for the cause of botanical science, died at the Philippine Islands.

In 1828, D'Orbigny, a distinguished French naturalist, came across the Victoria Regia whilst descending the river Parana, in South America. He immediately sent specimens to the Museum of Natural History in Paris. In his published work, entitled "Travels in Tropical America," D'Orbigny describes the Victoria Regia as covering the surface of the Parana, with its large round floating leaves, for more than a mile, its white and rose-colored flowers, upwards of a foot in breadth, reposing on the water amidst this expanse of foliage, and diffusing a delightful fragrance all around. The fruit which succeeds these flowers consists of a number of roundish succulent seeds, embedded in the cavities of an enlarged top-shaped receptacle. These seeds are collected by the natives, who roast and eat them. On this account it has received the Spanish name of *Mais del Agua*, or Water Mais. "I was never weary," says D'Orbigny, "of admiring this colossus of the vegetable kingdom, and reluctantly pursued my way to Corrientes, after collecting specimens of flowers, fruits and seeds."

In 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk, found the Victoria Regia in British Guiana, whilst exploring that country, for the Royal Geographical Society of London. He immediately transmitted specimens and drawings of the plant to the Botanical Society in that city, and having the royal permission, named it Victoria Regia, in honor of the English Queen. His letter, which was read at a meeting of the London Botanical Society, held September 7th, 1837, is dated "New Amsterdam, Berbice, May 11th, 1837." New Amsterdam is situated on the east bank of the river Berbice.

Mr. Schomburgk says "it was on the first of January, this year, while contending with the difficulties opposed by nature to our progress up the river Berbice, in British Guiana, that we arrived at a point where the river expanded and formed a currentless basin; some object on the southern extremity of the basin attracted my attention. It was impossible to form any idea what it could be, and animating the crew to increase the rate of paddling, we were soon opposite the object which had excited my curiosity; a vegetable wonder! All calamities were forgotten. I felt as a botanist, and felt myself rewarded. A gigantic leaf from five to six feet in diameter, of a light green above and a vivid crimson below, resting upon the water; a flower consisting of many hundred petals, passing in alternate tints from pure white to rose-pink. The smooth water was covered with them. I rowed from one to another, and observed always something new to admire."

The Victoria Regia grows in water, from four to six feet in depth, producing flowers which rapidly decay and give place to others. The leaves are circular, from five to six feet in diameter, their margin being elevated into a rim from three to five inches in height. The upper surface of the leaves is smooth; their under surface, as well as the coverings of their long stalks which anchor them in the water, is thickly covered with thorns about three-quarters of an inch long. The stalk is attached on the centre of the leaf. The flower stalk is about an inch in thickness. The leaves of the calyx are four in number, and about seven inches in length, white inside, and reddish brown and prickly on the outside. The diameter of the calyx, when fully expanded, is from twelve to thirteen inches; on it rests the magnificent flower which, when it opens, completely covers the calyx with its hundred petals. At first the petals are decked in virgin white, changing gradually as they advance in age to the beautiful color of the rose. Hence flowers may be observed at the same time in different stages of transition between the two colors. The flower generally lasts for three days. When these plants are numerous, their immense circular leaves almost cover the surface of the water, one leaf touching another. Beautiful aquatic birds are described by travelers as frequenting the plant and walking with ease on the surface of its leaves, supported by their buoyancy.

The first attempt to cultivate the Victoria Regia in England did not succeed. The seeds germinated and the leaves expanded, but the flowers did not make their appearance. This led to a more careful study of the conditions under which the plant was developed in its native country. An artificial pool or aquarium was provided, of the proper depth, the oozy soil was prepared, and the whole was enclosed under glass, and the atmosphere within the conservatory was kept at a tropical temperature. These additional efforts again resulted in failure and disappointment. It was now suggested that the water required to be kept continually flowing like that of the rivers of its native clime. Again the aid of art was invoked, and the necessary motion was given to the

surface water, by means of a small water-wheel, turned by the stream supplying the aquarium, which was now kept constantly overflowing. This time the experiment succeeded, and this magnificent flower which, for countless ages, had bloomed in the forest wilderness of South America, opened in all its glorious beauty for the first time in a foreign land.

The seeds which developed the flowers were sent from South America to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, in the neighborhood of London. They were put up in vials filled with pure water, and thus they reached their final destination in a state of complete preservation. It was under the auspices of the Duke of Devonshire that the Victoria Regia was first brought to its complete development in Europe. This interesting event, which may be truly regarded as one of the most splendid achievements of modern horticulture, created a great sensation in England. The "Queen of Flowers" would only show herself after every attention had been paid to her accommodation. At Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, science, aided by princely magnificence, had to construct her palace, and prepare her watery bed; and there, for the first time, she floated with her lovely flowers as in her native wilds.

Mr. Caleb Cope, of the city of Philadelphia, was the first American gentleman who was successful in the cultivation of the Victoria Regia in this country. He has displayed great kindness in admitting not only his personal friends, but the public, to his splendid conservatory. He is one of our wealthiest merchants, and we take much pleasure in saying that his name will go down to posterity as a liberal noble-minded citizen and a friend of science.

One more remark, gentle reader, and we have done. The beautiful "lily house" constructed for the reception of the Victoria, by Mr. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, suggested to him the plan of the crystal palace, of which he was the architect.

Miscellany.

First Experience of a Debt.

BY INCHES.

NEVER did I feel prouder or richer than when my father said, "Harry, that calf is yours; I'll give you Bossy; she shall be yours." He was standing whittling in the old barn-door, while I, his oldest son, was marking with delighted interest, Bossy's frisky movements in the yard; how she would snuff in the morning air, then whisk her tail and caper around, if not with all the grace, with far more gladness and naturalness than a ballet queen. Bossy seemed to think it a very pleasant thing to live. Much as I loved the creature before, I was seized with a fresh puff of love at my father's generous announcement.

"Nep!" I cried, "Nep, that is my calf! see to it, sir, that you treat her like a gentleman, and not mark at her or bite at her when you fetch the cows from pasture."

Neptune looked up, wagged his tail, and glanced at Bossy, as much as to say, "Yes, yes, I understand the matter." To my brothers and sisters—and there were five younger than myself—I was not long in communicating the important intelligence that "Bossy was my calf; father said so."

"Mother," said I, "look out the window and see this calf; well she is mine; Bossy is mine; father said so." She thought it was a nice little calf, and as she was charming, she offered to do my churning for me, when Bossy's age should require such services.

"You shall, mother!" I shouted with a glad laugh at the thought of it, "and though it will be my better, you shall have it all," and I am sure the words "my" and "mine" had a significance unknown before. Beside Bossy, we had the old cow, Bossy's mother, "Star," a two-years' old heifer, a yoke of oxen, a few sheep and plenty of fowls; these, with six children, made quite a family to be stabled and fed by our little family among the Vermont hills.

I did not go to school that summer, for the boy's services were needed in the fields,—ah, those glorious fields and hill-sides, and maple groves, and fir briars, tall and high, what do many boys imprisoned in the city know of the light, and liberty, and litheness of God's free sunshine among the hills. "They seldom pass their brick wall bounds."

"To range the fields and treat their lungs with air;" and yet the "country wins me ever," not only as the heritage of my early memories, but the hoped-for retreat of life's declining days.

I think I worked with a new alacrity now that I owned Bossy; I felt like a man, and a man with more than a life-interest in the world, for when the farmers grouped together and talked about their stock, I always wanted to add a few words about my calf.

"Mother," I said, one pleasant twilight, as she came and sat in the door, while I threw myself on the turf; "mother, I want just one thing to make me just as happy as can be."

"And that is I hope," said she, with one of her sweet smiles, "to be a good boy, like Joseph and little Samuel; then I am sure you will be a happy child."

I blushed and rolled over in the grass, for certainly nothing was then farther from my thoughts than Joseph or little Samuel. "No mother," I answered at length,—half ashamed to own what it was, after this expression of her maternal hope,—"not exactly that, though I do want to be a good boy and nobody can say I don't, but now I was thinking of something else; oh, mother," mustering up my courage, "I want a pail! a little

tin pail! mine?" squatting on my bare toes before her and looking earnestly into her face. "And where is it to come from, Harry?" she asked. Alas, it was a question more easily asked than answered.

"The peddlers!" I roared triumphantly, supposing I had gotten over the mount of difficulty; "the peddlers! the next time one comes won't you buy me a tin pail—my pail!—to milk my calf in?" "Harry forgets how little we have to buy with," said my mother. "But, mother, you know Bossy will give milk soon and she must have a pail, and then I can milk, and it will help you so, mother."

How weighty my arguments might have seemed, had she had the wherewithal for the purchase, I have no means of knowing; as it was, she patted me on the head saying, "by-and-by, Harry will be able to earn one himself, and that will help mother."

And this was the first and the last of Bossy's pail.

The next person to whom I wanted to communicate my good fortune was, Joshua Pepper; but his home being some miles distant, no opportunity occurred for this purpose until the following Sunday, when I suddenly seized him by the jacket in the porch of the old meeting-house, as he was about following his father up the aisle. "You don't know what I've got!" I whispered excitedly in his ear, but not so low as to escape the hearing of his father, who turning round and taking his boy by the hand, abruptly, terminated our intercourse. Joshua and I were friends when the winter school kept and we attended. This season we were both at work, and consequently seldom met except on Sabbath, when during the short interval of Sabbath services, we often strolled away and ate our dinners together in a neighboring grove, or on the grass-grown graves of the churchyard, or in the cool shade of the long shed built for the accommodation of all church-going horses. For in these days there were no Sabbath schools to pasture the lambs of the flock, so that we were, perhaps, sometimes in danger of becoming goats. How I longed for the close of morning service, and when over, how I tried to moderate my eagerness to find him.

"Here I am," he cried, twitching me by the sleeve, "come," and he led the way to a neighboring well, while I lost no time in setting him a guessing.

"Well," he cried, impatiently, "I can't guess. Now tell us what it is. I should think it was most likely to be a new knife, only you say it isn't."

"No! no!" I shouted, charmed with his ill success, "no! it is a calf! our loss! Father has given her to me; he said so; she's mine!"

"Boss yours!" and he looked delightfully incredulous. "You got a calf? How good it was in your father. I suppose you know I've got a lamb?" "I know it."

"And now, Harry," he stopped and took me by the sleeve, as if a great thought was striking him, "will the calf's calves be yours? That's the question. Will Bossy's Bossies be your stock too? Boy, you'll have a drove soon!" Respect and admiration twinkled in his little grey eyes as he surveyed me.

"Yes! a drove soon!" and he gave an emphatic nod.

"A drove! I shall, sha'n't I!" starting up at the full comprehension of this prolific idea.

"Now make a good bargain with your father," said my friend, with a shrewd wag of his head; "tell him as Boss is yours, her calves will be yours also. Have it understood."

"Yes, I will. That's a fact." And I felt profoundly that two heads were better than one.

Here unhappily was food for the remainder of the day. Every now and then during the afternoon service I looked hard into the minister's face, and tried to hear what he said—for my mother fixed our attention and refreshed our memories by making us review to her the instructions of the Holy Day—when lo! my drove came rushing like a band of cavalry upon the field of mental vision, setting sermon and ministers to flight.

The great question relative to the disposal of Bossy's children could not be asked that day, for the Sabbath was revered and held as sacred time in my distant mountain home. And never did it seem long and wearisome, diversified as it was by the Catechism and Bible stories, and sweet psalm singing; never as least until this Sabbath, when I longed for the sun to go down and rise again, for my truant heart was more full of Bossy than the Bible. "To-morrow, and that matter shall be settled!" was the last waking thought.

I was awake and up before Monday's sun, and tumbling over Ben, ran into the kitchen shouting lustily, "Father!" He had gone to the barn, away I scampered, crying impetuously as soon as I saw him "Father! father, will Bossy's children be mine or yours? Can't my calf's calves be mine, Father? Won't they be mine?"

"We'll see about it," was his quiet reply.

"Well, father, but if Bossy is mine. I don't see why her calves won't be mine," determined to bring my father to a definite agreement in the important point.

"Well," he said.

"Well, and what does that mean, father? They are mine, are they? all Bossy's children; they are mine."

"As likely as not, Harry; but better wait till they come."

I jumped enthusiastically up, exclaiming, "Oh what a drove!" How I longed to race over the

hills, and tell the satisfactory adjustment of the case to Joshua. But that was out of the question, and I contented myself with strutting around Boss, patting her sides, affectionately slinking her tail, examining her small teats, until, forgetting altogether the dignity becoming to the master of a drove, I suddenly threw my arms round Bossy's neck and kissed her. Bossy made some show of surprise, and coyly attempted to withdraw from my embrace. Sometime during that day, under a generous impulse, I determined to give a calf to each of my brothers and sisters, just as my father had given Bossy to me; "and they shall choose for themselves," I said, "the best and handsomest, if they please." Never did I feel richer, and what was better, generous as rich; and in these affluent circumstances, I continued, for several happy days.

One morning, in the succeeding week, my father sent me into the field with a basket of potatoes for planting, promising soon to follow. I began to drop them into the hills, and went on dropping, dropping, dropping, until the basket was quite empty, ever and anon looking towards the house, and wondering what had become of my father. He did not come, and, having finished this part of the work, I concluded to cut across the barley field and run home for the hoe. In the yard I saw a man, whom I instantly remembered my father more than once to dodge, and I also, instinctively, began to edge off, until I caught sight of Bossy with a halter round her neck, on the point of being led away. When father saw me he turned and went behind the shed.

"What are you going to do with her?" I asked, as the man jerked Bossy along. He looked back, but made no answer.

"What are you carrying off my calf for?" I demanded, boldly marching after him.

"Your calf?" he echoed, sneeringly.

"Yes, it is my calf! Father said so."

"Your calf!" he repeated, and I shall never forget his tones.

"What are you leading her off for?" I asked, passionately, as he drew her farther and farther down the hill. "She don't want to go, she don't?" "Tisn't as she says, I guess," said the man in a surly tone.

I still ran after, hardly knowing what to do or think. To go back and ask of father an explanation, and I should risk losing sight of Bossy, and to lose sight of Bossy could not be thought of.

"Where are you going to take her?" I demanded, courage rising with the painful emergency "she's mine!"

"She's not yours, youngster, she's Mr. Gibbs'." I have just taken her for a debt. I'm the sheriff, and I shall take you soon, if you don't leave off," and quickening his pace, he tugged Bossy after him. "The sheriff!" I stopped, frightened at my own boldness, and still more the fate of Bossy. The sheriff was a formidable and dreaded functionary—I did not exactly know how or why, only that he had been mysteriously connected with much agitation on the part of my father and with the occasional disappearance of hens from the coop, pigs from the pen, and lambs from the fold. This, then, was the sheriff! I stood still, afraid to go farther, and straining my eyes in the direction of my captive favorite, as they were about to make a bend in the road, I roared out in a kind of wild excitement, "Bossy! Bossy!" She pricked up her ears and turned around; then the man jerked the halter, and both disappeared behind the trees. I shall never forget my feelings, impetuous boy that I was, when the last vestige of Bossy's tail was lost to my view. I pressed my hands to my eyes to stifle the hot tears, while I manfully tried to master the cry of agony that rushed up my throat. Then I ran back to the house. Father was nowhere to be seen; the voices of the younger children were heard in the distance; and I went wildly in quest of my mother. "Oh, mother!" I sobbed, and unable to restrain my feelings, I leaned my head against the window and burst into a hearty fit of crying.

"My son," she said, well divining the cause.

Just then the children came running in; "Oh, Henry!" they began, but she hushed and motioned them all away.

"I tried to stop my tears and sat down on a block." "Mother," I at length asked, breaking the mournful silence, "what did the sheriff take Bossy off for?"

"For a debt which your poor father could not pay," she answered sorrowfully.

"And can they take anything for a debt?" I asked with anxious interest.

"Any thing, even to the house over our heads, though I pray God it may never come to that," and her voice trembled a very little.

"Then I will never be in debt!" the current of my feeling abruptly turning, "never! never! never!" I cried with fierce energy; "never! if they can take what we love best," and Bossy's dear image again dimmed my eyes with tears. "And shall I never see her again?" it was sometime before I could venture on this question, and then, tremulously enough.

You can go down to Mr. Gibbs' and see her, but you must try to keep up heart, Harry," she added with a forced cheerfulness; "perhaps things will go better by-and-by, and may be, if you are a good and industrious boy, you can earn a calf yourself."

"And if I do, never a sheriff shall lay a finger on her!" and with a proud sorrow I went back to the field. I could not go to pasture that night. Ben and Neptune brought home the cows. Neither could I trust myself with a sight of the barn yard, and slender appetite had I for my bread and milk, for was it not Bossy's mother's milk? Before going to bed, I crept round the house to take a peep where Bossy used to be. There

was the "Oh, cow!" and there "Star," chewing their evening end in sorrowful loneliness. I took a mournful pleasure in going where Bossy had been, and I almost hoped, by some strange turn of fortune's wheel, she might still be found behind the shadows. "Ah, it's no use; Bossy has gone—my dove is gone, and nothing is left. When I grow up no sheriff comes near me—I'll never be in debt. No taking my Bossy, Mr. Sheriff! No, Mr. Sheriff! No, sir!" and I shook my finger at the ideal image of that respectable official in stern defiance.

After going to bed, I could not sleep for thinking of the day's history. "Joshua is best off; he's got his lamb; and I—I have lost my whole dove, and Bossy into the bargain. There is one thing—I'll never be in debt! Never! I wonder where Bossy is—Bossy—Bossy!" and sleep bore me off with Bossy in my heart to the land of dreams.

Such was my first experience of a debt.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES," AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. B.

NO. XI.

Dove-eyed Beauty, like an angel, dwells
In this majestic home. Her sparry caves,
Whose grottoes weep, unpurged dewy tears;
Where wonder strays in glittering solitudes,
Her sweet wild-flowers, that spring like spirits
From the mouldering stones, and the unseen,
Causing cadences, that leaves no ache behind,
Her gurgling streams, that flow through forest shades,
Wooing luxurious repose—all these,
Like music, breathe a calmness o'er my heart,
That yields to beauty, as the soul to song.

Man's cursed ambition, that despoils all climes,
And greed of gold, o'er crossed wave, first led
The cruel Spaniard, to the Andes' base—
Where bloodiest deeds, that o'er in human hearts,
Fulfilled horror's Bane, became their sport.
Their history's page, grew to a book of blood,
And nations cursed their name and memory.
Victorious battles, heaped the earth with slain,
But freed them not from fœdora's myriads—
For all were heroes, and—anger for death—
Upon the Spanish spears, rushed, believing
The warrior's soul, who in battle fell,
Would, with the sun, in his bright course career,
Onward ever, through the azure heavens.
What's baleful star, in its red sweep, glared
Never, on such scenes of blood, and horror.
Phantom armies, of the slaughtered braves,
At midnight bawled with their savage foes;
And in their dreams, the fury tyrants died,
The tortuous deaths, they made the weaker feel.
Conquest, did not suffice to glut, their thirst
Insatiable for gore; they slain would blot
From out the book of time, their victim's name,
And strove to entomb, their tombs, and temples,
In desolation's grave—to rear their crosses,
A mockery! o'er a ruined nation's wreck,
And left a desert, where in Eden bloom'd.
On Andean steeps, that seem eternal,
And in vales, where verdure, luxuriant
Springs up, 'neath tropic suns, age after age—
Cyclopean ruins stand—scattered o'er
With hieroglyphics—more strange than Egypt's
Might chiseled on mysterious tablets.
Mightier, are they, than the pond'rous stones
Of Pharaoh's wondrous realm. Sad relics
Of a ruined race, whose iron kings,
Now reign alone, in the half-fabled past;
Whose sacred rites, and worship of the sun
(God's image in the heavens,) their savage
Conquerors changed, by waste of blood, and gave
A mock religion, whose emblems, loved saints,
The hideous crucifix, and statues, are.

O'er these temples old, and structures huge,
(Where, from every moor, and crumbling stone,
Looks gloomily the spirit of the just)
Dismissing age, with solemn silence
Reigns in lordly majesty.

Like castles

High, moated and massive, whose ivy mantled
Walls—no longer crowded with mail'd champions
Silently decay; or like the loveless
Sterility of despairing hearts, they seem,
That ne'er again 'neath summer suns revive.
There is in ruin, that which chills the heart;
A saddening influence o'er the scene steals,
When gazing on white or decay has touched,
Thus, the temple shrouded in dark ivy folds;
The proud ship, stranded on a rocky shore;
A tree decay'd, and dead, o'er my mind,
A cloud of melancholy casts, anon,
Where spread a sunny gleam.

The London Merchant.

MR. BOURCAULT'S SKETCHES OF EUROPEAN
SOCIETY.

John Oakheart and Son are Baltic merchants. Young John entered his father's office as a clerk at sixty pounds a year, of which he paid his mother forty for his board, lodging, and washing, and clothed himself with the odd twenty. Do not imagine that Mr. Oakheart's establishment required this assistance. The old gentleman desired to make his son feel independent—he was a man, he earned his own livelihood, and should feel that he supported himself. At twenty-five years of age, young Oakheart marries, receiving with his wife a moderate sum of money. He wants to purchase a share in his father's business; they cannot come to terms. Young John can make a better bargain with a rival house in the trade. The old man hesitates: he likes the sound of J. Oakheart and Son, but business is business. Had his son married a penniless girl, the father would have given him what he now refuses to sell; but now business is business, and as a calculation, he can't do it. So young John becomes chief partner in a rival firm to that which must one day be his, and trades against the old man, whose only aim is to lay up wealth for his son.

Every day, at 4 o'clock, leaning against a par-

ticular corner on "Change, stands the elder merchant, his hands deeply sunk into his dog-eared pocket. A young city man approaches; they exchange a quiet, careless nod.

"Feel inclined to a discount for 1,200 at long date?"

"What name?" asked old John.

"My own. I will give 4 per cent."

"I should want more than that, as money goes—say 4 5-8 per cent."

"The brokers only ask 4 1-2," replies the young man.

"Then give it." And they separate with an indifferent nod. That was father and son.

Every Sunday young John and his wife dine at Russell Square, in the same house where old Oakheart has lived for thirty years. His name has been cleaned out of the brass plate on the door. This house young John still looks upon and speaks of as his home. All the associations of his childhood are there—every piece of furniture is an old friend—every object is sacred in his eyes, from his own picture, taken at four years old, with its chubby face and fat legs, to the smoke-dried print of Gen. Abercrombie. They form the architecture of that temple of his heart—his home.

After dinner the ladies have retired. The crimson curtains are comfortably closed. The crackling fire glows with satisfaction, and old John pushes the bottle across to his son, for, if old John has a weakness, it is for tawney port.

"Jack, my boy," says he, "what do you want with 1200 pounds?"

"Well, sir," replies young John, "there is a piece of ground next to my villa at Brixton; and they threaten to build upon it—if so they will spoil our view. Emily," meaning his wife, "has often begged me to buy it, and inclose it in our garden. Next Wednesday is her birthday, and I wish to gratify her with a surprise; but I have re-considered the matter—I ought not to afford it—so I have given it up."

"Quite right, Jack," responded the old man, "it would have been a piece of extravagance," and the subject drops.

Next Wednesday, on Emily's birthday, the old couple dine with the young folks, and just before dinner, old John takes his daughter-in-law aside, and places in her hand a parchment—it is the deed of the little plot of ground she coveted. He stops her thanks with a kiss, and hurries away.

Ere the ladies retire from the table Emily finds time to whisper the secret to her husband. And the father and son are alone. Watch the old man's eyes fixed on the fire, for he has detected this piece of affectionate treachery, and is almost ashamed of his act, because he does not know how to receive his son's thanks. In a few moments a deep, gentle feeling broods upon the young man's heart, he has no words—it is a prayer syllabled in emotions that makes his lip tremble, he lays his hand upon his father's arm, and their eyes meet.

"Tut, Jack, sir! poop, sir! it must all come to you some day. God bless you, my boy, and make you as happy at my age as I am now."

In silence the souls of these men embrace. But who is that seraph that gathers them beneath her outspread angel wings? I have seen her linking distant hearts, parted by the whole world. She is the good genius of the Anglo-Saxon family, and her name is home.

"Who is Fanny Fern?"

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

"Spunk of me as I am; nothing extenuate,
Nor set down ought in malice."—OTHELLO.

In consequence of the recent issue of a work of fiction, the distinguishing feature of which is an attempt to embody, in the guise of a romance, a partial account of the public and private history of the literary star whose name graces the lead of this article,—we consider it due to our readers, who were the first to form the acquaintance of "Fanny" as a writer; due also to ourselves, to the public generally, and, above all, to the personal friends and relatives of the lady in question, to answer, in as plain and concise a manner as possible, the oft-repeated inquiry—"Who is Fanny Fern?"

Fanny's maiden name was Willis. She is the daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Willis, one of our most industrious and respectable townsmen,—now a man well advanced in years.—It is scarce necessary to add that she is sister to Mr. N. P. Willis, the brilliant essayist and poet.

Mr. Willis, senior, "commenced life" as a mechanic, and, at the time of his marriage, worked at the case as a journeyman printer. He afterwards published the Eastern Argus, in Portland, Meeting with reverses in that city, he removed to Boston, where he established, and, for many years, edited, the "Recorder," the oldest religious paper in New-England.

Mr. Willis has met with a singular experience to that of most men in his calling. He never made a fortune at publishing. At the present time, although aged and infirm, he finds it necessary to devote his failing energies to the publication of that agreeable juvenile, the "Youth's Companion." Yet, notwithstanding his narrow means, Mr. Willis contrived—at how great a sacrifice, only parents can guess—to give his sons and daughters that education which is a poor man's noblest legacy.

In accordance with the course he had wisely planned for his children, Sara Willis—the veritable "Fanny"—was favored with an early introduction into the seminary of Miss Catharine Beecher, in Connecticut. At this well-conducted establishment—the most popular in the country, at that time—Miss Fanny received her first

strong impressions of life and the world. We have never heard her spoken of as a very apt or studious pupil. Staid works of philosophy and learning were not much to her taste. But from the prohibited pages of romances and poems, eagerly devoured in secret, her craving genius derived an active stimulus. Already she had become a keen dissector of the human heart, and she found plenty of pleasant practice for the scalpel of her criticism among the young ladies of the school. Here, too, the novel and startling experiences of boarding-school flirtation gave their warm coloring to her future life. Fanny possessed a large capacity for this description of knowledge, and her writings show a better memory for those more pleasant branches of female education, than for the dry rules of syntax and prosody. In fact, the best of her sketches are transcripts of her school-girl life—for Fanny writes well only when giving the concentrated vinegar and spice of her own vivid experiences.

Our limits compel us to pass over the interval between Fanny's graduation at Miss Beecher's school, and the next important step, to which young ladies look forward with such anxious interest. At a period of well-matured womanhood, Sara Willis became Sara Eldredge. The fortunate husband of the yet undeveloped genius, was an only child—the son of the late Dr. Eldredge, a highly-esteemed physician in one of our suburban towns. Two daughters, the fruit of this union, now reside with their mother in New-York. One is about ten, and the other we should judge from her appearance to be some fifteen years of age.

Mr. Eldredge enjoyed a handsome income, from his services as cashier of the Merchants' Bank, the largest institution of the kind in this city. Now, we esteem the domestic virtues of economy and prudence; but a penurious mode of life is not so readily pardoned as the opposite extreme of lavish expenditure; and the devoted husband of so spirited a young wife, may certainly be excused for "living" to the extent of his means. But as Othello very properly observes, "Who can control his fate?" Had the young banker been as wise as he was generous and indulgent, he would have looked forward through the long, bright vista of the present, to that proverbial "rainy day," liable at any time to befall. In the prime of manhood he was cut off by a sharp, quick stroke from Death's remorseless hand; and the wife and mother, awaking suddenly from her gay dreams, saw affliction and widowhood descend upon her like a pall.

Fortunately for the subject of our sketch, her father, though poor, as we have said, hastened to make what provision he could afford for the comfort of the broken family. Nor did Dr. Eldredge turn a deaf ear, or pass by on the other side. Some bitter thoughts were doubtless occasioned by the remembrance of the luxuries of which she had been so suddenly bereft; it was hard to sink like a star behind the hills of adversity—to pass suddenly from a gay and splendid career into the obscurity of a more common-place and quiet life; and we can excuse the sensitive Fanny for some unreasonable complaints; but, thanks to her own, and her husband's father, she had the consolation and treasure of a home—a home, which, however modest, was in every respect comfortable, and not altogether inelegant.

Sara Eldredge was now in the full flush and vigor of womanhood—and a widow! It is a wise provision of nature which ordains that the most deeply wounded heart shall not always bleed. Hope springs from the ashes of grief. Time buries the dead past, and lifts the curtain from the glowing future. Night comes, that another morning, with all its glory and freshness, may dawn upon the earth. Why then waste the energies of youth in mourning over graves? They will not give up their dead; already the spirit of the lost one looks down upon us from blissful spheres, and says, "Be happy!" to our sorrowing hearts. Such a voice came to the young widow. She called reason and faith to her aid. She saw herself still blooming and attractive; the same inviting world lay all around her; she longed for sympathy, for change, for life. Her first matrimonial venture had proved a happy one; and the memory thereof prompted her to risk another voyage on Wedlock's perilous sea. Thus it might have been the very power of love that bound her to her first husband, which threw open the welcoming doors to the advances of a new suitor.

Mr. Farrington, a merchant of Boston—a man of energy and upright character—made an offer of his hand. He had himself enjoyed matrimonial experience—was himself a parent—and was well qualified to sympathize with the young widow. They sought mutual consolation in marriage. But scarce was the honeymoon over, when that mutual consolation was followed by mutual surprise. Fanny learned to her sorrow that all husbands are not equally fond and indulgent; and the bridegroom discovered that Mrs. F. No. 1. wasn't the exact counterpart of Mrs. F. No. 2. The contrast was, in fact, so vast and amazing, that it seemed to require solitude and quiet, to consider it in all its bearings. Accordingly, Mr. Farrington resorted to travel and a change of scene; journeyed westward; and has not since been seen on the down-east slope of the continent. The slender tie of affection between the happy pair, thus long drawn out, like a thread of Indian-robber, finally snapped. From the auction-mart of one of our western courts, it is said, that Mr. F. gave out three warnings; cried—"Going!—going! gone!" and knocked down his wife with the hammer of divorce. Fanny was regularly sold. So the story goes. It is also rumored that she was at one time connubially advertised in the papers. We state these items as mere reports, although we have them from seemingly authentic

sources. Should there be a mistake anywhere, it will be cheerfully corrected.

In our next number we shall publish an account of Fanny Fern's literary career—comprising full particulars of her first efforts with her pen, and of the publication of her first volume, together with a sketch of her personal appearance. We shall also have a word or two to say descriptive of her house and style of living after the separation from her husband; so that earnest sympathizers, who have wept over thrilling pictures of "gloomy attics, scant fare and cross land-ladies," may breathe more freely, dry their eyes, and see how much stranger truth is—to some people—than fiction.—*Boston True Flag.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

BY E. PORTER HYER.

I do marvel how a mother,
In the midst of numerous cares,
Can contrive as well to manage
All her family affairs.

From the early dawn of morning
Till the hour of evening rest,
Who can tell the thoughts and counsels
That are busy in her breast?

What apparel must be furnished,
And what stitches must be set?
What an endless round of duties
By her labors must be met.

Then the queer and various questions
Which her little children ask,
She will answer with affection,
Though 'tis not an easy task.

She will list their sad complaints
When affliction gives them pain,
She will kiss the wounded finger,
So to make it well again.

If her little baby's crowing,
Is sweet music in her ears,
And her dim of love flows deepest
For the child of sixteen years.

Who will blame the tender mother
For an instant of her heart,
If against her roguish children,
She shall take the baby's part?

Yet she who the children's reverence,
While their hearts are very young,
By her gentleness of manner,
And the kindness of her tongue.

Yes I marvel, yes I marvel,
How a mother's spirit hears
All the burdens of the household,
And its never-ending cares.
And I know to that deep wisdom
Which, when first our race began,
From a crumpled rib of Adam
Made a "help" so "meet" for man.

No Sabbath.—In a "Prize Essay on the Sabbath," written by a journeyman printer of Scotland,—which for singular power of language and heauty of expression, has rarely been surpassed—there occurs the following passage. Read it, and then reflect for a while what a dreary and desolate page would this life present if the Sabbath were blotted out from our calculations: "Yoke-fellow I think how abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes with whom we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and continued cycle—limbs forever on the rack, the fingers forever plying, the eye-balls forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming. Think of the beauty it would efface; of the merry-heartedness it would extinguish; of the giant strength it would tame; of the resources of nature that it would exhaust; of the aspiration that it would crush; of the sickness it would breed; of the projects it would wreck; of the groans it would extort; of the lives it would immolate; and the cheerless graves that it would prematurely dig! See them, toiling and moiling, sweating and spinning, stewing and gathering, mowing and reaping, grading and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, and on the earth in days of brightness and of gloom. What a sad picture would the world present if we had no Sabbath!"

A CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.—A Philadelphia correspondent says: A police officer, on Saturday morning, observed a decent looking man take a small piece of beef off a butcher's stall in the market, and conceal it under his cloak which he wore. The officer notified the butcher of the fact, but the latter said that so decent a man must have been driven by want to the commission of the act. The officer determined to watch the needy man, and following him for a considerable distance, observed him going into a house in the upper part of the city. The policeman knocked at the door, which was opened by the man, who, upon seeing the badge, begged the officer "for God's sake not to arrest him." The officer went into the house, where he found a scene of destitution, in the midst of which were four shivering children, eagerly devouring the raw meat. This dark picture is somewhat relieved by the fact, that the officer returned to the butcher, and told him of the sight he had witnessed, when the kind-hearted fellow gathered up among his friends fifteen dollars in money, and a large basket of provisions, and sent them to the famishing family.

Received at our office.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!!

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,	Nutmeg Musk-Melon,
Angel Wurtzel Beet,	Green citron
White sugar "	Cantaloupe,
Early drum head Cabbage,	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
" ox heart "	" red "
" sweet leaf "	White Portugal "
Large York "	Sliver skin "
Late flat Dutch "	Large white "
Early cluster Cucumber,	Cup Parsnip,
Early frame "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Gherkin "	Squash "
White spiner "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Short green "	Imperial head Lettuce,
Long green "	Coloche "
Long orange Carrot,	Royal cape "
Early horn "	White Cass "
Red solid Celery,	Green "
White solid "	Flax Lark,
American "	Winter crook neck Squash,
Early Cauliflower,	Summer "
Late "	White birch "
Purple Egg Plant,	Early Dutch Turnip,
Green curled Endive,	Kumbaga "
White "	" Aberdeen "
Early turnip Raddish,	White Norfolk "
Early sower "	Red top flat "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red Tomato,
Black Spanish "	Yellow "
Carolina "	Rhinoceros Peas,
Yellow six week's Beans,	Marionnet "
Early Mohawk "	Early Charlton "
White marrow "	Orange Orange,
Red marrow "	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red top Grass "	Grape cuttings,
Timothy "	Strawberry plants,

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of Thorburn & Co., New York, and for sale by

Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, opposite the New Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

v28-1m

Flowers! Flowers!!

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.

PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:

Candied Japonicas, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Pansies, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honey-suckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuschias, Dahlias, Dillias, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by address: D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1357 Post-office.

v39-3m

Osage Orange.

The Best and Cheapest Fence.

THE following resolution was passed at the great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange as most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced to Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."

100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$20 per 1,000; or 5,000 and upwards at \$15 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Plumas Ranch, near the San Francisco and Embarcadero. All orders left with Warren & Son, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street; or sent to the Steinberger Post-office; or by Adams & Co's Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to.

v39

Fresh Garden Seed.

RAISED and put up at Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, on the American river, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Raspberries, Strawberry of finest varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.

Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State.

[v39] A. P. SMITH.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear. Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from \$1.50 to \$2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BRARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to.

18 6m

Strawberry Vines.

LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberry, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Gardens of the subscriber, at a reasonable price.

The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds, all for sale low by

LAWRENCE LEHEIN,

Mission Dolores.

26

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Elmer \$4 per doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and on early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

v34

Garden Seeds.

WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are various kinds of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.

WARREN & SON.

v34

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the iron;
Smith's Patent Premium Sawn Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Baling Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Horse and Foot Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Beam " " " 5, 5½ and 6;
Clipper " " " 5½, 6, 16 and 18;
Tractor and Eagle Brand Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Saw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Threshing Machine Churns;
Garden Hoes and Axes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hand saws, chain saws, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collops' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrow teeth, iron and four horse farm wagons, grub and planting hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, roller, rollers, ox yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machine, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.

For sale by

H. McNALLY,

85 Washington street, between Battery and Front,

(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

3-1

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. This splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and now being considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned, with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,

Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,

TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

24

Harvesting Implements.

1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hoesy's Do.;
1 Mow's Do.;
2 Hurl's Potent mowers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

24-1m

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
113 street, Sacramento City, (near the Lever).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced seedsmen in the Eastern States, and arranged, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Successors to WARREN & SON.

5

Splendid Hyacinths, Anemones, Narcissus, &c.
Large and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our corner—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeComit & Strong.

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

WARREN & SON.

16

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimens of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

WARREN & SON.

17

Grain! Grain!!

HOLDERS of GRAIN will do well by leaving samples of their crops at our office, with the freight per bushel, price and quantity for sale.

We can always effect sales for Seed Grain of the best quality, and we call the attention of the raisers of Grain to this fact.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

v3-4

Agricultural Implements.

GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Plow Points.

LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Carder, Field and Grass Seeds.

FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Plows and Harrows.

GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducing Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lumber Mills. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Steam Pumps, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Power, of various kinds. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mission streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market.

Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial complaints received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

HENRY POLLEY, D. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD.

POLLEY & CO.,

BAY STATE MILLS,

N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,

Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices.

Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order.

v3-1

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1855.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.

VIA BENICIA.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.

VIA BENICIA.

Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.

VIA MARTINEZ.

Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Connelley, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

Office of the California Steam Navigation Co.,

San Francisco, January 1, 1855.

v37

For Sacramento and Marysville.

THE new and splendid steamer QUEEN CITY,
C. R. BARCLAY, master, will leave Pacific wharf,
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.
Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice.
For further particulars, apply to

E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

v3-2

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietor of the above line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, will, on and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers To and from the various Steamboats.

One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for ONE DOLLAR.

Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, \$1.50.
Office in Market street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co's

MARTIN V. CHAMBERY, Proprietor.

26

California Stage Company.

Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ophir, Auburn, Yankee Jim's, Georgetown, Placerville, Mormon Island, Colusa, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton, Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern States, every morning, as follows:

Nevada and intermediate places, at 5½ o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " " 6 " "
All other places " " 6½ " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1¼ o'clock P. M.

All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the utmost attention and care paid to them and their luggage.

Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
J. P. DRIGMAN, Secretary.

v3-11

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel.

Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THIS Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.

The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.

The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.

At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest notes from the Atlantic and Europe.

The Billiard Saloon is furnished with fine excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.

The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.

The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.

We have also located the large brick building corner of K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.

The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.

HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

v3-2

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unexcelled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders.

22 3m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the traveling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given.

[v7] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of.

v3

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Road Toll Asotic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner.

WARREN & SON.

v3-1

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.

16

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Scales, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

Nos. 127 and 129 Sansone street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Varieties.

A YANKEE STORY.—A friend of ours tells one of the most capital stories, illustrative of Yankee shrewdness in driving a bargain, we have ever heard. It is the well-known practice of New England farmers, living in the vicinity of small towns, to send their produce to some merchant residing there and receive all sorts of goods in exchange. Sometime during the last war with the mother country, when many and all kinds of goods were scarce, a tall, heavy Green Mountain boy, walked several miles into town with an egg which his mother had sent him with to exchange for a darning needle. The bargain was concluded, but still the countryman tarried in the store, looking silently and wistfully about him, with his wide mouth half open, until he spied at the farther end a decanter of old West India rum; this sight was too exciting for longer endurance and overcame his bashfulness at once—

"Look here, mister," Jonathan exclaimed, "don't you always treat when you've made a trade?"

"O yes," the merchant replied, good-naturedly, "help yourself to a glass."

The tempting beverage was prepared with its quantum of sugar and water, and tasted; but still the fellow held the glass irresolutely in his bony fingers—the preparation was not to the point of satisfaction, which the storekeeper perceiving, inquired if it was not good.

"It's sick, it is," says Jonathan, "but I'll tell what, mister, an egg beat up in it would make slicker, well it would."

The merchant was amused and humoring the fancy, handed him back the identical egg he had received for the needle. Jonathan broke it into his rum and water, and perceiving it had two yolks, cried out with great energy—"By gosh, mister, you ought to have given me two needles for this egg!"

LAW OF HEALTH.—Children should be taught to use the left hand as well as the right. Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house, and that should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and their shoulders back while sitting or walking.

The best beds for children are of hair, and in winter of hair and cotton.

Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. We have known three cases of insanity, terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

Rending aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need.

Sleeping rooms should have a fire place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamp light with impunity.

The best remedy for eyes, weakened by night use, is a fine stream of water frequently to them.

"Don't you see that notice there?" said the captain of a Mississippi steam-boat to a man who had a "long-nine" in his mouth, and three similar segars in his left hand; "do n't you see that writin', or can't you read writin'?" "No gentlemen permitted to smoke on the after-deck," "God bless you, for no gentleman; but the way I like to smoke is a caution. Got used to it, cap'n, years and years ago. Take one, cap'n?" But "the rule must be enforced," and the smoker walked "forward" where he could enjoy his "weed" unmolested.

THE KING OF THE FOREST.—A correspondent of the Florida News says: "Amid the vegetation of the swamp land, the cypress tree towers lordly and majestic, and I doubt whether in size the giant trees of California and Oregon can equal it. The writer of this has measured one cypress tree, which at its base is between thirty and forty feet in circumference. Standing upon the bark of a narrow, forest shaded creek, with hundreds of the same kind, from five to ten feet in diameter, it seems to have been placed there to king it over them all."

TRAVELING.—A strong lazy fellow, who preferred begging to work, called on a gentleman in the city, and asked for cold victuals and old clothes. The man asked him what he did for a living. "Not much," said the fellow, "except traveling." "Traveling! Then you can travel pretty well?" "Oh yes," said the beggar, "I'm very good at that." "Well, then," said the gentleman coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."

"DEAR sir," hissed a great lady, in a watered silk, at the World's Fair, "have the goodness to inform me if there are any noblemen in the United States?" "Yes ma'am," answered Jonathan "I am one of them."

Wisdom allows nothing to be good, that will not be so forever; no man to be happy, but he that needs no other happiness than what is within himself; no man to be great or powerful, that is not master of himself.—Seneca.

SKATING is fashionable among the ladies in the neighborhood of Boston. The men say it is fun to see them skate, but distressing to see them fall.

A young stock-broker having married a fat old widow with \$100,000, says it wasn't the face that attracted him so much as the figure.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz:

1,000 Boston Pine,	at	\$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen,	"	35 "
1,000 Burr's New Pine	"	35 "
500 Rival Hudson,	"	35 "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet,	"	15 "
2,000 Honey's Seedling,	"	15 "
1,000 Profitee Harbony,	"	15 "
1,000 Black Prince,	"	15 "
500 Crimson Cone,	"	15 "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitfulness, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoice of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seed! Seeds!! Seed!!!

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BET—Pine Long Red and Early Turnip;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;

CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Al-thelam;

CABBAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;

TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;

GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received.

Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans;

Long Island Corn; **SHAKER HERBS**, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
v3-6 Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

GARDEN SEEDS, GROWN IN 1854.

FRESH AND GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—

500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed

100 " Red "

100 " White "

200 " Top Onions for sets.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail by
C. MORILL, Druggist,
K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.

And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.

Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that they would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount almost to millions of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *exclusif* solution for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

"DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,

I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

"DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, and I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

W. H. SULLENBERGER.

[17]

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rosa and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Orlendore, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1853 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.

(7-3n) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, a fine collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orchard.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Berries, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any reason or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;

Pear do 44 do

Apple do 54 do

Plum do 15 do

Apricots 6 do

Almonds 2 do

Quinces do 2 do

Cherry do many do

Grapes, 12 do

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DeLamotte, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, on testily of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 lat L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery of Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK

MANUFACTURED BY

SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.

FOR SALE BY

BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,

201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH

MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHALING interests its value is inestimable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

New York, April 4, 1854:

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—

"DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.

Yours, &c.,

O. R. MUMFORD,

Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated May 31, 1854.

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and I will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."

April, 1854

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—

"DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.

Yours, very respectfully,

RICH. S. CORNING,

Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.

WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

v3-5

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO.
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CROUPS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, Pains in the Side and Chest, and all cases of Diseases of the Lungs.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in many cases, where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855.

NO. 11.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
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month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. EDITOR: I was right glad to read in the
Farmer of last week, your editorial, calling the
attention of farmers and others to the importance
of Agriculture being taught in our common
schools.

When we consider that about seven-eighths of
our population are engaged in agricultural pur-
suits, that this art is the basis of all other arts,
and coeval with the first dawn of civilization,
and that its successful prosecution depends upon a
knowledge, in the cultivation of the soil, of the
principles of natural science, is it not to be ve-
getted that we have not long since established
schools, in which our youth may be taught the
principles and practice of their future business
life, on which more than any other branch of
business, the fortune of our country, moral, polit-
ical, and national, depends?

In almost all the other departments of life, we
require a preparatory study, before the student is
qualified for his part. And yet agriculture, the
great nucleus upon and around which all other
departments of industry, hinge, and derive their
vitality and importance, we have regarded as not
of sufficient importance to be taught in our dis-
trict schools. We admit, that in order to the
successful prosecution of the different professions,
the doctor, minister, lawyer, manufacturer, and
the mechanic, should all be well educated for
their particular calling.

But the farmer, whose products feed all, and
clothe all, is uncared for, unprotected and left to
struggle along, single handed and alone. Can it
excite surprise, that under such circumstances,
working on a farm should be avoided by our
young men?

But we hope and believe, better times are
coming, when agriculture will be introduced in
the studies of all our schools. Let us inquire
what would be some of the benefits arising from
this course of education; or let us look a mo-
ment at it, as now viewed by our young men.
To till the trees, clear the surface, plow, plant,
and gather the harvest, is the routine of farm
operations. Now in all this there is a great out-
lay of bawl physical strength and to one who
looks only upon the outside, there is no wonder
that they see no form nor comeliness in it. But
let him understand and know something of the
compounds and elements that enter into the trees
and plants he cultivates, and the natural laws
which govern them, and he will soon begin to see
order and beauty all around. He will learn to
connect the sterile rock, with the fertile field. As
he takes the little pebble upon which he has
often thoughtlessly trod, he will see in embryo
much that goes to nourish the sturdy oak of the
forest, as also the lovely violet that blooms at its
base.

But we shall be told, that there are neither
teachers nor books of the right stamp. Be it so.
A few years ago, civil engineers were not to be
found among us, but a demand for them created
a supply. So it would be here. Let agricultural
chemistry become a branch to be studied in our
schools, and in a very short time teachers and
books would be found in abundance.

I hope, Mr. Editor, others will send in their
thoughts on this important subject. Let it be
discussed in the papers, the farmers' clubs, and
by the fireside.—B. Shattuck, in Granite Farmer.

TENANT LABOR.

In many sections of our country, and particu-
larly in the long settled portions, there is a com-
plaint of the scarcity of laborers to secure the
harvest. In our love for large farms and the pos-
session of much land, we apprehend, lies the true
source of this want; and it can only be remedied
when means are provided by which this labor
shall be retained in the country. A friend who
is one of the most successful farmers in Western
New York, having been for many years annoyed
by the difficulty of securing good and efficient
help in summer, has resorted to the plan of hav-
ing what may be called "tenant labor." He has
several small houses suitable for a laboring man
and family, which he rents at a fair price per an-
num, on the condition that he shall have the first
refusal of service at the stipulated price per day
or month, as the case may be. In this way he is
free from the care and trouble of providing for a
large number of hired men on his own homestead,
and his better half is not worn down and wearied
out by the labor of cooking and washing for them.
Mr. C. P. Holcomb, in his address before the
Montgomery County (N.Y.) Agricultural Society,
suggests the same practice, and we copy a portion
of his address relating thereto.—Genesee Farmer.

"Let me now address you on a topic second,
perhaps, to no other in connection with the occu-
pation we follow—I mean labor."

Among the rules of the Royal Agricultural So-
ciety of Great Britain, setting forth its object, is
the following:

"To promote the comfort and welfare of the
laborers, and to encourage the improved manage-
ment of their cottages and gardens."

If I was called on to name or point out upon
what agricultural success more depended than upon
anything else, I should say, upon the labor
of the farm—the hands, and the judicious direc-
tion of them.

Good tillage, working crops, well, and in season
will not always insure great production on all
land, but the husbandman may undoubtedly so
thoroughly cultivate, by "pulverizing, pulverizing,
pulverizing," as Jethro Tull has it, as to obtain
the last particle of the phosphates and alkalies
the earth contains, while the perfect till of the
surface thus exposed, will invite the rain and the
dews in their descent to dress his fields with a
substitute for Peruvian guano.

What, then, is the best kind of labor for us?
Those who have them, and have them in sufficient
numbers, may use their own domestic servants,
which is undoubtedly good labor; but they are
generally quite inadequate to the supply of the
labor necessary in the now improved condition of
our farms—an addition of fifty to one hundred
per cent, more labor being now required in car-
rying on the system of high cultivation that has
been, and is being generally adopted, than before
our agriculture was so improved. I speak particu-
larly of the northern counties of Maryland and
of Delaware.

I believe that the English description of farm
labor is the best we can have. I mean the labor
of tenants—"cottagers," as they are called in Eng-
land—living on the estate. What is the objection
to our having this description of labor? These
English cottagers come here; the German, the
Swiss, and the French come. We have but to
domiciliate them on our estates as they were
domiciliated before they came. When first ar-
rived, entertaining high expectations, it may be
necessary to let them look about awhile; but in
the end, if a comfortable cottage, with its wattle
garden and neat surroundings of shade and water
invites them, they are likely to settle down con-
tented, and be satisfied with moderate wages, es-
pecially now since the price of produce is so ad-
vanced that the laboring man, even at city wages,
or the price paid by manufacturers, finds it hard
to feed his family out of city markets at retail
prices, and will appreciate the advantages of a
rural home, where the necessities of life may be
had so much cheaper. This state of things will
probably continue, and the landed proprietor, who
has so long been overbid by other interests, is
likely to command an abundance of this descrip-
tion of labor.

But to get a selection of the best of these labor-
ers—those trained from their youth up in all the
details of a careful and neat husbandry—it might
almost justify a trip to Devonshire, where farm
labor is said to be cheaper than in any other part
of England. But I would not, by any means,
cowline the choice to foreigners. Our own coun-
trymen, either white or black, when they could
be had would often be preferable.

We must take an interest in them, and make
their homes comfortable. The English proprietor
takes a great interest in his tenants—his "cot-
tagers," as he calls them—and is proud to show
you their neat, comfortable dwellings; and will
take care, at the end of time, to let the guide wife
show you her neat, clean cottage, her ruddy chil-

dren, and embowards filled with crockery ware;
the latter—the crockery ware—in the opinion of
the owner of both, seeming, however, to challenge
the most admiration!

This tenant labor is what we, in Delaware, a
good deal depend upon at present, especially
among the large cultivators. Twenty-five dollars
a year is the price usually allowed the landlord
for the rent of the house and garden; and fifty
cents a day, and board, is paid for labor, furnish-
ing regular work, all fair days, for nine or ten
months. Sometimes through harvest, harvest
wages are paid; or where the tenant is hired by
the year, \$130, \$140, or \$150; or \$10 or \$12 a
month is paid, as the parties may bargain.

These laborers, lodging themselves, are less in
the way than young men. Then they are much
easier paid; it is felt less, as they are paid, to a
considerable extent, off the farm—thus making a
home market. Then they are reliable; they are
always there, for their families are there, and
sometimes the wife, or the junior members of the
family, may be of service, and can be called on in
the hurry and press of harvest, or at other times,
for light jobs or for domestic labor. To be sur-
rounded by an industrious economy of this kind,
comfortably fed and lodged, should be gratifying
to the proprietor, and will make him feel strong
for executing business on the farm. The relation
is patriarchal, and is an interesting one; but the
interest of the proprietor should not be confined
to getting work out of his men, and even paying
them fairly for it. He should interest himself to
know that they spent their means wisely, inquire
how they were getting on, how they were, likely
to made the ends of the year meet, he sure that
the garden was well cultivated, that garden seeds
were provided, and even propose, with all or any
of his tenants, a generous compensation for pro-
ducing the best and earliest vegetables; thus, by
a little address, exciting their emulation, and in-
suring an abundance on their humble but neat
spread boards. The tenant will soon realize that
he is getting on well, and will be contented; and
the contented man is always best prepared to dis-
charge his duties. Is this personal interest in
his laborers and tenantry too great a tax on the
proprietor? On the contrary, he should find his
happiness in it, for he should often realize that
while thus promoting his own ends, he was dis-
charging high Christian duties, the duties of phil-
anthropy and benevolence. There is a certain
kind of society, too, to be found by the well-regu-
lated mind, in intercourse with these unlettered
sons of toil. The man who always preserves his
own self-respect will never be in danger from any
familiarity of, not receiving the respect of others.
Such permanent tenants got to take an interest in
the farm and in the success of its operations, for
they feel their own is identified with it. That
these views may not seem to rest merely on the-
ory, I may add that I have a half dozen of these
tenants on my own estate, who have been with
me, most of them, for several years; and I have
found the relation, as I have described it, one of
the best that can exist in the absence of other
labor, between the proprietor and the hands on
his farm."

WHEAT-GROWING IN MASSACHU- SETTS.

Some twenty-five years ago, it was well known
that wheat could not be raised in Massachusetts,
except in a few favored spots on Connecticut
river. The reason was the land was too old; that
wheat could only be raised profitably on new
lands. Yet wheat has always been raised in the
old "countries," in England, in Italy, in Germany,
in Russia, in as broad a range of latitude as our
whole country, from New Orleans to Pembina
in 49°.

But since the establishment of Agricultural
Societies and the increased circulation of farming
newspapers, in consequence of which it is no
longer held as treason, or even as a high misde-
meanor, to suggest new hints or express new
ideas upon the business of farming, it has been
really suggested that wheat might be raised on
our soil, and the experiment, bold as it may seem,
has been tried. The result of the experiment is,
we believe, that wheat, though not considered so
certain or so profitable a crop as corn, may, not-
withstanding, be raised to advantage in the State.

We believe it is a fact and rather a singular
one, of which we shall presently suggest the cause,
that in no part of our extended country, with all
its variation of climate and diversity of soil, have
so good crops of wheat been raised as in England.
From Maine west to Iowa, and from Virginia
north to Michigan, we think there has been no
tract of country that has produced on the aver-
age as much wheat in quantity, as in some of the
wheat counties in England, Kent for instance.
In Mr. Colman's book on European Agriculture,
though he says that in some statistical works 26
bushels have been put down as the average, and
though there are persons who insist that it should

be put lower, yet he could never find a farmer
who would allow his own yield to be put at the
low rate. He says that under good cultivation
he has rarely known it less than 32 bushels. He
has found it 40,—and is informed on the very
best authority, that the yield is often from 56 to
64. Indeed, he reports that instances greatly ex-
ceeded that, where it appeared that 38 and 40
bushels were several raised by Mr. Barclay, M.
P., and a Kentish laborer represented that about
35 or 40 bushels are raised there, as an average
crop. We believe our best wheat crops have
been in Michigan, and in some parts of Wiscon-
sin, Iowa, and Northern Illinois. But the aver-
age in the best of these would not come up to the
Kent county standard as we have stated it.
In Virginia it is greatly below it.

As we have such a variety of climate in the
wheat-growing districts, our short-ccomings must
be attributed to one of two causes, soil or seed.
There are two principal requisites in soil, for
wheat. According to the opinion of most farm-
ers, the soil should be rather a stiff, tenacious,
clayey soil, and not mellow, light, or loose. We
think it should not be too rich, also. In a mel-
low, light and rich soil, it makes straw at the
expense of the grain. But the main requisite in
the soil for allment of the plant, is phosphate of
lime. To this condition or to the seed, or to both,
the greater success in England, in wheat growing,
is to be attributed. England is a limestone coun-
try, and the farmers use bone manure, which
furnishes the phosphate of lime, on their fields.
The most of the western wheat-growing lands
are in a limestone country, but the soil is too
light and mellow, favoring straw too much. So
much for the soil. Now every farmer knows that
there is a great difference in the measure of dif-
ferent kinds of wheat grown on a given number
of stalks. In some kinds the kernel or berry is
larger and heavier, and in some kinds, there are
a greater number of kernels to an ear, than in
other varieties. Let the best kind be selected,
that which is of the best quality, and bearing
the largest ears, the Kent county wheat, if it
may be procured, or some other productive vari-
ety, and let it be sown in sufficient quantity,
(our farmers do not seed so heavy as the English,
our rule being 1-4 to 1-2 bushels to the acre,
the English 2 to 2-1-2) on a tenacious, still soil,
not too rich, only in good heart,—supplying to
the ground those articles which make the con-
stituents of the plant, and if full sowing, on a
northern declivity, early in September; and we
cannot but think the product will be materially
increased.

As to the seed, the Siberian wheat is much ap-
proved in some of the wheat farms in Iowa.
Others use what they call the Ohio white, a bald
wheat with white husk. In other parts, the va-
riety known as Club wheat, having the kernel
set horizontally on short ears, is preferred, for
the reason that it is there considered not liable
to the rust, which has greatly shortened the crops
of other varieties. The Winter Blue Stein is also
raised with success, even on quite light lands, in-
clining to sand.

Mr. Colman names several varieties raised in
England, and their product in certain fields, as
follows:

Essex Brown, sown 40 bushels	61	per bushel
Bury White, sown 30 bushels	61	" "
Brown, (called clover), sown 40 bushels	62 1/2	" "
Snow drop, White, sown 30 bushels	63	" "
Burwell Brown, sown 45 bushels	63	" "
Wiltshire White, sown 38 bushels	62	" "

W. Miles, Esq., raised 48 bushels; 42 bushels,
2 pecks; 47 bushels; 35 bushels, 3 pecks, and
49 bushels.

P. Pusey, 37 3-4, 45 1-2, 47 1-2 bushels. Sam-
ples of the whole field. W. L. Kidd, M. D., of
Armagh, Ireland, obtained at the rate of 50
bushels of 62 pounds per acre, and there were
larger crops in his neighborhood. The wheat
was red wheat. Quality such as to command the
highest price. The soil was a stiff clay recum-
bent on limestone.

Mr. Colman mentions other products in other
countries coming up to these rates. In Glouces-
tershire, the product on several acres was from
46 to 49 bushels weight from 59 to 62 1-2 pounds.
In Worcestershire, in a field of 130 acres, the
crop was nearly 47 bushels per acre.

In the Western States much of the wheat is
under 60 pounds. It is considered the best
weight at 60 pounds, and few crops go above that.
We think no wheat has ever been grown in this
country at 64 pounds. The white wheats yield
the greatest proportion of flour, the flint wheats,
the greatest proportion of gluten, which is the
most nutritious part of wheat. The white is
preferred for making the superfine flour and
extra-fine bread, though the bread is less nutri-
tious than that containing more gluten. The
southern wheat generally contains the most
gluten, though the proportion of this element is
much affected by the kind of fertilizers used. No

THE milk last drawn from a cow is from ten to
twelve times richer than the first.

crude animal manure should be applied directly to the wheat, but to the previous crop. If the land is mellow, the wheat should be rolled.—N. E. Farmer.

Horseback Exercise.

Riding on horseback is, perhaps, of all others, the most manly, elegant and efficient form of exercise. In the first place, it cannot be taken without being out of doors; then it enables you to breathe a larger amount of fresh air than if walking, because you pass through a greater space in less time, and consequently a greater number of layers, or rather sections of fresh air, come in contact with the nostrils, with less fatigue. Another advantage is, that all the muscles of the body are exercised in moderation, and, to a certain extent, equally so. And then again, while thus exercising, and while every step forward gives you a fresh draught of pure out-door air, the mind is entertained by every variety of objects, new things being constantly presented. The only thing to be guarded against is a feeling of chilliness; this is essential, for every chill is an injury; whether a man be sick or well, a chill must necessarily be succeeded by a fever, and fever is disease.

Horseback exercise to be highly beneficial, should be active—a "hand gallop," or a trot; and, if practicable, a different road should be travelled every day, so that the mind may be diverted by novelties, and compelled away from bodily ailments.

The English as a nation, are a stout, robust and hearty race. The nobility have a long list of names who have lived to the age of seventy, eighty, and even ninety years; but horseback exercise with them is a national amusement; many of them make a ride on horseback as much a matter of course as a daily dinner. Almost the only gentleman seen on horseback in New Orleans, is the English merchant, showing the power of a national habit, and its influence abroad, as well as at home.

If parents could be made to comprehend the full advantages of a constant breathing of pure air to their children, and lie at pains to impress their young minds with its high importance; were they to pay more attention to their physical training, requiring them to take active exercise, four hours every day, on foot and on horseback, there would be some probability that, notwithstanding the heat and impurities of a city atmosphere, those children would grow up in healthfulness, and live to a good old age, instead of paleing away, as they do, long before their prime, growing prematurely old, from a constitution blasted in the bud.—*Journal of Health.*

The Stockton Republican says that from thirty to fifty persons leave Stockton daily for Kern river.

A nugget, weighing 43 3-4 ounces, was found at Jiu Cross Canon, Sierra county, on the 1st inst.

The Columbia and Stanislaus Water Company will commence work on the 1st of April.

A Quartz Mill near Cold Springs, El Dorado county, yielded in the first three days of last week, 120 ozs. Nearly all the mills have done exceedingly well since the rains set in.

MINING IN NEVADA.—The Grass Valley Telegraph says that the last week has been a brisk one in the diggings. There is no longer any lack of water. The gold is being taken out in excellent quantity as well as quality. The Star Company has found one nugget of solid gold weighing three and three fourths pounds.

MINING AT PLACERVILLE.—The Democrat says: The miners are now abundantly supplied with water and the industrious are busily engaged in taking out the precious stuff. The rain and the Kern river excitement have cleared our city of idlers.

The Tuolumne County Water Company have declared a dividend of three per cent, for the month of February, payable at the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., Columbia.

Talbert & Co.'s flouring mill, on the Tuolumne River, a short distance below the town of La Grange, was destroyed by the late rise of water, together with a large amount of flour and grain. The mill itself was valued at \$30,000.

THE BIG LUMPS ARE COMING.—The Sonoma Herald says: We are informed, just previous to going to press, that Selah Lewis & Co., took out of their claim in this city, yesterday, a ninety-five ounce lump of gold.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—Messrs. Hogan & Farmer have now sunk their shaft over five hundred feet, almost entirely through a solid bed of blue clay. After a short cessation in their operations, they are now preparing to prosecute their work with renewed vigor to any depth, and until a bountiful supply of water is obtained. We hope such perseverance may not go unrewarded, and that a never-failing supply of pure water may be realized.—*Los Angeles Star.*

THE SUTTER CLAIM.—The Law Report of the Chronicle of the 13th inst., says: It has been decided to resubmit this claim on written briefs, and the case will consequently not be delayed by awaiting an oral argument. We have heard from various sources that the disagreement of Commissioners Felch and Thompson was as to the quantity of land, and that the two concurred that the title should be confirmed, although our information does not come in an authentic shape.

We rejoice to note the above; it will do more to effect good than anything that has been done in California for years. The delay of this title alone has cost more waste of time and money than all the disasters of the late financial crisis.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

Agricultural Fair and Industrial Exhibition of 1855.

THERE is no State in the Union where there could be so grand a display of the products of the earth as in California. From her vast grain fields, her fruit orchards and gardens, her vineyards, and the most wonderful display from the vegetable kingdom—we venture to assert that the present year California could make a display that cannot be excelled, if it could be equalled in the world.

When we reflect that about six years since this State was a barren waste, almost wholly uninhabited, except by the gallant and noble pioneer, Gen. Sutter, at the embarcadero at Sacramento, and a few scattered settlers; and with the exception of the adobes at San Francisco, the trading port of those who came to California to buy hydes and tallow. Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Nevada, Placerville, and scores of other cities were unknown. When we think all this, and now see the busy throng at this great commercial mart, the steamers plying upon the rivers, loaded with merchandise to stock cities, and the trading posts in the mountains and valleys, and contrast them with the rich and fertile fields and fruitful gardens, it seems to us like an imaginary dream.

We can see, too, springing up on every side, manufactories and workshops, where the industrious thrive and prosper, all bespeaking future success and permanency; and it is to these sources of wealth and happiness to the people that we appeal for an assurance, a confident assurance, that the present year will reveal evidences of greatness that, without being seen, could hardly be believed. They can be shown, and if all our citizens, in every department, would join and aid in making the present State Fair what it ought to be, that exhibition could not be surpassed the world over.

Bring hither, then, to this annual Fair, all the varied products of the field and garden. Bring the "pets" from hill and valley; bring specimens of the handiwork of the mechanic from the manufactory and the workshop. Aye, bring from the "home and the fire-side," evidences of "domestic industry and skill." Let the arts grace the rural and festive scene, and then gather together the proud products of the dairy and the loom, and let the people come and see that in despite of all the trials and troubles that befall us, God has given us a goodly heritage.

It is to a matter of vast moment that we now invoke the attention of our citizens in all parts of the State. Now is the time to begin. An interest should be felt in every dwelling in our land, for it is to the home industry and the home products of California that we must look for the permanent upbuilding of this State. And we would also ask our Legislators to look with earnestness to these matters, for we feel confident they will most cheerfully give it their God-speed aid by a generous co-operation in legislative acts and counsels with their constituents; for in union their is not only strength, but safety.

To our Sacramento Subscribers and our Sacramento Agencies.

WE have a goodly number of subscribers at this goodly city, and it is our earnest wish to know that they are promptly supplied with the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Sacramento city is now the permanent seat of government for California, and will always exert a commanding influence in all the internal relations of the citizens. Sacramento will soon be the grand entrepot from whence will diverge rail roads, stage routes and various means of communications, all of which will tend to build up that city and make her influential, and while San Francisco will hold her commanding influence as the great commercial emporium, so Sacramento will hold a position second only to the Bay city in point of size, population and wealth. For these reasons we look to those influences that will affect all her internal relations.

The Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, and the Annual Cattle Show, together with an Exhibition of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, will be held the coming Autumn at Sacramento city, as will be seen by the report of the doings of the Executive of the Society. This is a matter that should and will benefit particularly every citizen of that city and county, —all should feel interested in it,—all should take part in it.

That all may know the particulars relative to

it, we ask our subscribers at Sacramento to examine from time to time the plans proposed, and to co-operate with the Society, and to suggest such matters as will tend to the good of all interested. Messrs. Cardiner & Kirk, booksellers, on Second street, are agents of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, where copies can always be had. The FARMER is the constituted organ of the State Society, and will publish all the doings, and contain lists of all the premiums offered. It will also contain all the doings of all the various County Societies of Agriculture as far as can be obtained; and the cultivator should keep himself posted up in these matters. All interested in milling, machinery, manufacturing and the mechanic arts, should be familiar with these great interests, and we commend to them for this purpose the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Messrs. Cardiner & Kirk are widely known, and on steamer days will have this journal ready for those who wish to send to their friends in the States a true condition of the ability of this State to make a prosperous home. We say to all send the CALIFORNIA FARMER as your steamer paper, for it contains what will most interest those who are looking for a permanent home.

We have also appointed Mr. R. H. Lee, our agent for that city to call upon the citizens, merchants, traders, manufacturers, mechanics, artists, gardeners, cultivators of our city lots and upon every family, for we shall strive to make our paper a welcome guest in every family. We have a portion of our paper devoted to Horticulture and amateur gardening, and those who cultivate a "pet spot" will always find a hint to aid. We have a Ladies Department, and here some item of interest, and we invoke an interest in all who love Home to lend us their influence and aid.

Mr. R. H. Lee will call on them all, and we ask a generous cooperation in the work of awakening an interest in the value of our home blessings and those thousand means that are now being developed to make this State great and prosperous. Mr. R. H. Lee will also visit Sacramento and Yolo counties, and we trust our friends will use their influence to extend the circulation of our journal, that the interests it advocates may be as rapidly advancing as possible.

We would hope that each one of our friends will try and induce a friend or neighbor to become a subscriber, and thus awaken a deeper and more wide spread feeling in regard to the coming Fair, and all those interests that will be advanced by it. We especially commend our Agents to those who desire to communicate any facts touching the Fair, as through our Agents, they can often communicate with us.

Alfalfa.

THIS wonderful grass (*Trifolium*), commonly known as a Peruvian clover, is beginning to be appreciated in California. Two years since we urged attention to it; but with that kind of faith which the mass had in this climate, that "nothing could grow here," it was lightly esteemed. Many now deeply regret the losses they have experienced for want of it. There is now abundant testimony scattered over the State that all we said has been more than fulfilled, and that the half of the virtues of this valuable grass was not revealed.

We saw lawns of it at the grounds of Captain Walsh, at Benicia, the past week, that were fourteen inches high, and had full, heavy stalks. Capt. Walsh informs us that from a small plantation he has abundant food for cows and goats, and saves all the expense of buying meal or bran; that every few weeks it can be cut, and the habit of this clover is such that when one stalk is cut down, from six to ten spring from the roots in its place. We counted from twelve to twenty stalks from many bunches, and the roots penetrate the earth from two to three and a-half feet in depth. When the ground is properly cultivated—deep and well plowed—no drouth can affect it.

We saw a fine plantation of the same clover at the grounds of Col. Foreman, postmaster at Sacramento. We find it in many places; and if our farmers should plant acres of it for their stock, especially their dairy cows, they would find that a large item of expense in the purchase of bran, meal, shorts and other expensive food would be saved, for the clover could be cut and fed green every four or six weeks. We trust those who have tried the grass will communicate with us upon its merits.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—R. C. Moody has commenced a flour mill on the Coyote River, a mile east of San Jose, the mill being wholly supplied by water obtained from artesian wells, dug in San Jose.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.—From W. S. G., T. B., and S. S., too late for this week, but they will appear in due time.

State Agricultural Society.

At a called meeting of the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society, held at the house of the President, on the 1st inst., the decease of A. Frierison, Esq., late treasurer of the society, was officially announced, whereupon the Board proceeded to elect a successor. On the first ballot Mr. A. P. Smith, proprietor of the "Pomological Garden and Nursery," was unanimously elected.

O. C. WHEELER,

Rec. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

Sacramento, March 9, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will see by the foregoing that the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, are in active movements for the furtherance of this great staple interest of the State.

The list of premiums for the ensuing fair is in course of preparation and will soon be published. Great pains are taking by the committee to so arrange this list as to do the greatest possible good to all the interests of the State which are within the province of such a Society. The amount placed at the disposal of the committee is not large, and hence much discrimination is necessary in selecting objects and graduating premiums. Any suggestions on this point from gentlemen of experience, published in the FARMER, or addressed privately to either member of the committee, (C. I. Hutchinson, W. W. Stowe, J. L. L. F. Warren, O. C. Wheeler, A. P. Smith,) will be gratefully received, and tend to the perfection of this work.

If the inquiries and the interest manifested by large numbers of those with whom we have conversed, indicate the general feeling of the cultivators of the soil throughout the State, we may justly anticipate an exhibition at the Annual Fair next September, of which both the present and the future of our State may well boast.

Please accept the sincerest thanks of myself and those other friends to whom you recently sent collections of seeds received by you from the Patent Office.

Permit me also to say, that as I have an arrangement for constant exchanges of seeds, bulbs, roots, shrubs, trees, &c., with the Superintendent of the Patent Office at Washington, I shall be happy to transmit anything of rare and interesting character that any friend of Agriculture or Horticulture may be disposed to thus contribute to the general interest. It is this system of exchanges now so rapidly extending over the whole world that is doing more than any other one modern improvement, to cultivate, and enlarge, and enrich our grain, fruit, vegetable and floral interests.

O. C. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, held on the 23d Feb. 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An act of Divine Providence has taken from us by death, the late treasurer of the California State Agricultural Society, Angus Frierison, Esq. Therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Frierison, the agricultural interests of this State and the Agricultural Society of the State sustain the loss of a warm friend, an able officer, a chief pillar, while the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee deplore the removal of an amiable associate, a tried, trusty and efficient condutor.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and surviving friends, unfeigned sympathy in their season of irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread upon the book of records of this society, be published in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and a copy duly certified be forwarded to Mrs. Mary A. Frierison, surviving consort of the deceased.

Attest: O. C. WHEELER.

Rec. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

Sacramento, March 9, 1855.

THE VOICE OF A FORTYNINER.—(These remarks were intended to accompany the article over the signature of "Forty-niner," published last week, but were accidentally omitted.)—The communication is worthy the most attentive perusal of every permanent settler and well wisher of California. The writer we know to be one of our most substantial merchants, one whose strict attention to business and honorable course have made him wealthy; yet he feels a deep interest in all that affects the great interests of the State. He writes as one that knows, and knowing, writes truly. We rejoice to see this spirit, and shall be glad to have our merchants continue to talk thus. If we would build up our own State, we must regard her interest as paramount to all others, and do what we can to give preference to all the "Home Industry" and "Home Interests." Heartily we thank Fortyniner, and shall be happy to hear from him often.

Benicia.

BENICIA, once the bold competitor in the field for the Commercial Emporium of California, and for a time the presumed or real capital of the State, is now a quiet seaport town, and yet of some considerable importance. Benicia is the U. S. military station, and also the head quarters of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with their immense iron works.

The military station gives life and animation to the place by the various duties and employments necessary for the protection of our coast, and being a convenient point, troops can be sent to any place, ready for any emergency. The head quarters of Maj. Gen. Wool, is Benicia; his name and fame are a sure guarantee that the duties and responsibilities of a true American officer will be most honorably fulfilled. Probably no station in the United States can boast, as to numbers, more honorable, courteous, or better qualified officers and troops than Benicia.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer depot and their Iron Works have given employment to a large number of workmen; at present a less demand has caused a decreased amount of labor and consequently of business. There is probably no city in the State that has felt the late depression more than Benicia. The removal of the capital two years since greatly affected the value of real estate at Benicia. Many business men and transient persons left at that time; those now at Benicia are undoubtedly permanent fixtures of the place, and although many left, there are at Benicia about 1,500 inhabitants, and all the various departments of business are quietly progressing. Hotels are commodious and well prepared for the reception of visitors. The "American Hotel," for many years under the charge of Col. Davis, whose ever prompt attention to his duties has won him a sure business, and the able assistance he has at the hand of his accomplished lady, who has charge of the household department, renders this house the head quarters of the traveling community, and at the American Hotel the traveler is sure to receive every attention needed.

The stranger in looking to Benicia from the steamers as they pass, would suppose it a lonely place with but little life or business, or even with but few of the social pleasures that make life what it should be; but it is a hasty judgment. Benicia is better than what it seems, especially in those social enjoyments which, like angel visits, are few and far between in California. A very large number of families and a greater interest in social life and its enjoyments, have made this place better than other cities and towns that have outstripped it in size and appearance.

Considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of the earth. Pleasant cottages and gardens meet you as you ride through the place. Among those we visited were the gardens of Capt. Walsh; these grounds are celebrated for many very fine specimen plants, introduced from other parts of the world. As a shipmaster for many years, Capt. Walsh has had opportunity to collect many plants and seeds; these he has introduced into his own grounds, and we noticed many very handsome and valuable kinds which were a great ornament to his beautiful grounds. One magnificent specimen of the *Australian Acacia*, known abroad as the "Black Wattle," is one of the finest specimens we have ever seen. It is now about fifteen feet high; its dark green shining foliage and yellow blossoms gracefully mingled present a beautiful appearance. This tree must become one of our best ornamental trees. Capt. Walsh has also several other varieties of the *Acacia*, and many superior climbing plants, which are gracefully trained to the sides of the house. We noticed in this garden a handsome collection of roses, bulbous roots and flowering plants, together with fine fruit trees and garden products, all in a high state of cultivation and reflecting credit upon Capt. Walsh, who now prefers "plowing the soil" to "plowing the sea," and we verily think there is vastly less danger and far more pleasure.

We enjoyed a rich treat when within the residence of Capt. Walsh, in examining one of the finest collections of rare and beautiful shells that has been made. These are the results of more than twelve years' constant care, and in this beautiful and rare group may be seen many that cannot be found in any other collection in our country. These have been most tastefully arranged in rich cases by the lady of Capt. W., whose excellent taste in such matters is proverbial.

Capt. W. always takes pleasure in proving how easy it is to make a good garden even at Benicia, when proper care is bestowed. For courtesy and attention shown us we are truly grateful.

PAGE, BACON & Co.—The card below is a proof that this most able and distinguished house is about to resume business again. No news that could be made known, could give more pleasure than to say that the Banking House of Page, Bacon & Co. has resumed. There are circumstances over which human beings have no control and upon which human foresight cannot exert an influence to prevent an impending calamity, circumstances which though apparently evil and evil only, yet so connected with future results as to lead to great final good—and the late crisis which has transpired we believe to be one of them. The calamity that has befallen this community upon its monetary affairs, we believe to be one of these events, and when the cloud that we have overhead shall have passed, we shall see the good clearly. The House to which we have alluded has bowed before the storm, but it is not destroyed; the storm has bent it fiercely upon it; some of its leaves and branches may seem to have been crushed and broken—but the gleaming of sunshine will quickly vivify and restore, new leaves and branches will appear, and soon the sturdy tree will appear again as though no storm ever touched it. Believing most earnestly this, and as earnestly believing that good will come to the community, we gladly look to the resumption of this House as the signal of a restoration of a better confidence, better business, and better times:

BANKING HOUSE OF PAGE, BACON & Co.,
San Francisco, March 13th, 1855.

This Day and "To-morrow" are especially set apart for the issuing of our TIME CERTIFICATES, and all parties are earnestly requested to call at our office, corner of Montgomery and California streets, and receive the same within that time.

PAGE, BACON & CO.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—We insert with much pleasure the annexed cards of the Messrs. Langton, of Downville, and also of the Messrs. Everts. To the Express Companies of our State the whole community are deeply indebted for valuable facilities; and the press and the public should make a generous return. Messrs. Langton and Messrs. Everts have done wisely and well in reinstating themselves in business. We are confident that the public will most readily and cheerfully sustain them,—and each of these houses are so well known that their names and influence are a sufficient guarantee that what they undertake they will do and do it right.

A Card to the Public.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-organized the Express and Forwarding Business in his own name, and under the style of "LANGTON'S PIONEER EXPRESS." He would therefore ask a continuance of that public favor and confidence, hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

Having been first to establish regular express facilities in Yuba and Sierra counties, he has always been flattered by the trust reposed in him by a scrutinizing and appreciative public—a confidence which he has labored hard to deserve. In coming again before the public, at a time when the wreck of confidence consequent upon the late Banking calamity, is so general, he would only refer his friends to his past conduct, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their business to him.

S. W. LANGTON.

N. B.—All matters entrusted to the Pacific Express Company will be promptly attended to.

Downville, March 6, 1855.

A Card to the Public.—Although many embarrassing circumstances surround us in presenting ourselves again before the public for their confidence and patronage; having been more or less affected by the sad calamity which has befallen the House of Adams & Co., and consequent the ruin of injured public; yet we have the consciousness of knowing that so far as our own efforts could avert losses to those who entrusted business to our care, we were prompt and ready to relieve them. We feel deeply the crushing adversities that have overtaken a relying community, and although the Big Ship is lost, we cling to our little Life Boat.

In the wreck of confidence, there are still Public Wants, hence we have a duty to perform, and in tendering our services we can only offer our past conduct, that is before a scrutinizing and appreciative public, as a guarantee for future fidelity.

F. D. EVERTS.

U. C. EVERTS.

LITTLE & Co., APOTHECARIES HALL.—

'Tis said, the everlasting hills
Will never change one jot or tittle,
So with the fame of Devine's Pills,
That you should go and buy of Little.
That sudden cold, that hectic cough,
That fever spot upon your cheek,
A box or two will drive it off,
Your voice again will clearly speak.
Just think, how quickly health's restored,
And see how trifling was the cost—
One dollar—what a rich reward,
Delay not, or a life is lost.
If colds or coughs, or feverish blood,
Disturb your rest, then quickly go,
'Tis Devine's Lozenges will do you good,
And they are found at Little & Co.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are indebted to the proprietors of Noisy Carrier's Hall, No. 77 Long wharf, and Messrs. Geo. W. Murray & Co., Montgomery Block, for late New York, Boston, and New Orleans papers.

We are under obligations to Hon. P. L. Edwards, for legislative documents; to our members in Congress for valuable favors; to Pacific Express, and to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for many favors.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.—California is constantly giving evidence of her ability to produce every species of tree, plant, shrub, vine or seed, the most useful and proper attention is given to them. We have received the present week from Messrs. Bowman & Gibbons, of Alameda, very handsome specimens of the following, which are on exhibition at our rooms: African Millet, Chinese Millet, Cammy Seed—all very fine specimens; also superior Sweet Corn, (same for sale extra for seed;) also the Blood Beet, weighing thirty-six pounds. These are the proofs that California can sustain herself.

SOUTHWICK & Co.'s DAIRY RAFFLE.—This large and valuable dairy and the lands connected therewith, which are to be disposed of by raffle, will be decided about the 31st of this month. The disarrangement of the various expresses and the recent circumstances of a public kind, have prevented the proprietors from calling in their returns from their various agencies, so as to enable them to complete their labors, and to have had the drawing as contemplated, this month. The standing and reputation of the owners of the dairy, and the property of the raffle, are an ample guarantee that the raffle will come off at an early day; and we would suggest to those who desire an opportunity to "hope" for the "cream" of the dairy prizes, that they should make an early call. Tickets for sale at our office.

A NEW deal letter office for California, Washington and Oregon Territories, has been established in this city. There are said to be already 23,279 dead letters accumulated.

FROM THE EAST.

THE Nicaragua steamship Cortes arrived on Friday evening last, with 200 passengers, and news one week later from the Atlantic States.

The revolution in Nicaragua is fast approaching a crisis. The Government party have possession of all the chief places, with the exception of Leon, to which city the revolutionists have retired. San Juan del Sur was taken by Chamorro on Feb. 20. He was said to be in Virgin Bay when the Cortes left.

The most intense cold weather was experienced in the Northern States during the week preceding the sailing of the steamer. In Massachusetts, on the 6th of February, the thermometer in many localities was 20° below zero. Boston harbor was frozen over as far as the Fort, which has not occurred since the last of January, 1844. On the 7th February, at sunrise, the thermometer at Boston fell 21° below zero, which is the lowest temperature ever remembered in that city. The New York papers also abound with particulars of the cold. On the 7th ult. at 9 o'clock, the thermometer in Broadway is said to have marked 16° below zero.

The storm and the cold at the West appears also to have been quite as noticeable in Boston and in New York. At Rochester the storm had been raging with great severity for more than a week, snow falling for ten consecutive days, with high wind, and the thermometer very low.

Wm. H. Seward was re-elected on February 6, by the legislature of New York, to the U. S. Senate, by a majority of ten votes.

Lyman Trumbull, anti-Nebraska Democrat, was on the 8th Feb. elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, in place of Gen. Shields.

In the U. S. Senate, Feb. 5, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill for the establishment of a semi-monthly line of steamers from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister to Spain, in place of Mr. Soule.

Col. Fremont's claim to the Mariposa land grant was to come up in the Supreme Court the week after the steamer left New York.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Feb. 9, states that a portion of an expedition against Cuba is understood to have left that and other Southern ports during the past few days, and the remainder are to follow shortly. The total enlistment in this enterprise, it is said, reaches 3,500 men. The proceedings were very secret.

The New York papers of Feb. 9, state that drafts of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co. of this city, had been protested by their agent in New York, in consequence of not receiving remittances.

The N. Y. Tribune, of Feb. 7, announces officially that Pago & Bacon, of St. Louis, would resume on the 15th of February. It says this resumption has been brought about by the liberal friendship of a number of gentlemen, mostly of that city, who have come forward and made that house a loan, upon such securities as it had to offer, to an extent fully equal to meet the demands which might be made upon it upon resumption of payment.

Affairs before Sebastopol remain quite unchanged. The British army is in a most wretched state, arising from the most flagrant mismanagement. Dates are to the 14th of January. The Russians had made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Sickness was increasing in the English and French camps.

The advices from England indicate the rapid approach of the fall of the Aberdeen Ministry, Lord John Russell having retired from the Cabinet. The general opinion is that the whole ministry must go out of office.

Table of Distances.

The annexed tables we publish as a permanent guide for our readers. They should commit them to memory as far as possible, and they will be found very useful. The distances were measured with a vintometer, by Capt. Warner, of the United States Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848:

From San Francisco to	Mission Dolores.....	24 1/2 miles.
" " "	" Sanchez Ranch.....	17 "
" " "	" San Mateo.....	21 "
" " "	" Santa Clara.....	48 "
" " "	" San Jose.....	51 "
" " "	" Murphy's.....	70 "
" " "	" San Juan.....	94 "
" " "	" Salinas River.....	113 "
" " "	" Monterey.....	126 "
" " "	" Mission of Soledad.....	126 "
" " "	" Ojitos.....	206 "
" " "	" San Miguel.....	237 "
" " "	" Brakes Ranch.....	258 "
" " "	" Santa Margarita.....	265 "
" " "	" San Luis Obispo.....	276 "
" " "	" Capt. Dimas.....	299 "
" " "	" Los Alamos.....	321 "
" " "	" Santa Inez.....	340 "
" " "	" Gavilan Pass.....	352 "
" " "	" Arroyo Honda.....	359 "
" " "	" Dos Puentes.....	370 "
" " "	" Santa Barbara.....	387 "
" " "	" Carpinteria.....	398 "
" " "	" Union.....	402 "
" " "	" Buena Vista.....	415 "
" " "	" Santa Clara River.....	421 "
" " "	" Gage.....	475 "
" " "	" Los Angeles.....	185 "
" " "	" Los Cuyos.....	184 "
" " "	" Santa Ana.....	513 "
" " "	" Juan Avila.....	535 "
" " "	" San Juan Capistrano.....	542 "
" " "	" Los Flores.....	562 "
" " "	" San Luis Rey.....	573 "
" " "	" San Diego.....	612 1/2 "

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, delineating the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the State Prison. The figures are not always correct, but represent about the distances referred to:

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento.	Stockton.	San Quentin.
Alameda.....	Alvarado.....	17 1/2	18 1/2	50
Battle.....	Battle.....	75	120	230
Calaveras.....	Mokelum Hill.....	69	55	220
Colusa.....	Colusa.....	140	185	295
Contra Costa.....	Martinez.....	110	130	45
El Dorado.....	Colusa.....	50	100	265
Humboldt.....	Union Town.....	390	460	425
Klamath.....	Union Town.....	350	670	635
Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles.....	158	168	3
Madera.....	San Rafael.....	155	100	265
Mariposa.....	Mariposa.....	260	270	135
Monterey.....	Monterey.....	120	140	55
Napa.....	Napa City.....	45	120	220
Nevada.....	Nevada.....	35	80	180
Placer.....	Ashland.....	55	55	155
Sacramento.....	Sacramento.....	690	700	565
San Bernardino.....	San Bernardino.....	730	800	665
San Diego.....	San Diego.....	55	100	166
San Joaquin.....	Stockton.....	140	150	15
San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	460	470	335
San Luis Obispo.....	San Luis Obispo.....	200	90	75
Santa Clara.....	San Jose.....	290	270	135
Santa Cruz.....	Santa Cruz.....	290	170	466
Santa Barbara.....	Santa Barbara.....	225	280	340
Shasta.....	Shasta.....	95	123	222
Siskiyou.....	Yreka.....	300	315	455
Solano.....	Bendigo.....	110	120	45
Sonoma.....	Sonoma.....	128	190	40
Sutter.....	Nichols.....	30	85	185
Tehama.....	Weaverville.....	205	220	420
Trinity.....	Sonoma.....	125	70	235
Tulare.....	Tulare.....	265	210	375
Yuba.....	Washington.....	1	66	166
Yuba.....	Marysville.....	65	120	220

THE KERN RIVER MINES.—The tide appears to have turned, in relation to these mines, and we now have as many stories crying them down, as formerly to cry them up. Quite a number of disappointed adventurers came up on the America, on her last trip, who give very discouraging accounts. The Los Angeles papers still continue to give glowing reports of the richness of the mines; but the small amount of gold dust yet received from thence, is pretty strong evidence that the article is scarce in that direction.

MINERS' EXCHANGE BANK.—A meeting of Doctor Wright's creditors was held on Saturday, when a proposition was agreed to, by which the Miner's Bank will in a measure, be resumed. The plan is, for the creditors to appoint two Trustees, who shall jointly with Dr. Wright assume control and have the disposition of all the assets of the concern. The property except the banking house is to be disposed of within twelve months, and a pro rata dividend paid out of the proceeds of such property in four, eight and twelve months after the sale. The banking house shall be held in trust for the term of eighteen months, at the end of which time it shall be sold, and the proceeds applied towards paying the balance that may then remain due to the depositors.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MAJOR TOMPKINS.—Capt. Nash, of the brig Sarah McFarland, which arrived here Tuesday from Victoria, Vancouver Island, reports that the steamer Major Tompkins, Capt. Hunt, was wrecked on the night of the 10th February, at the mouth of Victoria Harbor. The Major Tompkins went to pieces within three hours after striking. No lives were lost. The Captain and crew succeeded in reaching the shore after the utmost difficulty.

MARKET REPORTS.

We should say that there were no markets. The principal thing is for people to find enough to go to market with. Business is generally very dull. Produce is lower—little or nothing doing. Goods arriving—no money to pay for freight. That is the cry in the city; but in the mountains all is merry—miners are cheerful—gold is rolling in plentifully, and the future promises a golden harvest. Farmers look more cheerful; the hope of a paying harvest inspires them, and they work now with a better heart. The late rains have given assurance that "good time and harvest shall never fail."

Horticultural Department.

Vineyards of the Ohio.

The following was prepared by R. Buchanan, Esq., for the Columbian, and condenses much useful information upon the grape culture and manufacture:

At your request I present you with the following account of this year's vintage in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and statistics of vine culture in the West, prepared from data in the possession of the Cincinnati Horticulture Society and the Wine Growers association of this city, and from my own personal knowledge and observation. It may be relied on as nearly accurate.

Within a circle of twenty miles around Cincinnati, about 1,200 acres are planted with the vine, some 800 acres of which were in bearing this year, and produced on an average 400 gallons to the acre—an aggregate of 320,000 gallons of wine. Some of the best vineyards yielded 600 to 800 gallons to the acre; but others, in localities where the "rot" prevailed, did not average over 150 gallons per acre. The season was considered very favorable, and the crop unusually large.

The new wine sells at \$1 to \$1 10 for the best, 75 to 90 cents for second-quality, and 40 to 50 cents per gallon for inferior. The average yield for a series of years may be safely estimated at 200 to 250 gallons to the acre from vineyards in this vicinity.

Product of a few of the vineyards the present year:

Sebastian Blintz, 5 1-2 acres, -	5,300 gallons.
T. H. Yeatman, 7 1-2 " -	5,600 "
H. Duhme, 16 " -	10,000 "
Jacob Mummet, 1 1-2 " -	1,224 "
R. H. Hanges, 1 " -	830 "
R. Buchanan, 5 " -	4,236 "

Dr. Rehfuß, David Ross, Mr. Beandt, Mr. Sleath, and some others make about the same average. This shows what the vine can be made to produce in good seasons by careful attention and judicious cultivation.

Estimated number of acres in vineyard culture in the

OHIO VALLEY.		Acres.
Cincinnati and vicinity,	-	1,200
Ripley " "	-	110
Maysville, Ky. " "	-	50
Louisville " "	-	30
Vevay, Indiana " "	-	20
Charleston " "	-	180
Intermediate places	-	110

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.		Acres.
St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity	-	40
Hermann " "	-	450
Belleville, Illinois " "	-	20
Other places	-	50

560

Wine Cellars of Cincinnati and vicinity.— Sparkling wines, bottled for 1853, and estimated for 1854:

	1853.	1854.
H. Longworth, -	3 151,000	200,000
G. & B. Bogen, -	2 39,000	50,000
M. Werk, -	1 10,000	30,000
McConkey & Morsell, -	1 26,000	
Cornean & Son, -	1 5,000	

Total, - - - 8 231,000 280,000

Still Wines.

Longworth & Zimmerman, -	75,000	80,000
G. & B. Bogen, -	10,000	20,000
McConkey & Morsell, L. Rappo-		
sa; T. H. Yeatman, Cornean		
& Son, H. H. Southgate, J. D.		
Park, and others, supposed	120,000	

Total, - - - 205,000

What is not bottled is sold by the cask in the city and elsewhere, generally within a year or two after it is made, at from \$1 to \$1 50 per gallon. So great has been the demand for these wines that it is difficult to find any old wines for sale. The consumption keeps pace with the production, and instead of the increased cultivation reducing prices, they are rather on the advance.

It may be safely assumed that this branch of agriculture will ere long take rank as an important item in American industry.

Many persons believe that the introduction of pure light wines of native growth, at cheap rates, will do more to aid the cause of temperance than stringent legislative enactments; but this is a matter of opinion, in which, of course, the ultra temperance men will not coincide.

Vineyard Culture, Statistics, Position, and Soil.—A warm hill-side, a ridge, or any undulating surface, is preferred to a flat one, and a dry calcareous loam, rather than a rich soil. Good under drainage is essential.

Planting, &c.—The ground is trenched with the spade two feet deep, or worked deeply with a sub-soil plow. Cost of spading \$50 to \$150 per acre; of plowing much less.

The vineyard is planted in April, with cuttings (\$2 50 per 1,000) or roots one year-old (cost \$25 per 1,000), usually three feet apart by six feet in the rows; 2,420 vines to the acre.

Culture.—The first year after planting, in March, the vine is cut down to a single eye, or bud; the second year to two, and a stake six or seven feet long driven down by each vine; the third year a small crop may be expected; and the fourth year a good one. The ground is kept clean with the iron plow, or cultivator, the vines tied up to the stakes, and superfluous shoots removed. After the fourth year the bow and spur system is adopted.

The vine bears no fruit on the wood of the preceding year's growth; two shoots are always trained for bearing in the ensuing year. One of these is cut down in the spring to six or ten joints, and bent in the form of a bow, and fastened to the stake with a willow tie. This is to bear the fruit. The other is cut back to two joints, as a spur, to produce bearing wood for the next year, and also a few bunches of grapes. Summer pruning and hoeing requires prompt and judicious attention. A bushel of grapes in bunches will weigh about forty-five pounds, and the average yield of juice is three and a half gallons to the bushel.

The whole cost of a vineyard up the fourth year will range from \$200 to \$550 per acre.

Gathering the fruit and making the wine may form subject-matter for another article, if desired. The Catawba is our great wine grape. Scarcely any other variety is now planted here. It is a native of North Carolina, was introduced into notice by Major Adlam, at Washington city, and by Mr. Longworth, in the West, thirty-three years ago. Of this grape we make two kinds of wine, the sparkling, and the still or dry wine. The first resembles Champagne, and to make it requires very deep, well-arched stone cellars; huge casks of 1,000 to 5,000 gallons, the supervision of an experienced wine cooper from Europe, and a large outlay of capital. The effervescence in this wine is caused by arresting the second fermentation, and sweetening with syrup of rock candy. It takes a year to ripen, and the usual breakage is about ten per cent. The price is \$12 per dozen.

The still wines are generally the pure juice of the grape, without any admixture. The bottling requires but little art, and the wine will keep good in any good, common cellar. The cost is \$5 to \$8 per dozen, as to quality.

The New Rochelle Blackberry.

EDITOR N. E. FARMER: I notice some remarks in the January number of your paper, in regard to the price of the New Rochelle Blackberry. The price at which they are sold is by no means extravagant, as they are only propagated by shoots from the roots, which all must be aware, is a slow process. The only two persons who raise them for sale—Mr. Lawton, of New Rochelle, and Geo. Seymour & Co., of Norwalk, Ct.—are trying to raise for their own transplanting; for after the first or second years' transplanting, they will raise more than a dollar's worth of the fruit, and the demand for the fruit is greater than the supply, and will be for years to come.

I exhibited last year in New Haven, from Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., at our Horticultural Exhibition, very fine specimens. One of the berries measured four by three and a half inches in circumference, the size of a pullet's egg. Some of the specimens were taken from a plant in Mr. Smith's private garden in Norwalk. I think it had been planted out three or four years, and should judge it had on it nearer one-half a bushel than a peck of berries; so that a dollar a plant cannot be a very great price under these circumstances.—P. Trowbridge, New Haven, Ct.

Striding Cuttings.

One of the most important as well as the most delightful occupation of the amateur or lady gardener, is just now downing on us; namely, propagating plants for the decoration of the flower garden during summer. Many, doubtless, think increasing their stock by means of slips or cuttings, an art only to be practiced with success by the best gardeners. For the information of that numerous class of readers, who cannot command the services of an experienced gardener, and who nevertheless desire to have their "door-yards" look gay with nature's gems during the summer months, we beg to say it is not so, and offer the following as a guide to the inexperienced.

To get ordinary bedding plants to take root from cuttings, the great secret is, to place them in such an atmosphere as will check the evaporation of the juices of the cuttings, till such times as they have formed roots of their own, and become perfect plants. This is secured in the following manner: Get four pieces of board, an make an oblong box, of any size from a foot upwards, having the back part six inches high, and the front four inches. The sides being made to correspond, and so form a miniature frame resembling those used for hot-beds; nail a piece of board at the bottom, and perforate it with small holes to drain off superfluous moisture. If of a small size, one pane of glass without sash, may be used to cover it; if large, a small sash made the proper size with glass bedded in. The box should now have two inches of the best white sand evenly spread over the whole, and water sufficient to moisten all through.

Take off the points of the plants intended to be increased, about three inches in length; cut clean with a sharp knife, so that there shall be no bruising, just under the lower leaves, and trim off the first and second tier of leaves. Before the cuttings get any way wilted from exposure, take a pointed stick and set them in to the bottom of the sand, just thick enough to touch each other. Give a gentle watering, and place on the glass. They will want but little attention now till the roots are formed, merely picking out any dead cutting or leaf that may show itself, and watering if they become at all dry. The latter should be done in the morning preceding a bright sunny day. With the assistance of such a thing as this, *Verbena*, *Heliotropes*, and the like, will strike readily in a sunny window, after the middle of February, or sooner if in a greenhouse. The after treatment in our next.—Edgar Sanders.

Miscellany.

The Worsted Stocking.

The following thrilling adventure is from an English Magazine:

"Father will have done the great chimney to-night, won't he mother?" said little Tom Howard, as he stood waiting for his father's breakfast, which he carried to him at his work every morning.

"He said he hoped all the scaffolding would be down to-night," answered his mother, "and that'll be a fine sight; for I never like the ending of those great chimneys; it's so risky; thy father's to be the last up."

"Oh, then, but I'll go and see him, and help 'em give a short afore he comes down," said Tom.

"And then," continued his mother, "if all goes on right, we're to have a frolic to-morrow, and go into the country, and take our dinners, and spend all day amongst the woods."

"Hurrah!" cried Tom, as he ran off to his father's place of work, with a can of milk in one hand and some bread in the other. His mother stopped at the door, watching him as he went merrily whistling down the street, and then she thought of the dear father he was going to, and the dangerous work he was engaged in, and then her heart sought its sure refuge, and she prayed to God to protect and bless her treasures.

Tom, with a light heart, pursued his way to his father, and leaving him his breakfast, went to his own work, which was at some distance. In the evening, on his way home, he went round to see how his father was getting on. James Howard, the father, and a number of other workmen, had been building one of those lofty chimneys which, in our great manufacturing towns, almost supply the place of other architectural beauty. This chimney was one of the highest and most tapering that had ever been erected; and as Tom, shading his eyes from the slanting rays of the setting sun looked up to the top in search of his father, his heart almost sunk within him at the appalling height. The scaffolding was almost all down; the men at the bottom were removing the last beams and poles. Tom's father stood alone on the top. He looked all around to see that every thing was right, and then waving his hat in the air, the men below answered him with a long, loud cheer, little Tom shouting as heartily as any of them. As their voices died away, however, they heard a very different sound—a cry of alarm and horror from above! "The rope! the rope!" The men looked round and, coiled upon the ground, lay the rope, which before the scaffolding was removed, should have been fastened to the top of the chimney for Tom's father to come down by! The scaffolding had been taken down, without their remembering to take the rope up. There was a dead silence. They all knew it was impossible to throw the rope up high enough, or skillfully enough to reach the top of the chimney; or if it could, it would hardly have been safe. They stood in silent dismay, unable to give any help, or think of any means of safety.

And Tom's father. He walked round and round the little circle, the dizzy height seeming every moment to grow more fearful, and the solid earth further and further from him. In the sudden panic he lost his presence of mind, and his senses almost failed him. He shut his eyes; he felt as if the next moment he must be dashed to pieces on the ground below.

The day had passed as industriously and as swiftly as usual, with Tom's mother at home. She was always busily employed for her husband and children, in some way or other; and to-day she had been harder at work than usual, getting ready for the holiday to-morrow. She had just finished all her preparations, and her thoughts were silently thanking God for her happy home, and for all the blessings of life, when Tom ran in. His face was as white as ashes, and he could hardly get his words out: "Mother! mother! He canna get down!"

"Who, lad? Thy father?" asked his mother. "They've forgotten to leave him the rope," answered Tom, still scarcely able to speak. His mother started up, horror-struck, and stood for a moment as if paralyzed; then pressing her hands over her face as if to shut out the terrible picture, and breathing a prayer to God for help, she rushed out of the house.

When she reached the place where her husband was at work, a crowd had collected round the foot of the chimney, and stood there quite helpless, gazing up with faces full of sorrow. "He says he'll throw himself down," exclaimed they, as Mrs. Howard came up. "He is going to throw himself down."

"Thiee munna do that, lad!" cried the wife, with clear, hopeful voice; "thiee munna do that. Wait a bit. Tak' off thy stocking, lad, and unravel it, and let down the thread with a bit of mortar. Dost bear me, Jen?"

The man made a sign of assent, for it seemed as if he could not speak; and, taking off his stocking, unravelled the worsted thread, row after row. The people stood round in breathless silence and suspense, wondering what Tom's mother could be thinking of, and why she sent him in such haste for the carpenter's ball of twine.

"Let down due end of the thread with a bit of stone, and keep fast hold of the other," cried she to her husband. The little thread came waving down the tall chimney, blown hither and thither by the wind, but at last it reached the outstretched hands that were waiting for it. Tom held the ball of string, while his mother tied one end of it to the worsted thread. "Now pull it up slowly," cried she to her husband, and she gradually unwound the string as the worsted drew it gently up. It stopped—the string had reached her

husband. "Now, hold the string fast, and pull it up," cried she, and the string grew heavy and hard to pull, for Tom and his mother had fastened the thick rope to it. They watched it gradually and slowly uncoiling from the ground, as the string was drawn higher.

There was but one coil left. It had reached the top, "Thank God! Thank God!" exclaimed the wife. She hid her face in her hands in silent prayer, and, trembling, rejoined. The rope was up. The iron to which it should be fastened was there all right; but would her husband be able to make use of them?—would not the terror of the past hour have so unnerved him, as to prevent him from taking the necessary measures for his safety? She did not know the magic influence which her few words had exercised over him. She did not know the strength that the sound of her voice, so calm and steadfast, had filled him with—as if the little thread that carried him the hope of life once more, had conveyed to him some portion of that faith in God, which nothing ever destroyed or shook in her true heart. She did not know that, as he waited there, the words came over him, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God." She lifted up her heart to God for hope and strength. She could do nothing more for her husband; and her heart turned to God, and rested on Him as on a rock.

There was a great shout. "He's safe, mother, he's safe," cried little Tom. "Thou'st saved me Mary," said her husband, folding her in his arms. "But what ails thee? Thou seem'st more sorry than glad about it." But Mary could not speak; and if the strong arm of her husband had not held her up, she would have fallen to the ground—the sudden joy, after such great fear, had overcome her. "Tom," said his father, "let thy mother lean on thy shoulder, and we will take her home." And in their happy home they poured forth their thanks to God for His great goodness; and their happy life together felt dearer and holier for the peril it had been in, and for the nearness that the danger had brought them unto God. And the holiday next day—was it, not, indeed, a thanksgiving day?

Recovering a Fortune.

Lord H—, an English nobleman, ruined by the extravagance of London fashion, had counted on a handsome inheritance to pay off his debts and enable him to pass the remainder of his days in wisdom and quiet. But the expected inheritance came not—and the young lord, rendered desperate by his disappointment, and finding himself doomed to the most precarious condition, deprived of all hope of fortune, full of misery, resolved on blaving out his brains.

The loaded pistol was in his hand, when, most unaccountably, Lord H— suddenly remembered that the Epsom races were soon to come off. Too superstitious to believe that chance had inspired him with such a thought in such a moment without a motive, he dropped his pistol and began calculating his chances of regaining his fortune in the approaching contest. His critical situation was not known, his credit in the sporting clubs was unlimited, and he availed himself of it by unscrupulously engaging in very heavy bets with some of the amateur sportsmen. If fortune favored him, all would go well, but if he lost, he could then execute his project and make use of the pistol. It was a last resort—but Lord H—, in his peculiar way of thinking, thought his faults would be effaced by the expiation, and that the fashionable world would pardon his weakness and errors if he should compensate them by a voluntary death.

He therefore deposited the pistol in its case and went to the club to engage the heaviest bets on three or four of the horses more reliable in his opinion. It was far more than fortune, it was his life which these rapid comers were to bear.

The sum total of his bets amounted to £50,000 sterling. He presented himself with a calm and firm face on the race course. Not a cloud obscured the serenity of his features. No one in beholding him, could have suspected the serious position in which he was placed. He appeared like a wealthy gentleman, who only risked a portion of his surplus, and could easily drown any loss in a glass of champagne. His courage was rewarded. His winnings allowed him to live.

He had won more than money—for wisdom came to him out of this dreadful struggle. A short time afterwards he married a fortune, and he became scrupulous as to his winnings at Epsom. He thought his money wrongfully got. Assembling all who had been his adversaries in betting on the races, he said to them: "I have only just discovered by an examination of my accounts, that the state of my affairs did not permit me to back the bets we once made together. If fortune had been unfavorable, I should not have been in a situation to pay my losses. These bets are then, in fact, null, and delicacy obliges me to return you the money."

Some hesitated to accept it; but Lord H— insisted so resolutely they were compelled to yield, and the fifty thousand pounds were rightfully distributed.

REMEMBRANCE.
Take the bright shell
From its home on the lee,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea;
So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the lord
To the ends of the earth.

TO SEW NEW AND STIFF CLOTH EASILY.— Pass a cake of white soap a few times over it, and the needle will penetrate easily.

SEPARATION.

My soul thy sacred image keeps—
My midnight dreams are all of thee;
For native then in silence sleep,
And silence hoods o'er land and sea,
Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,
How oft from waking dreams I start,
To find thee but a fancy flower,
Thou cherished idol of my heart.
Thou hast each thought and dream of mine—
Have I in turn one thought of thee?

Forever thine my dreams will be,
Whenever may be my fortunes here;
I ask not love—I claim thee free
Only our love, a gentle tear,
My dear best visions from above
Thy brightly round thy happy heart,
And many the beams of peace and love
Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart.
Farewell! my dreams are still with thee—
Hast thou one tender thought of me?

My joys like summer birds may fly,
My hopes like summer blooms depart,
But thou art one flower that cannot die—
Thy holy memory in my heart.
No dew that flower's cup may fill,
No sunlight to its leaves be given,
But it will live and flourish still,
As deathless as a thing of heaven.
My soul greets thee, unmasked, unsought—
Hast thou for me one gentle thought?

Farewell! farewell! my far-off friend!
Between us broad, blue rivers flow,
And forests wave, and plains extend,
And mountains in the sunlight glow;
The wind that breathes upon thy brow
Is not the wind that breathes on mine,
Those star-beams shining on thee now
Are not the beams that on me shine.
But memory's spell is with us yet—
Canst thou the holy past forget?

The bitter tears that you and I
May shed whenever by anguish bowed,
Exhaled into the moonlit sky,
May meet and mingle in the cloud;
And thus, my much beloved friend, though we
Far, far apart must live and move,
Our souls, when God shall set them free,
Can mingle in the world of love.
This was an ecstasy to me—
Sny—would it be a joy to thee?

Business Endurance.

Men of genius without endurance, cannot succeed. Men who start in one kind of business may find it impossible to continue therein all their days. Ill-health may demand a change. New and wider fields of enterprise and success may be opened to them; new elements of character may be developed. Men may have a positive distaste for some pursuits, and to succeed may demand a change. None of these cases, fall within the general rule. Men may have rare talents, but if they are "every thing by turns and nothing long," they must not expect to prosper. No form of business is free from vexations; each man knows the spot on which the harness chafes; but he cannot know how much his own neighbor suffers. It is said that a Yankee can splice a rope in many different ways; an English sailor knows but one method, but in that method he does his work well. Life is not long enough to allow any one to become real master of more than one pursuit.

The history of eminent men in all professions and callings proves this. The great statesman, Daniel Webster, was a great lawyer. His boyhood was marked with uncommon industry; as a speaker he did not excel in early life. With great deliberation he selected the law as his profession, nor could he be deterred from his chosen pursuit. While a poor student, not the tempting prize of fifteen hundred dollars a year, as a clerk of the courts, then a large sum, gained with great difficulty for him by the zeal and influence of his father; nor could all the persuasions of the father turn him from the mark he had set for himself. And his great eulogist, the Attorney General of Massachusetts, is another marked illustration of resolute endurance and indomitable industry—life long—entering in one profession, making him one of its chief ornaments; if not its head in the United States.

Our late distinguished Ambassador at the Court of St. James, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, whose wealth has been poured out for all benevolent purposes in donations like unto the sea, can recall the time when he had his profession to select and the first dollar of his splendid fortune to earn. He chose deliberately a calling; he pursued the occupation with integrity and endurance, through dark days and trying seasons, and the result is before the world. The case affords an apt illustration of the proverb of the wise man, that "a man diligent in business shall stand before kings, and not become mean among men."

The late John Jacob Astor, as he left his native Germany, paused beneath a linden tree not far from the line that separated his native country from another, and made three resolutions which he intended should guide him through life. 1. He would be honest. 2. He would be industrious. 3. He would never gamble. He was on foot—his wealth was in a small bundle that swung from the stick laid on his shoulder. The world was before him. He was able to carry them out. His success is the best comment on his endurance.

Stephen Girard at the age of 20 years, was in quite moderate circumstances; being but a captain of a small coasting vessel upon the river Delaware, and part owner of the same. No single trait in his character was more marked than his endurance, and this trait gave him a fortune.

All men who have succeeded well in life, have

been men of high resolve and endurance. The famed William Pitt was in early life fond of gambling; the passion increased with his age; he knew that he must at once master the passion; or the passion would master him. He made a firm resolve that he would never again play at a game of hazard. He could make such a resolution—he could keep it. His subsequent eminence was the fruit of that power.

William Witherforce, in his earlier days, like most young men of his rank and age, loved the excitement of plays of hazard. He was one night persuaded to keep the faro bank. He saw the ruin of the vice of gaming as he never saw it before; he was appalled at what he had beheld. Sitting among gaming, ruin, and despair, he took the resolve that he would never again enter a gaming house. He changed his company with the change of his conduct, and became one of the most distinguished Englishmen of his age.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was once requested to drink wine with a friend. The doctor proposed tea. "But drink a little wine," said his host. "I know abstinence—I know excess—but I know no medium. Long since I resolved as I could not drink a little wine, I would drink none at all." A man who thus supports his resolution by action, is a man of endurance, and that element is well displayed in this incident as in the compilation of his great work.

When Richard Brinsley Sheridan made his first speech in parliament, it was regarded on all hands as a most mortifying failure. His friends urged him to abandon a parliamentary career, and enter upon some field better suited to his ability. "No," said Sheridan, "no—it is in me, and it shall come out!" And it did, and he became one of the most splendid debaters in England.

Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesuits, the courtier, the man of gallantry and dissipation, obtained such mastery over himself by labor and endurance, that, to illustrate the fact, he stood several hours apparently unmoved, in a pond of ice and muddy water up to his chin.

Perhaps no other nation in Europe at that time, could have won the battle of Waterloo, except the British, because no other could have brought to the conflict that amount of endurance needed to win. For many hours that army stood manfully before the murderous fire of the French until column after column fell; while not a gun was discharged on their part. One sullen word of command ran along the line as thousands fell. "File up—file up!" "Not yet—not yet!" was the Iron Duke's reply to earnest requests made to charge and fight the foe. At length the anticipated time of action came. The charge was given, and victory perched upon the standard of England.

HOMESPUN.—The Hon. Mr. Bacon left on Monday last for Washington; and it is with great pleasure we add, that he was dressed in a full suit of HOMESPUN, manufactured in this town, and a part of it by his amiable and patriotic lady.—*Pittsfield Sun, Dec. 1869.*

What would the present ladies of members of Congress think if their husbands were to ask them to manufacture a suit of "homespun"?

At a later period another Representative from the Berkshire district wore "homespun." In 1838 Mrs. Geo. N. Briggs, spun and wove a piece of cloth, for which she obtained a premium at the Berkshire Agricultural Fair, and this premium cloth was made into a dress coat and worn by her husband in Washington, where he had the reputation of being the only member for whom his wife spun and wove his coat. It was a beautiful piece of cloth.—*Ez.*

BE ALWAYS BUSY.—The more a man accomplishes, the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men who are the most forward to do good, or to improve the times and manners, always busy. Who starts our railroads, our steamboats, our machine-shops, and our manufactories? Men of industry and enterprise. As long as they live they work—doing something to benefit themselves and others. It is just so with a man who is benevolent—the more he gives, the more he feels like giving. We go for activity—in body, in mind, in everything. Let the gold grow not dim, nor the thoughts become stale. Keep all things in motion. It is better that death should find us sealing a mountain than sinking in a mire.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—Who has not been disappointed? Who has not felt the blighting power of withered hopes and faded joys in disappointment? No one. How many are the bright plans and golden anticipations, that we almost make real in our ideal fancy, suddenly blighted by disappointment. The boy, in his innocent sports; the youth, in his efforts to win love or fame; the man, in strife for honor and glory; the aged, in past recollections and present wants—all are alike made wretched by disappointment. No one escapes its fearful presence; for the man is prone to hope and anticipate bright visions of the future, which are often blasted by disappointment. And he who can so live to anticipate the worst, should the bright visions of his future hopes fail him, is the happier man when disappointed.

TO REMOVE INK FROM COTTON AND LINEN.—Dip the spotted part of the linen into melted tallow, wash out, and the spots will disappear, and leave the linen as white and as pure as before it was soiled.

COUNSELLOR Rudd, of the Irish bar, was equally remarkable for his love of whist and the dingy color of his linen. "My dear Dick," said Curran to him one day, "you can't think how puzzled we are to know where you buy all your dirty shirts."

Ladies' Department.

Influence of Woman.

THE utter subjection of woman to the arbitrary will of man is characteristic of countries steeped in ignorance, barbarism and tyranny. The elevation of woman to the intellectual dignity of man is characteristic of countries blessed with knowledge, civilization and liberty. Let the despotic nations of the East regard the tender sex as slaves only to their uncontrolled dominion; but let the free nations of Europe prove their superiority in justice, refinement and religion, by sharing with that sex all the mental pleasures of which they are as capable as ourselves. If incompetent legislators make bad laws, women are as deeply injured by their operation as men; if competent legislators secure good laws, women are as much benefited by the blessings they produce as men; independently of which, if even men alone were subject to the evil or the good, how could woman be indifferent to the happiness of their husbands, fathers, brothers, or sons, of whom such men must consist? From the lips of woman every infant hears the first accents of affection, and receives the first lessons of duty in tenderness and love. For the approbation of woman the grown-up youth will undertake the boldest enterprise, and brave every difficulty of study, danger, and even death itself. To the happiness of woman the man of maturer years will devote the best energies of his mind and body; and from the soothing and affectionate regards of woman, the man who is become venerable by years derives his chief consolation in life's decline. Who, then, shall say that the one-half of the human race, and they confessedly the most virtuous and the most amiable, may not be trusted with an intelligence and an influence equal to our own? To them, when sorrow afflicts us, we consign half our sufferings, and they cheerfully relieve us by lightening them. When joy delights, we give the half of our pleasures, and they as readily consent to share them. They lessen by their sympathy the pangs of all our privations, and they increase by their participation the ecstasy of all our delights. They deserve, therefore, the full enjoyment of every privilege that it is in our power to confer on them.

Conversation.

AMONG a large proportion of young women, and especially among those who are not remarkable for the strength of their understandings, and who have not been accustomed to estimate the worth of objects according to the standard of reason and religion, conversation loaded with flatteries, as silly as they are gross, too often finds welcome hearers. Hence, also, discourse is confined, in circles of this description, to scenes, topics and incidents, which embrace little more than the amusements of the preceding or ensuing afternoon; the looks and the dress of the present company, or of their acquaintance; petty anecdotes of the neighborhood, and local scandal. Is it wonderful, then, that the wish prevalent in most men, and especially in young men, to render themselves acceptable in social intercourse to the female sex, should betray them into a mode of behaviour which they perceive to be so generally welcome? Is it wonderful that he who discovers trifling to be the way to please, should become a trifle? that he who, by the casual introduction of a subject which seemed to call upon the reason to exert itself, has brought an ominous yawn over the countenance of his fair auditor, should guard against a repetition of the offence? But it is not only to women of moderate capacity that hours of trifling and flippant conversation are found acceptable. To those of superior talents they are not infrequently known to give a degree of entertainment greater than, on slight consideration, might have expected. The matter, however, may be easily explained. Some women, who are endowed with strong mental powers, are little inclined to the trouble of exerting them. They love to indulge a supine vanity of thought; listen in nonsense without dissatisfaction, because to listen to it requires no effort; neither search, nor prompt others to search, deeper than the surface of the passing topic of discourse; and were it not for an occasional remark that indicates discernment, or a look of intelligence which gleams through the listlessness of sloth, would scarcely be suspected of judgment and penetration. While these persons rarely seem, in the common intercourse of life, to turn their abilities to the advantage either of themselves or their friends; others, gifted with equal talents, are tempted to misapply them by the consciousness of possessing them. Vain of their powers, and of their dexterity in the use of them, they cannot resist the impulse which they feel to lead a pert and coxcombical young man, whenever he falls in their way, to expose himself. The prattle which they despise, they encourage; because it amuses them by rendering the speaker ridiculous. They lead him on, unsuspecting of their design, and secretly plucking himself up on his happy talents in rendering himself agreeable, and delighted the most when he is most the object of derision—from one step of folly to another. By degrees they contract an habitual relish for the style of conversation which enables them at once to display their own wit, and to gratify their passion for mirth, and their taste for the ludicrous. They become inwardly impatient when it flags, and more impatient when it meets with interruption. And if a man of grave aspect and more wakeful reflection, presumes to step within the circle, they assail the unwelcome intruder with a volley of brilliant railery and sparkling repartee, which hears down knowledge and learning before it, and convulses the delighted auditors with peals of laughter, while he labors in his heavy accoutre-

ments, after his light-armed antagonist, and receives at every turn a shower of arrows, which he can neither parry nor withstand.

The True Wife.

Sue is no true wife who sustains not her husband in the day of calamity, who is not, when the world's great frown makes the heart chill with anguish, his guardian angel, growing brighter and more beautiful as misfortunes crowd along his path. Then is the time for trial of her gentleness, then is the time for testing whether the sweetness of her temper beams only with a transient light, or like the steady glory of the morning star, shines as brightly under the clouds. Has she then smiles just as charming? Does she say, "Affliction cannot touch our purity, and should not quench our love?" Does she try, by happy little inventions, to lift from his sensitive spirit the burden of thought?

There are wives—nay, there are beings who, when dark hours come, fall to repining and upbraiding—thus adding to outside anxiety the harrowing scenes of domestic strife—as if all the blame in the world would make one hair white or black, or change the decree gone forth. Such know not that our darkness is heaven's light; our trials are but steps in a golden ladder, by which, if we rightly ascend, we may at last gain that eternal light, and bathe forever in its fullness and beauty.

"Is that all?" and the gentle fire of the wife beamed with joy. "Her husband had been on the verge of distraction—all his earthly possessions were gone, and he feared the result of her knowledge, she had been so tenderly careful for all her life! But, says Irving's beautiful story, 'a friend advised him to give not sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids until he had unfolded to her all his helpless case.'

"And that was her answer, with the smile of an angel—'Is that all?' I feared by your sadness it was worse. Let these beautiful things be taken—all this splendor let it go; I care not for it—only care for my husband's love and confidence. You shall forget in my affection that you were ever in prosperity—only still love me, and I will aid you to bear these little reverses with cheerfulness."

Still love her! she a man must reverence, awe, and liken her to the very angels, for such a woman is a revelation from Heaven.

Home Influence.

Wouldst thou listen to his gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearnings it would still;
Love, and father, and mother here are preaching,
Thine own sphere, though humble, first of all.

Truly has it been said, that "our duties are like the circles of a whirlpool, and the innermost includes home." A modern writer has designated home "heaven's fallen sister;" and a melancholy truth lies shrouded in those few words. Our home influence is not a passing but an abiding one; and all powerful for good or evil, for peace or strife, for happiness or misery. Each separate Christian home has been linked to a central sun, around which revolves a happy and united band of warm, loving hearts, acting, thinking, rejoicing and sorrowing together. Which member of the family group can say, I have no influence? What sorrow, or what happiness, lies in the power of each?

"A lighted lamp," writes McChesney, "is a very small thing, and it burns calmly and without noise, yet it giveth light to all who are within the house." And so there is a quiet influence, which, like the flame of a scented lamp, fills many a home with light and fragrance. Such an influence has been beautifully compared to "a carpet, soft and deep, which, while it diffuses a look of ample comfort, renders many a creaking sound. It is the curtain which, from many a beloved form, wards off at once the summer's glow and the winter's wind. It is the pillow on which sickness lays its head and forgets half its misery." This influence falls as the refreshing dew, the invigorating sunbeam, the fertilizing shower, shining on all with the wild lustre of moonlight, and harmonizing in one soft tint many of the discordant hues of a family picture.

DEXTERITY OF LOVE.—A young lady of Namur, of good family, having a gallant, was at a loss in conducting the correspondence which was to fix their repeated assignations. A hair-dresser, not an unusual messenger of love, was chosen as the agent; but how escape the vigilance of her father, a widower, who had a perpetual eye on her conduct? Singular as it may appear, the old gentleman's wig was chosen as the letter-box. He wore a sort of pocket attached to the wig, which his daughter used to take off every evening when he called for his night-cap, and was sure to find a billet from her lover, which the hair-dresser had placed there in the morning, and which the old gentleman had unsuspectingly carried about all the day. She had sufficient time to peruse it and replace her answer, which the hair-dresser withdrew in the morning, to deliver to her lover.

DOMESTIC DUTIES.—The most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are ennobled by sentiment. To furnish a room is no longer a common-place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet-makers; it is decorating a place where I am to meet a friend or a lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom you love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachments, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world.—*Mary Wortley Montague.*

MARRIED.

On the 10th March, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Rollinson, Mr. G. O. Wilson and Miss M. Amelia Sanderson, all of this city.
On the 13th March, in this city, by Justice Haller, Mr. John Christian Koch and Mrs. Habetta Hickman Koch, all of this city.
On the 21st March, in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Benton, J. O. Moore and Miss Cynthia Allington, all of Sacramento.
On the 31st March, in Nevada, by Rev. C. A. Lennan, Mr. W. W. Gessaway and Miss Charlotte Lyons, all of Nevada county.
On the 4th March, in Auburn, by Rev. J. A. Rogers, Mr. R. O. Carver, of Yankee Jam, and Miss Mary Jane Robinson, of Wisconsin Hill.
On the 11th March, in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Edward Helitz, of Marysville, and Miss Elizabeth Mueller, of this city.
On the 5th March, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Thomas C. May, and Miss Annie Ryan, both formerly of New York.
On the 24th Jan., in St. Louis, Mo., Henry B. Haight, of San Francisco and Miss Anne E., daughter of Capt. L. Bissell, of St. Louis.

DIED.

On the 8th March, in San Jose, the wife of Mr. John W. Patrick, of paralytic, in the 54th year of her age.
On the 8th March, in Sacramento, Elizabeth Jones, only daughter of T. S. and Ellen Wilkinson, aged 2 months and 2 weeks.
On the 7th March, in Nevada, Mrs. Mary J. Ludwig, wife of Mr. Godfrey Ludwig, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.
On the 6th March, at French Corral, by the caving in of a bank of earth, Norman Vandoren, formerly of New York, aged 25 years.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
MARCH 7—Schr Empire, Davis, Shalwater Bay, 8 days; oysters.
Schr Iowa, Gragg, Pajaro, 20 hours; 800 sacks potatoes.
MARCH 9—Steamship Cortina, Burro, San Juan, 12 days; mule.
Br bark Rival, Jenkins, Glasgow, 19 days; mule.
Br bark Auckland, Nelson, Honolulu, 20 days; 1,450 bbls oil.
Br bark Success, Davenport, Monterey, 4 days; stone.
Schr Queen of the West, Davenport, Santa Cruz, 24 hrs; lime.
MARCH 10—Fr ship Canton, Honoluli, Bordeaux, 133 days; with mule, and 11 passengers.
Schr King Hill, Parks, Monterey, 2 days, with wood.
Schr Mt Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, with lime.
MARCH 11—Schr America, Haley, San Diego; mule, etc.
Schr Adelphi, Hutton, Rodgers, 20 hours; produce.
MARCH 12—Fr ship Marion, Groneman, Shields (Eng), 193 days; with coal.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 3 days; potatoes.
Schr Old Follow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.
MARCH 13—Fr ship Benjamin, Durouquellien, Bordeaux, 123 days; mule—11 passengers.
Ship Alfred, Upham, Hong Kong, 64 days; mule, 246 pass.
Hrig J S Cabot, Simmons, Monterey, 3 days; stone.
Hrig Sarah McFarland, Nash, Victoria (V), 20 days; coal.
Schr J K F Mansfield, Clarke, Alhambra, 60 hrs; lumber.
CLEARANCES.
MARCH 7—Ship Haddock, Fillingim, Whampoa; schr Blanco, Hutton, Sacramento.
MARCH 8—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Bladen, for San Juan; star Gullah, Enkine, San Diego; ship Southern Cross, Howes, Manila.
MARCH 9—Hrig Greelan, Hesson, for Sandwich Islands.
MARCH 10—Ship Lotus, Lecker, for Batavia; Digby (Br), Green, Callao; Fawn, Barrett, Tahiti.
MARCH 12—Ship Juliet, Cobb, for Callao; Tahiti, schr Galt, Burd, Tahiti; schr Leo Chino, Hughes, Huppan.
MARCH 13—Br bark Inclinan, Ennis, for Valparaiso.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Religious Notice.—There will be PUBLIC MEETINGS held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath day, viz.: a Prayer Meeting at ten o'clock, A. M., and a Temperance Lecture at half-past two, P. M.
v3-11

NATHL THURSTON.

Native Plines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Plines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Strubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
13

To the Farmer.—Healthy crops, fruitful trees, and sound stock, are esteemed the blessings of the farmer, yet how often while laboring for such blessings he targets himself, and while establishing health in everything else on his farm, is dying by disease. Dr. Drine's Compound Pitch Lozenges, sold by LITTLE & CO., No. 137 Montgomery street, will cure that cough he is suffering from. As he sows this remedy, so will he reap health.
v3-9

Southwick's Raffle.—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.
Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application in the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Catawba Grape.

WE have received an invoice of this celebrated Grape, from which the famous "Sparkling Catawba" is made. Gardeners in want of any will do well to call and secure them.
v3-11

WAIREN & SON.

For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A RANCHO in the county of San Luis Obispo, within eight miles of the Port, containing 3,000 Acres Level Land, now covered with a heavy crop of Oat Grass, and having an abundance of water for stock and planting. Title confirmed. Will be sold for \$2,500.
Apply to
v3-11

"Take no thought for the morrow."

THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is cooled, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE which the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by
v3-11

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be drawn, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by these present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.
Remember—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay.
v3-5

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes and Gallers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery
OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, in Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL LAMP
v3-4
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN HENRY, JAS. B. TOWNSEND, J. H. CLARK,
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
San Francisco, Cal.
Office, No. 6 Merchants Exchange, corner of Battery
and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Win
dows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
12 Clay street, wharf
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at
Messrs. Adams & Co's. v3-11

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's Axes and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. 8

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 60 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
v3-11 Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.
MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night,
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING our Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,
comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the
fashionable Souther Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New
York, Gilets, Trunks, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks;
with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks,
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests;
with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashion-
able Cassimere and Vestings, Holey and Simon's Clothes and
Dueskins, for our custom department.
Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice. In the latest
New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 61 California street, (near Front street)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Do
mestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 one-eighth casks Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks the pure Pellevoisin Brandy,
100 one-eighth casks A. S. Cognette do,
40 one-eighth casks the Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Beillon do, 1895
5 punchbowls pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrns' Champagne do,
50 baskets Beldrick Champagne,
100 baskets Field's Brandy—pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Alsioli, Curacao,
Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest
prices. 21 1/2

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the
best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State
Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to visit upon any one visiting a
PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and
Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to
Austin's. 16

Page, Bacon & Co.
WE will receive Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, or Checks
for funds there, on the above house, at par, for dues to
us; or for Trees, Plants, Seeds; or in any business for which
cash is required. WARREN & SON.

To Printers.
FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hoe—DOUBLE CYLINDER
PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 23. Apply to
v3-5

Page, Bacon & Co.
WE will receive Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, or Checks
for funds there, on the above house, at par, for dues to
us; or for Trees, Plants, Seeds; or in any business for which
cash is required. WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND CALIFORNIA ART UNION,
AT
DUNOAN'S CHINESE SALESROOM.

The Gallery of Paintings is now Open.
The invoices from France per "America" having arrived,
the salesrooms have been entirely remodelled, and elegantly
fitted up, and are now open to the public with a display of
beautiful goods, far exceeding in value any previous exhibition.
The Second Art Union will be distributed on Monday,
March 26, 1855.

85,000 SHARES AT \$1 EACH.
Comprising three thousand articles, from number one,
The Grand Painting of Psyche and Amour,
Or a \$5,000 Ingot of Gold,
TO NUMBER 3,000.
A Solid Gold Trumpet,
Guaranteed 18 carats fine, and placed at its imported cost
\$3,000.

In the catalogue will be found superb sets of Diamonds, from
\$300 to \$1,500 per set.
Diamond Bracelets, from \$300 to \$1,000 each.
Diamond Watches, from \$120 to \$200 each.
Including Five Large Diamond Watches, with Magic Cases.

ALSO,
Nine sets Massive Silver, from \$300 to \$750.
Forty solid Silver Pitchers and Goldets, from \$15 to \$320.
One Hundred Gold Magic Case, Hunting, and extra heavy Pat-
ent Levers, from the first manufacturers, and all fully guar-
anteed.

Diamond Rings, Pins and Brooches, from \$50 to \$500 each.
Diamond Port Mounie, with Miniature Watch, size of half
dim—\$600.
Diamond and Emerald Set—Brooch, Ring and Ear Rings—the
handsomest set of Jewels ever imported into this city—\$1,500.
Solid Silver Salver—\$550.

Magnificent Diamond Bracelet, with Pin attached—31 diamonds
—the centre one of extraordinary size and brilliancy—\$1,000.
Diamond and Opal Brooch, with 118 Diamonds, and 3 very fine
Opals—\$800.
Three Massive Silver Breakfast and Tea sets—\$750 each.

ALSO,
Superb Ornamental Clocks,
Solid Silver Dressing Cases,
Silver and Gold Work,
Paintings,
Works of Art, etc., etc.

An examination of the Goods will show that a fair business
profit is realized and no more.
The distribution will be conducted by a Committee of the
Shareholders, and every care will be taken to give the same
satisfaction to the public that has continued from year to year
their confidence in our house.
The GALLERY OF PAINTINGS is now open to the public
without charge. v3-10

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the
disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a
joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the
purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding
business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and
the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one,
having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be con-
ducted on safe and economical principles.
The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner
of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours,
for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the
Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Mon-
terey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as
to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Par-
cels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every
steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well
known to the community as old and experienced express men,
and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their
business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much,
when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of
Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and
personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of
the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to
transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt
and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any
of the points mentioned above.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. R. G. NOYES, President. v3-10

INDIAN MUMMY.

ONE of the most interesting specimens of pre-erred human-
ity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFOR-
NIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist,
furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the
certificate of five of our most distinguished medical men furnish
facts that should awaken a general interest in our community
to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the
aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly dis-
tinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians." This
race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowl-
edge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Rus-
sell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same
vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them;
yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to re-
cover the history of the present relic.

The Chief now measures 5 feet 5 inches in length—full size—
the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural ap-
pearance, and, as it lays in the canoe, surrounded by the materials
usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and
skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting
specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen
to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered
for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to
return it here, as it is a record of the early history of California.

The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFOR-
NIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half
price. The Press, Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen,
are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.
v3-4 C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully
prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a
manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an
old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
one year. We have also implements for boring through stone
to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S.
Edels, of Hayward & Edels; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House;
Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the
above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly at-
tended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 San-ome street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the
"California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
of the work done. 7

Pottery! Pottery!!

NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY,
on J street, near Suiter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain
and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserver, Bread and Cak
Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and
Stovepipe Safes, of superior quality; with everything else in
the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly sol-
icited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or
No. 264 J street.
v3-2

T. R. FREER, Agent.

Cabbage Seed.
WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage
seed, from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh.
will be sold low by the entire invoice.
v3-10

WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

BANKERS.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves for the
purpose of conducting a general financial agency in the
name of JAMES KING OF WM. & CO. They invite the at-
tention of their friends to their card annexed, and pledge their
efforts in the prompt and faithful execution of every order left
with them. Our charges are extremely small, and we hope by
attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.
JAMES KING OF WM.,
HENRY REED.

General Monetary Agency,

Southeast corner Montgomery and Washington streets.
Deposits of money or other valuables, Deeds, Bills, Cash
Boxes, &c., &c., received as per terms annexed.
Loans negotiated, Notes collected, and all orders relating
thereto attended to with dispatch, at very moderate charges.
Exchange on New York for sale in favor to suit.

Special Deposits.—Money and valuable parcels received
under seal, with name of owner thereon, for which receipts
will be given, under a charge of 1/2 per cent. per month.
Cash boxes properly labelled with name of the owner, can
be stored in our vault, and received and delivered daily, at a
charge of \$2 per month.

Deeds, Bills and other valuable papers, properly marked, re-
ceived for safe keeping, at a charge of \$1 per month each.
General Deposits.—Persons desiring to make general de-
posits to be drawn for by check, can do so at the following
charges:

For opening the account \$2.
For continuing the same, 60 cents per thousand dollars, on
the amount deposited.

As we make no use of the funds received on general account,
we cannot of course afford to receive and disburse the same
without charge, and we trust the security we offer—namely,
the identical coin deposited, and as nearly approachable a
special deposit as the nature of the case will admit—will be a
sufficient inducement to pay us our very small commission.

A daily statement, under oath, of our affairs, open for inspec-
tion of Depositors, and as soon as we can contrive some plan
by which the privacy of our customers' accounts can be guar-
anteed, we shall make monthly statements under inspection of one
of the State courts. And this we shall continue from month to
month, until some agent appointed by the Legislature shall ap-
pear for that duty.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

A Card.—The above advertisement declares the nature of
our present business, but, in addition thereto, we propose,
when the proper time shall arrive, to open a Savings Depart-
ment, to be conducted as follows:

Deposits to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per an-
num, for which books or certificates will be issued, payable at
different dates, but no deposit received for a shorter period than
two months, nor will bear any interest after maturity. And all
sums then due and uncalled for, will be transferred to the ac-
count of Special Deposits and charged accordingly. Monthly
statements made as with the general deposits.

Our project is a new one. It has caused us much thought
and reflection, and we believe it to be the only feasible plan of
conducting this kind of business at this time. At present we
do not expect any application in the savings department, but
the plan is respectfully submitted for consideration. If it stands
the test of present criticism, well. If not, we will not under-
take it, and in the meantime our general business, we hope, will
meet with favor.

JAMES KING OF WM.
HENRY REED.

San Francisco, March 2, 1855. v3-10 1/2

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,
draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st. New York.
Bank of North America, Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdy & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Demand, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Co-
lumbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.
v3-9

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, Sac-
ramento, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co., London.
F. Huth & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

THEODORE PAYNE. EQUITE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONT-
GOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

MEAS. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public
that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose
of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches.

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly
qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two
years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions
affecting titles, &c., &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of
estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees,
&c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale
always open at their office. 20 1/2

Ingham's Improved Small Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to
cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other
machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and
occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a
half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty
Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, seeds and other
foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the oat
worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the oat and
light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to
be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever
most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California im-
provement and designed to meet the wants of this country;
western machines having been found to be inadequate to that
purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from
all using them, among whom are Peit & Hodgekiss, Brighton
Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San
Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Bab-
bit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; U. S. Hill,
Washington Mills, San Francisco.

These building Mills can save expense and room by using
this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily
used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between
Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN &
SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received
others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved
Small Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I
need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine
itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room;
requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than
any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pine street, San Francisco. v3-5

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!!
 THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed	Nutmeg Musk-Melon,
Long blood	Green chiron
White sugar	Cruciferae
Early from local Cabbage,	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
" " heart	" " red
" " York	White Portugal
" " sugar loaf	Silver skin
Large York	Large white
Early from Dutch	Cop Varnish
Early from Cucumber,	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early from	Squash
Gherkin	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
White spin	Imperial head Lettuce,
Shelt green	Royal cape
Long green	White Cass
Long orange Carrot,	Greiner
Early from	Flag Leaf
Red and white Cello,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White solid	Summer
American	White birch
Early Cauliflower,	Murrow
Loe	Early Dutch Turbul,
Purple Egg Plant,	Rutabaga
Green curled Endive,	Yellow stone
White	Aberdeen
Early turbul reddish,	White Norfolk
Early from	Red top flat
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red Tomato,
Black Spanish	Yellow
Carolina	Rice Imperial Peas,
Yellow six week's Beans,	Murrow
Early Mohawk,	Early Chubert
White marrow	Orange Orange,
Lima	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red and white Clover seed,	Grape cuttings,
Red top Grass	Strawberry plants,
Timothy	

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of
 Thorburn & Co., New York,
 and for sale by
 J. L. McNALLY,
 Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street,
 opposite the New Merchant's Exchange,
 San Francisco.

Flowers! Flowers!!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
 Corner Fourth and Folsom streets.
 Office, 174 Washington street, San Francisco.
 PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:

Caulis Japonica, fr 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Passifloras, Heliotropes, Verbena, Honeysuckle, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuchsias, Daphnes, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1, 137 Post-office.
 W. C. WALKER.

Osage Orange.
The Best and Cheapest Fence.
 THE following resolution was passed at the great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange as a most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."

100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$20 per 1,000; or 5,000 and upwards at \$15 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Putnam Ranch, near the San Francisco Embarcadero.

All orders left with Warren & Son, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street; or sent to the St. Louis Post-office; or by Adams & Co's Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to.
 W. M. PAUL.

Fresh Garden Seed.
 RAISED and put up in Smith's Pomological Garden unit Nursery, on the American River, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Raspberries, Strawberry of finest varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.

Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. "Tree or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State."
 A. P. SMITH.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!
 WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above are guaranteed in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees four \$1.00 to \$2.50
 Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
 Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
 Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to.
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Strawberry Vines.
 LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberry, the best kind for cultivation, can always be found at the Garden at the subscriber, and at a reasonable price.

The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Henderson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kind, and for sale low by
 LAWRENCE LEHIN,
 Mission Dolores.

Strawberry Plants.
 ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per dozen; Hovey's \$4 per dozen, and Ellen \$4 per dozen or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.
 WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Garden Seeds.
 WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are invoices of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.

WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

The Pride of China.
 WE have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a lawn or fruit yard.

WARREN & SON.

Choice Seeds.
 A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, from the States.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.
 JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.

WARREN & SON.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.
FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the Irons:
 Smith's Patent Premium Smit Machines;
 Power and Hand Corn Mills;
 Corn Shellers;
 Anchor Brand Rolling Cloth;
 Brakes and Iron Wire Cloth;
 Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
 Plows " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
 Clipper " " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
 Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
 Extra Points for cast Plows;
 Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
 Thermometer Chains;
 Garden Rakes and Hoes;
 Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
 Garden and Coal Barrows;
 Hand saws, cleav hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Axes' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrows, teeth, iron and four horse farm rakes, grub and plowshare hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, riddles, rakes, ax yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.

For sale by
 H. McNALLY,
 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
 (Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange).

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.
 Manufactured by Ruggles, Munroe & Mason.
 THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Munroe & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and many more be considered the highest built and most complete Plow; and the manufacturer with the confidence of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,
 Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
 1 McCormick Reaper;
 2 Hincey's Do.;
 1 Munn's Do.;
 2 Burdell's Patent Reapers;
 1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO.,
 Agricultural Warehouse,
 Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

BAKER & HAMILTON.
 New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
 113 street, Sacramento City, (near the levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
 BAKER & HAMILTON,
 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.
 LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER," Office, opposite LeCom's & Son's.
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
 WARREN & SON.

Grain! Grain!
HOLDERS of GRAIN will do well by leaving samples of their crops at our office, with the weight per bushel, price and quantity for sale.

We can always effect sales for Seed Grain of the best quality, and we call the attention of the holders of Grain to this fact.
 WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Agricultural Implements.
 A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.
 A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
 A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
 A GREAT variety from the first manufacturers.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Building Cloth and Screen Wire.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.
 INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hoses, of various widths and sizes.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.
 GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
 STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

FLOURING MILLS.
Happy Valley Flour Mills,
 Corner of First and Mill streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial testimonials received at the 170th Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from the Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
 J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
 F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

POLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
 N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS.
 Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.
 MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 43 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices.
 Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order.
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STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1855.
 Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
VIA RENICIA.
 Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
 Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
VIA RENICIA.
 Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
 LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento,
 Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
VIA MANTINEZ.
 Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Steamer URILDA, Clark, master.
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
 Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
 LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freights by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
 For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
 R. CHENERY, President.
 San Francisco, January 1, 1855. } r37

For Sacramento and Marysville.
 THE new and splendid steamer QUEEN CITY,
 C. R. BARCLAY, master, will leave Pacific wharf,
 every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M., con-
 necting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.
 Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice.
 For further particulars, apply to
 E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
 Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
 E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.
 THE Proprietor of the above Line having
 made arrangements with the proprietors of
 the principal Hotels, will, on and after Mon-
 day, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers
 to and from the various Steamboats.
 One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of
 the boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for
 ONE DOLLAR.
 Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway
 and Mission streets, and below Sackett street, for the same
 price; beyond those limits, \$1.50.
 Office at Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite
 Adams & Co's.
 MARTIN T. CHAMBERLY,
 Proprietor.

California Stage Company.
 Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
 STAGES leave regularly for the following
 places: Nevada, Ogden, Auburn, Yuba,
 Yuba, Georgetown, Placerville, Marysville,
 Island, Colusa, Dryden, Jackson, N. Y.,
 Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern
 and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
 Nevada and intermediate places, at 1/2 o'clock A. M.
 Georgetown " " 6 " "
 All other places " 6 " "
 Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
 All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the
 utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
 Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
 JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
 J. P. DERGAN, Secretary.

Travis & Vance's International Hotel Stages.
 PASSENGERS will be taken to the Inter-
 national Hotel free of charge, and to any part
 of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases,
 be responsible for luggage, when it is put in their charge. Any
 orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be
 promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, bearing
 the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the
 night thus it will be seen on the lamps.

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel.
 Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
 THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet,
 is the most central part of the city, built of brick and
 three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed
 by any establishment in the State.

The ground floor is set apart for Dining Rooms, Reading
 Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
 The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice
 of the market.
 At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers
 of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
 The Billiard Saloon is furnished with first excellent tables,
 superintended by a competent keeper.
 The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
 The second and third stories of the building are set apart for
 Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
 We have also leased the large brick building corner of J and K
 and Front streets (formerly known as Back's Hotel) as a
 place for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior
 manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommo-
 dations.

The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California
 Stage Co., from which places Stages leave daily for all parts
 of the State.
 HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Razotte House.
 HART FRANCISCO, CALIF.
 THIS HOTEL, offers inducements to persons visiting
 San Francisco, unexcelled by any on the Pacific Coast.
 Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or fami-
 lies with suites of rooms.
 The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are
 furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels
 of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over
 five hundred boarders.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
 Corner of Second and H streets, MARYSVILLE.
 THIS HOUSE is centrally located in the wants of the
 travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call,
 entire satisfaction will be given.
 R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel.
 NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
 J. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
 GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable
 terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses
 kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of.

Prize Sheep for Sale.
 THE fine Broad Tail Arctic Sheep that attracted
 so much attention at the Fair are now offered for
 sale. Four full grown Rocks; handsome lambs, six
 months old. The subscribers will give all information and fur-
 nish the stock, acting for the owner.
 CHAPMAN & SAWYER,
 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansone street.

Dennis' Wire Works.
 ORDELS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning
 Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of
 Fancy Wire Work.
 Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for
 Fencing, on hand.
 Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves,
 &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
 CHAPMAN & SAWYER,
 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansone street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on space with the Age and Times!



Gallery for Vanee's new Daguerrean Gallery!
 Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes
PERFECT LIKENESSES! Because he has now the
 best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be sur-
 passed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses
 more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before
 used in this country.

2d. Because he has the **largest light in the world**, from which
 he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights
 —but now enables him to create the great difficulty which
 every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order
 to obtain perfect likenesses, different features require
 differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the **largest light**, he is enabled to make pictures
 in half the time of any other establishment in the city; there-
 fore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter
 the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating
 of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture
 that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the
 common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

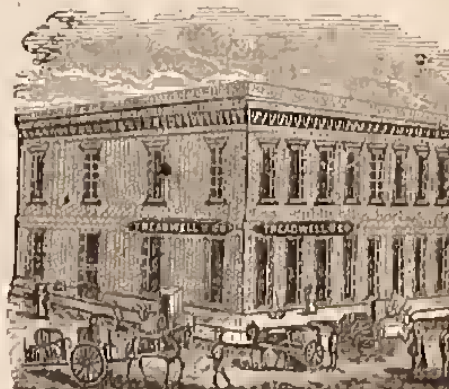
5th. Because he has of late, after much expending brought
 his chemical preparations to perfection, being composed en-
 tirely of different from anything ever before used in the art, which
 enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with
 that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his
 pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before
 starting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

6th. Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the
 city.

Don't forget the place.
 New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
 streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Amelia's.

TREADWELL & CO.



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.
 FURNITURE, JOHNSON AND DETAILERS OF
 Hardware and Building Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
 Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the cele-
 brated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Munroe & Co.,
 Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
 Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
 Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn
 Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sawing
 Cutters and Saws, Horse Powers, Smit Mills,
 Wheat Drills, Chains, Ox Yokes, Bows, Hoses,
 Rakes—everything which the small tools and
 implements appertaining in cultivation.
 N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly
 attended to.

SOUTHWICK & CO.

A GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best
 paying property in Sacramento county, viz.

The Well Known Dairy!

Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick
 & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best
 MILCH COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk
 Wagon, Cans, Pans, Household Furniture, Good Will of the
 same, &c.; likewise, Shares sufficient to include the whole.
 The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of
 raising the Calves. The whole will be transferred in perfect
 order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is
 known who is the lucky one. The above described property
 makes up the

First Grand Prize, \$30,000
 2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs 1,000
 3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs 500
 4th, 1 heavy span of Horse 1,000
 5th, 1 heavy span of Horse 300
 6th, 1 Grey Pony 100
 7th to 10th inclusive, TEN LOTS, totaling on Y, &
 such containing live acres, and valued at \$1,500
 each..... 15,000
 17th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch 200
 18th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch 175
 19th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch 150
 20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and fob chain 125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$45,540.

The Lots will front on Y street, Sacramento, and are enclosed
 and under cultivation. Silver dice, and passes also given.
 Tickets all paid. Two subscribers as well as the property are
 well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom
 they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.

We the undersigned, being well acquainted with the Propri-
 etors of the above Dairy, and the Property offered to the public
 in the name, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme
 to their favorable notice, and we have every confidence in its
 being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property
 put up at a fair valuation.

W. E. COTHURN & CO., S. W. & F. R. BURKE,
 JNO. A. RHODES, O. SIMMONS & CO.,
 J. R. HARDENBURGH, WM. B. ROCHESTER,
 BOOTH & CO., JOHN KIRK.

Tickets for Sale and Raffle for every Day and Evening,
 at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo
 & Co's Building House.
 Tickets for sale at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will
 always find a market for the same by leaving a memoran-
 dum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand
 for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls;
 six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Culi (Morgan Blood);
 a few fine Merino Rams.
 Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to
 promptly.
 WARREN & SON.

Varieties.

A WIFE WANTED.

Yr fair ones attend, I've an offer to make you—
In Hyacin's soft bonds I'm anxious to live,
For better, for worse, a companion I'll take you,
Provided you'll fill the description I give.

I neither expect nor can hope for perfection,
For that never yet was a bachelor's lot,
But in choosing a wife, I'd make a selection
Which many in my situation would not.

I'd have—let me see—I'd not have a beauty,
For beautiful women are apt to be vain;
Yet, with a small share, I would think it a duty
To take her, be thankful, and never complain.

Form must be good, without art to constrain it,
And rather above than below middle size;
Something—it puzzles my brain to explain it—
Like eloquent language, must flow from her eyes.

be must be well-bred, or I cannot respect her,
Good natured and modest, but not very coy;
Or mind well informed—in the principal sector
That sweetens the cup of hymental joy.

er home she must love, and domestic employment,
Have practical knowledge of household affairs,
And make it a part of her highest enjoyment
To soften my trouble and lighten my cares.

er age, I would have it at least to be twenty,
But not to exceed twenty-five at the most;
And the girls of that age being everywhere plenty,
I hope to get one of that numerous host.

fortune I ask—I have no predilection
For glitter or show, or the pomp of high life;
I wish to be bound by the ties of affection,
Now I have you the sketch of a wife.

"LITTLE DAM BROOK."—A clergyman seeing a little boy playing in a small stream by the road side, inquired for his father. "He's over to the little dam brook," exclaimed the lad. "What?" said the reverend gentleman, shocked at the boy's profanity, "can't you speak without swearing?" "Well, he is over to the little dam brook, any how," persisted the boy, as he went splashing through the water and mud after a butterfly. "He's been to the little dam brook all day, and if you don't believe it, you can go up to the house and ask mother." The clergyman sought an interview with the mother, immediately, and complained of the profanity of the child. After telling her, however, what the lad said, she laughingly informed him that "little dam brook" was the title by which the stream was called, to distinguish it from "big dam brook," situated a few miles further to the eastward. He now felt that he had wronged the boy, and, therefore, owed him an apology. Hurrying back to the spot, he exclaimed: "Boy, I wronged you in accusing you of swearing; but you should have told me that 'little dam brook' was only the name of a stream, and then I would not have scolded you." "Well, 'taint no difference," said the happy youngster, as he held aloft a struggling frog that he had speared with his mother's clothes stick. "There's a big dam on big dam brook, and a little dam on little dam brook, and we would have a little dam on this brook, only I 'spect it's so small it ain't worth a dam."

THE TOMB OF LA FAYETTE.—A recent letter from Paris says: "We went in the direction of the Faubourg St. Antoine; as it was not very far from the Rue Piepus, and I wanted to see the grave of La Fayette, and S— having never seen it, we drove thither. It is not far from the Barrier du Trône. It is a very small, obscure spot, beyond a beautiful garden belonging to a body of RELIGIEUSES. It contains the tomb of some of the oldest and most celebrated of the French nobility—the Montmorencies, &c. All the family of La Fayette repose here. He is side by side with his wife, and at their head is the stone slab of G. W. La Fayette. They are all stone slabs. La Fayette's is the last, close to the stone wall, and the rest on stones and pebbles. Not a single blade of grass grows near it. I felt sorry to see it so neglected. I asked our guide if it was visited by many people. He said 'No; sometimes the Americans visit it.'"

PAT ON NATURAL HISTORY.—Van Amburgh's elephant, being enveloped in a huge blanket, was picking up the fugitive straws of hay upon the ground, by poking his trunk through an opening in his covering, observing which, a son of the Emerald Isle, who just entered, exclaimed: "And what sort of a baste is that atin hay with his tail?"

A WESTERN editor thus delivers himself: "We would say to the individual who stole our shirt off the pole, while we were lying in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope the collar may cut his throat."

"I thought you was born on the first of April," said a Benedict to his lovely wife, who had mentioned the 21st as her birth day. "Most people might think so, from the choice I made of a husband," she replied.

DIVERTING DIALOGUE.—"Mamma, can a door speak?" "Certainly not, my love." "Then why did you tell Anne, this morning, to answer the door?" "It is time for you to go to school, dear."

Wax is a colt getting broke like a young lady getting married? Give it up. Because he is going through the brittle ceremony.

REMEMBER that the Human Constitution is one that cannot be amended by a two-thirds vote!

The way to make a tall man "short," is to ask him to lend you a thousand dollars.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens,
Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine " 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Prof. H. H. Hovey, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.
Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;

CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Altringham;
CABBAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all the varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;

TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received.
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE, per "Express"—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Turnip Seeds for sets.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1851: Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch Store, P. T. Lee, cor. Third.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would cost almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for the Vegetable products do not require so much care here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to maintain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,
I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Kalamazoo, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
(17)
W. H. SULENBERGER.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery.

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Cuculla Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschia, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbena, flowering do, Arbutus, Azalea, Oleander, Passiflora, Honeysuckle, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this list, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large
Rose Acaciae, for hedges.
Orange Orange, for hedges.

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand *Junos* Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELANDINE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, on test of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
S. J. L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery.
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the latest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar.

The Tablets weigh one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WILLING interests its value is inestimable, and to travelers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
New York, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated May 31, 1854.
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.
Very respectfully, yours, &c.
EARL DARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."

April, 1853.
Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully,
RICH S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Corrugate, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grinders, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.
v3-5

DR DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS AND COLDS

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS

LITTLE & CO AGENTS

137 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, Pains in the Side and Chest, and all curable cases of Diseases of the Lungs.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth." The world is chagrined to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Doctors and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:
San Francisco.....Little & Co.
Sacramento.....C. Morrill.
Marysville.....Rice & Coffin.
Stockton.....E. S. Holden & Co.
Benicia.....J. W. Jones.
Nevada.....Dr. R. W. Carr.
Downville.....Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.
v3-9

HAT STORE



COLLINS & CO., PRACTICAL HATTERS, (PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO., 151 Montgomery street, Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

ALSO, Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.

W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.
v3-14

gress is the shortness of leases, and above all the absence of any security for the farmer at the expiration of his lease. We are in this respect in a much inferior position to that of trade, so true it is that with us every thing is yet to be done.

"The famous clause of Lord Kames ought to be introduced into our leases for who would trust to the soil if he have no security for the morrow? Who would make improvements requiring so many years, for the results of which one must wait so long, (let that rather be asked of Grignon,) if at the end of ones lease a person has no right or title to demand a continue of indemnity? Yet what could be more just and proper? So long as we do not enter resolutely upon this course of improvements, we shall remain disputing in an evil ring.

"If an example of what agriculture can do when successfully managed were needed, we might cite the beautiful and industrious *Department du Nord*, whose entire riches depend upon the cultivation of the soil. On leaving Lille or Valenciennes are we not struck with admiration at witnessing on all sides the air obscured by the smoke of the manufactories of various kinds. Manufactories for sugar and for radive (*chicoree*) breweries, distilleries, &c., almost piled on top of one another in every village? On the highways where it not unfrequently is difficult to get along on account of the number of wagons, cereals, sugar, alcohol, manure, lime, coal from the pit and black cattle, are busily transported. What life, what cheering animation! Then on the farms they maintain three or four times as many cattle as with us, for the pulp of the beet-root enables them to feed stock and make manure at a cheap rate. There is never any respite for the laborer. Farming operations need his arms every day of the year, and this work is more useful to him than if he were building palaces, for in augmenting the riches of the ground he is increasing his own wealth. If the whole of France resembled this beautiful District, our country would be the first in the world. Why then, seek elsewhere new countries? Wherefore favor the emigration of those hands of which the mother country stands so much in need? We think that there is now enough at home for seventy millions of inhabitants. The benefits arising from the manufacturing of sugar have produced this result in the North. From the day on which French agriculture shall have become prosperous—and this end it will attain by producing meat—it will bring forth miracles."

Government in view of the high prices of alcohol, grain and oil, has just passed a decree the object of which is a reduction of the import duties on sugars, molasses, raisins, grains and oils the seeds of sesamum, caruations and wild cabbage. We will publish this decree in our next number. For the present French agriculture is not interested in the question. Its interest will not be affected by these rights newly established provisionally, until they are enforced under different circumstances to those in which we now find ourselves situated.

BASS-WOOD PAPER.—The Albany Evening Journal is trying the experiment of using paper made of bass-wood shavings. It is represented as containing no admixture of rags or other material, and has no sizing. Its appearance is very fair, but somewhat darker than the ordinary cotton paper. Although there is no sizing in it, it can be written upon without any "spreading" of the ink. No printer need be ashamed of the article for newspaper purposes. The bass-wood paper is manufactured by an invention of G. W. Beardslee of Albany. The Journal says it will work a revolution in paper making, and compel rags to abdicate. It adds:

But Mr. B. is not restricted to basswood. He has made experiments which leave no doubt upon his mind that a paper even superior in texture to that which he has already produced from that wood, can be produced from other native woods, found in equal abundance.

The pulp is manufactured very cheaply, and by a very simple process—known, of course, to himself alone. It can be packed in bags, as compactly as cotton, and sent us readily to any part of the country or world, and at rates which (if it shall prove available,) must ultimately drive rags entirely out of the market.

Thus far Mr. B. has only manufactured so much pulp as was necessary for the prosecution of his experiments. But he purposes, as soon as arrangements can be perfected, to enter largely into the manufacture of the article for market. It can be used in any paper mill, furnished ready for the finishing engine, and capable of producing a weight of paper equal to the weight of pulp used. Consequently, in adopting it, no new machinery will be required, but a great deal of the most cumbersome now used, and much of the more unpleasant part of the work of making paper from rags, may be dispensed with.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The anniversary of the birth day of St. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland, was celebrated with a great deal of spirit by the Irish population. The principal festivities were an excursion to Russ' Garden, where an oration and poem were delivered, and a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the evening, the "Sons of Erin" had a ball at Musical Hall.

According to the *Miners' Advocate*, the school in Diamond Springs numbers forty pupils. At Newtown there is a school with thirty scholars, and schools are about organizing at Weberville, Pleasant Valley and Grizzly Flat, making, in all, five within the township.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

Encouragements to Agriculture.

WHEN we look abroad and see the condition of Agriculture, the advance it has made and the success which rests upon it in the older nations of Europe, and even among the despotic governments of the old world, and when we select the States of our own glorious Union that excel in this noble science, we cannot but believe that prosperity to have arisen in a great degree from the generous sympathy and encouragement which has been bestowed upon it by those Governments where it has prospered most. It does not require other proof of this than the great facts which stand out so prominent in the History of Agriculture.

England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium and other nations bestow rich bounties and gifts continually, and richly endow those institutions that advance the agricultural knowledge and wealth of their several kingdoms. Schools and colleges of Agriculture are established and supported by the principle governments of Europe, and this science is made a fundamental study in their schools. France has seventy-five agricultural institutions, Germany too, and Italy; the Autocrat of Russia, even in that frigid clime, has sixty-eight agricultural schools and colleges sustained by the government; and these all throughout Europe have the sympathy and approbation of the people, not only of the masses but of the nobility and those in power and influence, and whenever this is the case, Agriculture prospers, and where Agriculture is prosperous the masses of the people are so. When we look at home, when we examine this subject in our own country, we find the parallel holds good, and those States that have done most for Agriculture are the most prosperous in all their rural districts and among the great masses of the people. We would refer to Massachusetts, the "Old Bay State," and to the report of their Board of Agriculture, which speaks of her success. We refer also to Vermont, the interest that this State feels, and the fact of her introducing standard works of Agriculture into all her schools. We would refer to the fact that the State of Maine makes an annual appropriation, and a liberal one, to every County Agricultural Society in the State, as an encouragement to greater effort, and this liberality has largely increased the value of agricultural lands and the taxable property of the State, and thus brings back into the coffers of the State large returns for its wise liberality. New York, Ohio, and other States, have their State Boards of Agriculture, generously aided by the government, and these institutions in return reveal sources of wealth and revenue that would otherwise have never been made known.

We would earnestly urge these facts upon those who are guardians of our public interests. We would ask them to contrast the success of this great interest where it is cherished and protected with paternal care by the Government, with the depression that exists where it is not. California has resources within herself far richer than any other State in our glorious Union; like a child richly endowed by God and nature with intellectual gifts and a sound physical constitution, who needs a wise and skillful training, so this fair State in all her varied resources needs from the parent government watchful care and generous aid, and she will well repay for the care and kindness bestowed; for all that can be done she will return a thousand fold. California will never prove ungrateful to those who legislate or labor for her advancement; the reward may not come in the gold which all men seek, but a nobler reward in having the consciousness, as a citizen, of having aided to advance her prosperity and greatness.

SUPERB BUTTER.—We have received from the hands of Mrs. Abbot, near San Antonio, a box of most superb butter, for which we tender our best acknowledgements. We have proved the butter by the best of all tests—the tasting—and we assure our friends that we need not import butter, for we have a better quality made by our own dairy-women here, than can be imported, be it ever so good. We learn that from this dairy of thirteen cows, a very handsome income is received, enough to satisfy for all cost and care.

The largest specimen of pure gold ever found in California, it is said, weighing two hundred and fifty ounces, was found on Scott's bar, Siskiyou county, on the top of the ground, and 380 feet from the river.

Sonoma County Agricultural Society.

We are pleased to notice the action of the friends of Agriculture in Sonoma. Good must always be the result of county organizations, when the cultivators shall congregate often to consult upon their interests, and for an interchange of sentiment, for mutual conference, and to make known the result of their labors. We feel assured all will notice a speedy improvement in many of their systems of labor. It is highly important that the government of county societies should be efficient. It is of the utmost moment that such societies should have officers that have their "hearts in the work"—real working men, and such men only can build up a society. County organizations should be in constant correspondence with each other and with the parent society, by and through their corresponding secretaries; in this way a valuable fund of information can be diffused from society to society, and thus through the entire State.

We heartily wish success to Sonoma, and shall be glad to hear from this new society, and will cheerfully do all we can to promote their best interests. For the information of Sonoma, we would mention that Napa, Santa Clara and Sacramento, have each organized, and each of these societies should be in correspondence with each other. We trust also that the society will furnish us with their doings regularly, and we shall be happy to make them known, and we hope also that each member will do us the pleasure to add his name to our subscription list.

ONION LICE.—We have received information from various sources on the American flats, in the gardens, and on the ranches in Sacramento county, that many are losing their onion crops by a small yellow louse that cuts the top and eats into the stock of the onion, and causes it soon to wither and die. In some instances whole crops of the onion are lost, and the danger is increasing. This insect has never been seen in this district before, and it is important that those who know any remedy should communicate with us, that we may spread the information as widely as possible. This insect has been known in England, but we have no remedy in mind at the present moment that has been applied. From the nature of the plant and the description of the insect, we would suggest a strong application of lye, made from wood ashes. Wood ashes is always good as a dressing for onions, and a lye will be of great service in removing insects.

PEACH CUTTINGS.—We have often met with instances of raising Peach Trees from slips taken off in early Spring. Upon a recent visit to Benicia we found ocular proof of the fact at the gardens of Capt. Walsh, and trees of three feet high in bloom, raised last year from slips. His process was to take the slips off in January or February, and making a narrow trench of twelve inches deep, put in about four inches of sand. Into this place the cuttings of about fifteen inches long, inserting the cutting into the sand and pressing it about the foot—fill up the trench—the sand absorbing the moisture without clogging or rotting the cutting: it soon sends out its fibrous shoots, takes root and grows freely. Having seen trees grown in this way we suggest further experiments by those who desire to try, and should be glad to know the results.

GUANO AS A FERTILIZER.—In Europe guano is the chief ingredient used to enrich the soil, and it is used in all experiments in horticulture and floriculture; also used especially upon grains and grasses. Guano is used to a large amount in the Eastern and middle States; yet it has not been used in California to our knowledge, although it could be procured easily from our islands in any quantity. We are frequently inquired of from many sections of this State, if it can be had here. Should there be any of our cultivators who have used it, we should like to know the results; and if any persons have guano for sale, we should like to be informed of it. Any information upon the subject will be gladly received, that all facts relative to it may be promulgated.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. furnished us promptly with Eastern papers. We are constantly indebted to our friends the messengers of the Pacific Express Company.

Valuable documents and parcels of seed were received from Hon. M. S. Latham, our able representative in Congress.

From Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, a handsome supply of pictorials, magazines, European and States papers. For favors from all we are greatly indebted.

We thank the gentlemanly proprietors of Noisy Carrier's Hall, for Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for March, and for late papers.

California Wine Wanted.

We invite wine growers to send us their samples, and a statement of the quantity they have made, with all the data appertaining to it. Those that manufacture for sale, by advising us, and by advertising with us, will find ready sale for it.

We have frequent inquiries for this wine, and we wish all the information we can have upon the subject.

Will our friends at Los Angeles please give us the needed information.

Please address the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We take the following from one of our Massachusetts papers, and we think our California gardeners will indeed think our Eastern friends boast a little too much; and however well it may seem to show a beet described as so wondrous, if the Doctor should but come to California, he would indeed be a "pretty man" to boast any more of beets of twenty pounds weight. Gardeners here never think of talking about beets of twenty or thirty pounds; they don't begin to weigh until they approximate to forty and fifty pounds—in truth it is no uncommon thing to find beets here weighing forty, fifty, sixty, and even seventy pounds each. Let those who doubt read the report of the Fair of the last year at Musieal Hall, and they will be satisfied. But when they challenge California to beat a beet of twenty pounds! This is no beet at all. Go to our market gardeners' grounds; they would call that beet quite small. They could show you, scattered here and there, beets twice and thrice that size. Our Eastern friends would look and stare, and open wide their eyes:

"A Beet—Hard to beat."—We have been shown a mammoth beet, two and one-half feet long, two feet in circumference, and weighing twenty pounds and nine ounces, grown in the garden of Dr. Prettyman, three miles east of this city. We challenge California to 'beat' this beet."

SPECIAL ATTENTION.—We would call particular attention to the following subjects in our present issue, as being worthy of perusal:

The translation of French Agriculture. The doings of the Vermont Legislature to advance the knowledge of Agriculture among the youth of that State, by the introduction of Agricultural books.

We commend the "pencilings," by Mrs. E. A. W. The easy and graceful style of this writer must win for her earnest readers.

Horticulturists will please note the article on the "Lawton Blackberry," also the article on the cultivation of the Pear.

"Duncan's Second Art Union," it will be seen, is to come off on the 26th inst. So is it now anticipated. Secure your chances!

Southwick's & Co.'s great Dairy Raffle is to come off about the 1st of next month. Have you secured your prize ticket?

Please read Dr. Cole's card of his profession. It is worthy of full confidence.

Who will answer the Enigma?

RESUMPTION OF PAGE, BACON & Co.—The present week will be an epoch in the history of banking in California, and the influence of the resumption of this house will be felt for good as widely as the excitement which announced their suspension. That their resumption will be permanent and truly beneficial none can doubt who have carefully examined with an unprejudiced eye, the whole proceedings of the house, upon both the Atlantic and Pacific sides. There is all the evidence needed of ample means and ability to become again the same responsible agents of millions. Although the delay in resuming may have been longer than some would wish, yet it is far better, for all such delays are not dangerous, but wise, and when the doors of this house shall again open wide to perform its former "world of business," we venture to assert that our city will feel the good influence in all the avenues of trade and commerce.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—We are highly gratified to see it announced that this distinguished Prima Donna has arranged to gratify her friends by a series of grand performances, upon an entire new plan. We have full confidence they will indeed be grand. The taste and skill of Madame Bishop, with the aid of Bochs, will ensure something unique, grand and beautiful; and we trust will not only be duly appreciated, but amply reward this able artist.

Rev. Mr. Briggs will lecture on temperance, at the Sons of Temperance Hall on Washington street between Montgomery and Sansome, next Sabbath afternoon, 2 1-2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Agricultural Education.

We learn that the Legislature of Vermont has been the first to pass a law introducing an Agricultural Book into their Common Schools. The title of the law is "An Act to Encourage the Study of Agriculture in the Common Schools," and the book selected for the distribution is "Waring's Elements of Agriculture." The following is a copy of the law:—

It is hereby enacted, &c.

§1. The Governor is hereby authorized to purchase one copy of "Waring's Elements of Agriculture," for each town in the State, and to draw an order on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

§2. One of these books shall be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools of each town, with instructions to examine it with regard to its merits, and (he) shall report, to the Clerk of the said town, what number of copies, if any, are required for the use of the Common Schools of the said town.

§3. The legal voters of each town shall, at the next annual town meeting, vote whether or not the town shall purchase the number of books recommended by the Superintendent aforesaid, and the Town Clerk shall report to the Governor of the State the result of such ballot.

§4. The Governor shall then order to be manufactured, in such style as he shall deem expedient, a sufficient number of the books to supply the demand by the aforesaid ballot, &c.

The preliminary purchase has been made, and measures are being taken to introduce these books as generally, as even such high sanction seems to justify. This little work will prove a pioneer in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the rising generation, and will at least encourage a taste for that class of reading which is most needed by the youth of our country; for while we freely admit that belles lettres acquirement is of use to every one, still we cannot but observe that the general tendency of the public mind is rather instruction of an amusing kind, than that of a more utilitarian order. Why is it that almost every individual is conversant with prominent points of English history, and still know so little of all the useful arts? If we consult the happiness of man alone, irrespective of his immediate profit and consequent comfort, we shall even then find that those who have devoted themselves to so much of the study of the arts and sciences as will enable them to enjoy the observance of Nature's laws, are the happiest, and it is for this reason that boys who have spent part of their life in the country, and have afterwards received finished educations, form that portion of our community who are most observant of truths, and are the prominent men in our legislative halls, mercantile and manufacturing communities, etc. This element of mind, the power to observe truths, is peculiarly observable amongst agriculturists, and if the means are afforded them in early life time, cannot but tend to the progression of the nation at large; thus in rural districts good elementary works on agriculture should be placed in the hands of youth; in manufacturing districts those on mechanical philosophy should hold a similar place, and in one or two generations the peculiar property of the American mind, utilitarian invention, would be rendered the great engine for national advancement. It is by such means that our happy country may approach her destiny, and the world may be presented with the before unknown epoch, of an educated agricultural community.

This young author from having been our pupil, has rendered himself subject to the sarcasm of the few fault-finders of the agricultural press who have attacked us, with or without opportunity; but thus far they have failed to point out a line in his book to which they can object, or an assertion which they can contradict. Its merits will outlive those who have tried to traduce its author, and its present acknowledged quality is such, that while these fault-finders have jeered at him for having rendered himself more competent to produce such a work at an early age than they are at middle life, still the work itself has so commanded their respect, that they have been compelled either to praise it or pass it by in censurable silence. We have not seen one solitary fault attributed to Mr. Waring's production.—*Working Farmer.*

A SUGGESTION.—The use of gas tar, to preserve plants from insects, appears to be attracting general attention. We have noticed several statements, where, accidentally, the odor of this substance had the effect of keeping plants free from insects. In one instance the plants were watered from casks in which this gas tar had been previously kept; in another, the rafters of a greenhouse had been painted with the tar to preserve them; and in another, the tar, in a diluted state, was applied with a swab, fastened to a pole, to destroy caterpillars' nests which it did effectually. Why would this gas water not have the effect of preventing the ravages of the cecidius, if sprinkled over the trees at the proper season? If it has such an effect in green-houses, it may be supposed that it would be as effectual out doors. Is it worth a trial? It should only be tried by the water of the tar, and not the tar itself, which would be apt to kill both tree and insect at the same time.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Try this on the insects upon the Onions.—Ed.

The Democrat says that the Placerville market is furnished with an abundance of vegetables, grown in gardens on the outskirts of that place.

The Marysville Herald has glowing accounts of rich discoveries at Oregon Gulch.

DUNCAN'S ART UNION.—If you would get rid of the blues, go to Duncan's galleries. Ye that are so sadly oppressed with ennui, speed quickly to Duncan's! and ye that find your trade drag heavily, go there and you will find enough to amuse, instruct and elevate the mind. The blues will vanish, ennui will disappear, and your mind will be so happily employed, that hours will pass rapidly, and ere you are aware of it the day will be spent. Then you will be induced to go again which you surely will do; but not alone. At each succeeding visit take some fair friend, and thus enjoy a double pleasure. We would fain speak of all the beautiful things to be seen; but if we did so, some might think they were as pleased by knowing what was there, as if they had seen them. There are a few things so very beautiful that we cannot refrain from speaking of them.

The singing bird—a beautiful gold chase box, that, by touching a secret spring, the lid of the box opens and up springs a little songster with wings of blue and gold; and, sitting upon his golden seat, sings as sweetly as any living bird.

The tree of birds, fluttering and sporting from limb to limb; the merry songsters seem like life, and one imagines himself again among the trees of his country home. Yet they are but works of art!

Then there is the paintings, sculptures—the statuettes of Cupid and Fido—the magnificent vase and other works of Signor Viti & Sons—all worth hours of study. The wax figures of Mrs. Pelby, of the "Last Supper," the "Intemperate Family," the "Reformed Family," the "Trial of Christ," the "meeting of Drs. Parkman and Webster"—are all truly worthy of attention. Added to these is a fine band of music, from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening, as we learn from Mr. Duncan, so placed for the entertainment of his friends—all free to those who wish to examine these splendid works of art. Surely none should fail of appreciating and enjoying them, aside from any wish to possess them. Under these influences all will certainly wish to possess some of these prizes, and such must know that the present week is the last opportunity, as the drawing is announced to come off on the 26th March (Monday next,) at the Metropolitan Theatre. Those wishing shares should visit this week.

THE FAMOUS HORSE GEN. TAYLOR.—The introduction of fine stock into California is of the greatest moment, and its importance we fear is not fully realized. California possesses a climate superior to any other for the successful breeding of stock. Those who manifest a public spirit and take pains to introduce a high order of animals deserve well of the State. It is a public matter, the result is a public good and should be so esteemed. There are many, very many fine animals in California in all classes, and of almost every species. Some of the finest horses known and the fastest are now in California. Of cattle, working oxen, there can be no better, and all have specimens of stock in our dairy's of the Devon, Ayreshire and Durham, that are an honor to any country. But we digress, we were speaking of that noblest of all animals the Horse, and one of the noblest of his kind we believe we can announce in the splendid entire horse advertised in this week's issue.

We would particularly refer all who are interested in stock to the "card" of the Gen. Taylor. All lovers of a noble animal should see him. He is all and more than described, and has speed. He cannot be beat, at least so we as a Yankee would guess.

TRAVIS & VANCE'S COACHES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Travis & Vance have put on a new line of coaches to run to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for one dollar each passenger. Thus all boarders at this hotel ride free on these coaches from the boats. Besides this, all baggage is safe, the proprietors being responsible for it. These coaches are a public benefit, and should receive a full share of patronage. Messrs. Travis & Vance are known as very obliging and attentive, and we feel sure they will receive a good share of the public patronage.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Massachusetts Ploughman suggests to some of his ingenious readers that a good plan to coax cattle to drink in winter, is to warm the water; and to do this he suggests that where the springs are located so that it can be done conveniently, the water should be conducted through a pipe that would pass through an iron back-log in the kitchen fire-place of the farm-house. We give this as one of the new ideas of our eastern contemporaries. It sounds economical, don't it?

FROM THE EAST.

The mail steamship John L. Stephens, arrived at this port early on Saturday morning last, with dates from New York to the 20th ult., and from Europe to the 3d; also 422 passengers.

The firm of Page & Bacon, in St. Louis, resumed according to previous notice. The business of the first day is thus stated: Received of depositors, \$300,000; paid to depositors, \$135,000; making \$165,000 excess of deposits over what was withdrawn.

Page, Bacon & Co.'s last shipment of gold was robbed on the Isthmus, by the substitution of scrap iron in two boxes, valued at \$38,000. The Transit Company are the losers.

An expedition of U. S. troops was about to leave New Orleans to go out to the Llanos de Escondido, on the southern railroad route, to see whether water could be obtained by Artesian wells.

The joint resolution of the Senate to authorize the President to confer upon Gen. Scott the rank of Lieutenant General has passed both houses and been approved by the President. It gives to the General about \$40,000 back pay, and raises his regular pay to about \$10,000 per annum. Upon ascertaining the vote, Col. Preston drove to the War Department and announced the intelligence to Scott. The General dropped his head for a moment, and tears trickled down his cheeks. His reply was as follows: "Let no man say that this country is ungrateful to one who has served her faithfully."

The President has vetoed the French spoliation bill. An attempt to pass it over the veto failed.

The Pacific Telegraph bill has been passed. The grant of land was stricken out, and the bill as now passed grants a right of way of 200 feet wide in perpetuity; and leaves the parties to select their own route, to build in their own time, to fix their own rates of toll, and extends over all the property of the line the penal laws of the United States for its protection.

The bill appropriating \$858,000 to the Collins Mail Steamship line has passed the House; also the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the navy.

Mr. Gwin, in the Senate, offered resolutions instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing light-houses at Crescent City and Trinidad Bay, California; also, a bill to continue the works at Fort Point, San Francisco; also an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, to increase the reservations in California. Mr. Gwin moved Judge Douglas' Pacific Railroad bill, proposing northern, southern, and central routes, as a substitute for the original bill proposed by the select committee. This was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of 24 to 21. It is thought it will pass the House.

The bill establishing the Circuit Court of the United States for California, passed the U. S. Senate on the 12th ult.

At Havana, during the week ending February 10, great excitement existed in consequence of the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Captain General and his advisers, at the opera. On the 8th, Don Ramon Pinto, an intimate friend of Gen. Concha, was arrested, and thirty-five other influential citizens; and on the 9th, forty more. The Governor of Matanzas was also arrested; also Alameda, the rich planter of Trinidad; also Marti, the manager of the opera. A descent upon the island was apprehended from Gen. Quintana, with 8,000 men. The Kinney expedition is now pretty well ascertained to be intended for Cuba.

Great excitement existed in England on the Ministerial crisis. On Monday, Jan. 29, Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry and providing for an investigation into the conduct of the war, was debated and finally passed the Commons by a vote of 305 to 148, whereupon the Ministry resigned. The resignation was accepted and the Aberdeen Ministry only hold office until a new cabinet can be formed.

The news from the theatre of war is two weeks later, and relates chiefly to the condition of the allied army before Sebastopol. The siege of Sebastopol up to the latest dates, Jan. 22, remained about as per last advices. The cold was intense, and the English were still very sickly. The French force now numbers eight divisions of 68,000 men, and the ninth division is on the way to the Crimea. A dispatch from Prince Menschikoff dated Jan. 20, states that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French centre. Several were made prisoners and many killed. Abundant supplies of all kinds, have arrived—shot, shell and clothing, but no houses. The galvanic apparatus for exploding twenty tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol has arrived at Balaklava, and also the expected corps of divers. It is expected the explosion will damage the foundations of forts Constantine and Alexander.

GEN. SUTTER FOND.—We have heard it said that a fund is to be raised for this noble pioneer, in the form of lots, by a drawing—prizes to be land. Whatever is done we trust it will be done well, and on a scale equal to his merits. A noble soul like Sutter should have a noble reward.

The Tuolumne Water Company, says the Union Democrat, has addressed a note to the revolting miners, stating that if they will aid in enlarging their ditch, (receiving scrip at the rate of four dollars a day, receivable for water,) they will accede to their demands.

KERN RIVER MINES.—The news from Kern River mines is still unsatisfactory. Mr. Bonney, the purser of the Goliah, reports as follows: It appears from all the reliable accounts from the Kern River mines that they are no humbug, but on the contrary, that all the working miners are doing well, and that the snow which has fallen lately and caused a few of the "lookers on," to return disheartened, will only tend to improve the facilities for mining, as it will enable the miners to work the gulches, which they have been unable to do heretofore, on account of the want of water.

The Los Angeles Star of the 10th inst., says: The news from Kern River mines is very unsatisfactory, and many are returning, apparently sadly disappointed in not having realized their expectations. Some of the miners write to their friends here, encouraging accounts, and many of our citizens have yet great faith in the richness of the diggings in that region.

The weather has been cold and unpleasant in the mines, which has discouraged a great many, even after they had arrived in the immediate vicinity of the diggings, from thoroughly prospecting the country, and who have returned here with unfavorable accounts. We cannot rely on the statements of such persons, who have only stopped a day or two in the mines, but we do place confidence in those of our citizens who have been there for the last six or eight weeks, and who with but few exceptions, report very favorably of their success.

MARYSVILLE.—The rains of the last month have infused new life into our mining districts. The vast heaps of auriferous dirt which have been excavated from the tunnels and drifts in Sierra, Nevada, Little and other neighboring counties, are running through a thousand sluices and toms, and our hardy miners are reaping the reward of arduous toil. We anticipate, as a consequence, the speedy advent of very prosperous times in our city. Already the business of the city is improving. Gold dust is coming in fast from the mountains, and our merchants are buying it, some of them having made arrangements below to draft on responsible houses in San Francisco, to any amount. The roads are yet muddy, and there is not much teaming. So soon as the dry weather sets in, our streets will be crowded with wagons and our city with trailers. The good time is coming, and we predict for our business men more business, and for Marysville more prosperity, than we have heretofore enjoyed.—*Marysville Herald.*

PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEYING PARTY.—Mr. Nevin King, Acting Q. M. of Lieut. J. C. Parke, Pacific Railroad surveying party, arrived in Los Angeles on the 9th inst. Mr. King says that the survey is completed from Benicia to the San Francisco Ranch, in this county, a distance of forty miles from this city. Lieut. Parke is now making a reconnaissance between the Tejon and Galliano Valley, on the eastern base of the Coast Range and may be expected in town in about two weeks, when he expects to be joined by Lieut. Winler, and company, who will proceed with him as escort.—*Los Angeles Star.*

WEATHER IN EL DORADO.—The Mountain Democrat learns that the recent rains rendered the road to Kelsey impassable.

Bartlett's Bridge on the trail leading to Carson Valley, was swept away on the 7th inst.

On Thursday morning the clouds gradually dispersed, leaving a clear, bright sky. Yesterday morning was quite chilly—flee of the thickness of half an inch having been formed during the night. A heavy frost whitened the ground, but the warm sun soon made it pleasant and embracing. Large fires were indispensable for comfort.

MEIGGS IN CHILE.—Victor Seeman, who went off with Henry Meiggs in the America, arrived by the John L. Stephens from Chile, where he left his companions. Seeman says that he was ignorant of Henry Meiggs' forgeries till they arrived at Valparaiso. He says that Meiggs carried away only \$5,340 in cash, and that he appeared to be very unhappy. We hear that Meiggs has established a mercantile house in the city of Concepcion.—*Chronicle.*

CARRIED AWAY.—The large and substantial bridge over the South Fork of the Mokelumne, was carried off this week, the river having risen above the floor, and swept it all away. As the timbers were very heavy, the water must have flowed with terrible force. In consequence of the loss of this bridge, travelers are forced to go round by the way of Independence, to reach this point.—*Cal. Chron.*

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—In Monterey on Thursday night, Jerry McMason, the brother-in-law of Wm. Roach, late sheriff of the county and Dr. Sanford, husband of the late widow Sanchez, met in the bar-room of McLaren's Hotel, and after exchanging a few words they both drew pistols and fired, each party was shot through the right lung, killing both instantly.

The mail steamer Sonora, which sailed for Panama on the 16th inst., carried \$921,519.27 and about 300 passengers.

MARKET REPORTS.

"Many hands make light work," is an old saying, and at this time a truism, as to business, for their are many hands engaged in trade that have nothing to do, therefore light work. There is no trade. Flour has advanced a little; Wheat is steady at 3 1/2 @ 4c; Barley is firm at 2 @ 2 1/4c; Oats are scarce at 4c; there is no Buckwheat in market; Potatoes bring 2 @ 2 1/2c. Market vegetables are most excellent, and every variety known is now abundant. The prospect, however, amid all the present depression, is favorable for the future.

Horticultural Department.

The Lawton Blackberry.

For something like a year, or perhaps more, we have noticed in the horticultural papers, a cut with descriptions of a blackberry, bearing this name. Having seen an abundance of new things in the line of fruits within the past ten years, which proved on trial to be of no value whatever, we did not feel that we should confer any favor upon our subscribers by being in haste to picture it to them. As it has now, however, received the favorable notice of our most reliable fruitists, and has been introduced by Messrs. Chas. Downing, P. B. Barry, and one of the editors of the American agriculturist, we have sufficient faith in it to direct attention to its claims. Mr. Downing paid it a visit in person during the past season, on the ground of the gentlemanly whom it was introduced to the public. His account of it to the Horticulturist is—

There is no flim-flam about it, and the only wonder is that it has not been more generally introduced and propagated before. The fruit is large and sweet. It is an enormous bearer; indeed, the quantity (considering the large size of the fruit) surprised me, and the berries were perfect. Mr. Lawton informed me that they continue in bearing five or six weeks, and in favorable seasons, much longer. He has some ten or twelve acres, and will have plants to dispose of in the fall and spring.

This berry was first introduced to the public by Mr. Lawton, of New Rochelle, West Chester, New York, who brought it before the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, in August, 1853. Some of the berries presented by him at that time were from three to four inches in circumference. They were taken promiscuously from the canes and were not an unusual sample of the fruit as grown by him. Mr. Lawton's account of the fruit is this:

This Blackberry has been cultivated in small quantities, for several years, in New Rochelle, Westchester county, where I now reside. I have not been able to ascertain who first discovered the plant, and brought it into garden culture, but am informed it was found on the road side, and from thence introduced into the neighboring garden. As it came to me without any name, to distinguish it from the Wild Bramble, I beg leave to introduce it to the notice of the Club as the New Rochelle Blackberry, and at the same time present as a specimen a few quarts of the fruit, gathered this morning, precisely as they came from the bushes, without being selected. I have examined many works, with a view to ascertain if there ever has been any improvement on the well-known wild varieties, but without success. The Double-flowering, Dwarf, or Dwarf Blackberry, the American Upright, and the White-fruited, are all that are named in the Dorrberry is the first to ripen, and the best flavored fruit. The White-fruited seems to be cultivated as a novelty more than for the fruit. The Upright variety fruits late in the season, is of vigorous growth, and under favorable circumstances, produces large mulberry-shaped berries, but the seeds are not thickly imbedded in the pulp, and are so abundant as to impair materially the quality of the fruit. The blackberry seems to adhere to its original character with singular tenacity, for from the many millions of plants which spring up from the seeds annually, this trillium in almost every variety of soil and situation should constantly find new varieties, but proving the wild plant by careful cultivation is one thing, to produce a new variety is another. The fruit now before you I believe to be of the long named character. It is not like the Dorrberry, or long and mulberry-shaped, like the upright blackberry, and the seeds are so imbedded in the pulp as hardly to be noticed. It looks in shape and size, they compare very well with the Navy Seedling Strawberry. The New Rochelle Blackberry is said to be an unusually large and vigorous shoot with lateral branches, all of which under common cultivation will be provided with fine fruit, a portion of which ripens daily in the first week of June, commencing about the middle of July. They are perfectly hardy, all ways thrifty and productive, and I have not found them liable to be injured by insects.

To Kill the Peach-Borer.

W. N. Townsend, an experienced fruit-grower of Western New York, furnishes the following for Moore's Rural New York:

Your late correspondent, Mr. P. D. Prior, on the peach-grub, minutely writes with much practical knowledge on the habits of the peach-grub, or borer. His mode of treatment, so far as it goes, to destroy the grub on a limited and small scale, is a very good one. Although the hot water, practice, as above, alluded to would be a very convenient and safe remedy for a few trees about your dwelling yet for more extended business, I would submit the following mode of managing the peach-grub, which I have practiced for the last fifteen or twenty years.—Some time in April, when the ground has become dry and the weather mild, with a trival of hot remove the earth from the tree sufficiently deep to reach the worms; then with a regular pruning-knife (for no other instrument but a hooked pointed knife is well adapted to the work), remove all the branches that have imbedded themselves under the bark of the tree; then return the earth to the tree. Also heap up around the tree, four or five inches high, a small quantity of decayed or unbleached ashes, or old lime, if these cannot be obtained, earth will accomplish the same object nearly as well. The after-treatment is to remove the wood from

the tree, where you discover any appearance of gum which will give opportunity to scrape off with your knife all the young grubs that have commenced their depredations. The latter process should be performed in the month of September, always keeping the mound up around the trees.

Black Tartarian Cherry.

This splendid variety of the Cherry, which is also known by the name of the Circassian Cherry, Superb Circassian, Black Russian, Frazer's Black Heart, and Ronald's Black Heart, is said to be a native of Spain, having been carried to Russia, thence to England. It is also said to have been brought from Circassia to England, by Mr. Ronald, in 1794. "It is distinguished for its large oblate-heart-shaped, shining purplish-black fruit, and hangs in clusters. It is a cherry of great excellence, bears plentifully, ripens early, and readily commands in the market double the price of the ordinary kinds." The tree grows rapidly, is very ornamental, and is, on all accounts, worthy of general cultivation.

The Cherry Tree (*Prunus Cerasus*), is said to have been introduced into Italy from Pontus, in Asia, by the Roman general, Lucullus. Cherries were hawked in the streets of London in the beginning of the 15th century. There are between two and three hundred varieties under cultivation.—*People's Journal*.

The Cherry is rather uncertain in the South, especially on the seaboard—it succeeds tolerably, however, in many sections of the "up-country," and should receive increased attention everywhere.

INCREASING THE SIZE OF FLOWERS.—A horticulturist of the suburbs of Versailles, in studying the physiology of the vegetable kingdom, conceived the idea that the smallness of certain plants—the violets, for example—was owing to an atmospheric pressure too great for their delicate organs. Having fixed this idea in his mind, the florist conceived the idea of putting his theory into practice. Providing himself with a small balloon, rendered sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of any gas, he launched it into the air, having attached to it a silken cord twelve hundred metres long. Instead of a car, the balloon sustained a flower-pot of Parma violets. This experiment has been going on about two months with the most wonderful results, in the shape of violets large as Bengal roses. It is expected that the above experiment may be turned to some account.

Food for Canaries.

In a very few weeks our friends who raise canaries will find use for the following hints upon the best mode of treatment and care of these household favorites:—

Rape and canary seed are the best kinds to give them as a general diet; the summer rape is to be preferred, not being so hot and oily as that sown in the autumn, which is larger and blacker than the other. When they require rich, stimulating food, as during the moult and breeding seasons, a small proportion of hemp seed should be mixed with the others, and also a little hard boiled yolk of egg chopped small; at such times, too, a little raw lean meat, scraped fine, may be given occasionally. And in some measure to neutralize the heating effects of this rich diet, let them have some green food, such as salad, water cresses, &c.; something of this kind is good for them all through the hottest part of the year, and while it can be had, the cage or aviary should never be without groundsel, of which they are very fond, both green or in the ripe state. A special treat now and then, as you would give a plumcake to your children, is to mix up some milled summer cabbage, and canary seed, with bruised oats or oatmeal, and place it in their feeding vessels; they will enjoy it greatly, as they will a little stale bun or sponge cake, with a small proportion of seed of one or more of the above kinds. As a general rule, however, it is best to keep to plain diet; it is mistaken kindness to overfeed with delicacies a feathered pet. Many are killed by such treatment. The practice of keeping a piece of sugar constantly between the wires of the cage is a bad one; for although some birds will only peck it occasionally, others are immoderately fond of sweets, and will take so much as to clog the stomach, and indispose them for food of a more healthful kind. It is bad for canaries as for children to have too many sweets; they are sure to end in sores. Various recipes for canary paste have been given, but we can scarcely recommend any of them; pastes and powders are apt to turn sour, or become musty, in which state, they are like poison on the birds. Moist food should never be kept over twenty-four hours; in hot weather give it fresh twice a day, and wash out the vessels carefully each time. If you put into the seed vessels more than sufficient for twenty-four hours' consumption, the birds will bedilidly to take on the first day more than is good for them, and afterwards feed on the husks, and thus injure and weaken their digestive organs. To young birds, if they have to feed them by hand, give wheat, bread, crumbed, or biscuit grated fine, and mixed with bruised rape seed and yolk of hard boiled egg. This should be moistened with a little water, so as to make it into a stiff paste, and about four quills given to each bird ten or twelve times a day. If fed by the parents the same preparation may be used, only put the seed, previously boiled, to take away its pithiness, in a separate vessel. As the young birds grow up, and become able to feed themselves, gradually decrease the quantity of paste and increase that of the seed, mixing with it salicy, and a little linseed occasionally; the latter is good for the voice.

TARTAR OR SHANGHAI SHEEP.

Your object being the distribution of the new information connected with the various branches of Agriculture; I wish to place at your disposal a few remarks relative to a new kind of sheep recently introduced into this country, which from peculiar habits are specially adapted to supply the exigencies frequently offered by the human family. I refer to the Tartar, or Broad Tailed Sheep, which, from having been brought directly from Shanghai, have also received the name of Shanghai sheep. They are of good size, with ears drooping forward, prominent noses, agreeably expressive faces, covered with a short and very fine glossy silken hair. The fleece is light, and best adapted for blankets and similar woollen textures. The value of this breed does not, therefore, consist in the fleece, but must be sought for in the remarkable facility it offers to increase the supply of this kind of animal food almost at pleasure, for the ewes have lambs twice a year, not infrequently five at a time. I have a ewe which brought three lambs last February, all of which were raised to maturity. About the middle of November one had two more, and at the same time her two February ewe lambs each brought a lamb, making her progeny in nine months no less than seven, all living and thriving save the February buck, a fine fellow whose head was cracked in the sixth month of his age, by the patriarch of a flock into which he had rashly intruded.

The quality of the mutton is of the highest order, as every one can attest who has eaten of it. When in China several years ago I was not a little surprised to find the eagerness exhibited by every one for mutton, and never did I see a leg brought upon the table of which anything was left but the bone. I attributed this partiality in a great degree to the high price of the meat, the cost of which to foreigners was something like fifty cents per pound. But I have since been convinced that while rarity contributed something to the flavor, there was still more due to the intrinsic qualities of the meat, which is entirely free from any woolly, or other disagreeable taste, and has a delicacy resembling venison. This characteristic of the mutton of the Tartar sheep, with the capacity they afford of furnishing lambs at any time of the year, must make them of great value to those whose chief object is to breed for the shambles.

I have crossed the breed with a good stock of country sheep, and have about twenty-five half bloods, pronounced remarkably fine sheep, by all who have seen them, being rather larger than the full bloods, with much better fleeces. How they are to turn out in the excellence of their mutton and prolific qualities remains to be tested. Probably they will exceed common sheep in the average number of their lambs, but not equal the full bloods in their astonishing prolific qualities, and this to many persons may constitute an improvement.

G. EMERSON,

No. 38 Girard street, Phila.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

* * * THERE is another subject which does not appear to have received the attention of this Society to the extent which its importance would seem to demand. I refer to a well considered system in the rotation of crops best adapted to our climate and markets. Chance or convenience is too apt to determine our course of cultivation, in total disregard of all the principles connected with vegetable habits and growth. Every farmer knows that a continuous cultivation of any plant takes from the soil those qualities essential to its healthy growth, and that to produce it year after year, requires the highest manuring possible, and which, however scientifically applied to meet its wants, fails at least to produce a profitable result. We know too that certain crops impoverish the soil more than others; that all plants ripened for their seed exhaust the land more than those consumed upon it, or removed in a green and incomplete state of growth; that some crops require deeper tillage and are capable of closer and more constant cultivation than others, which cannot be worked upon until ready for the harvest. These are some of the leading facts, taught by long experience, which should govern us in establishing certain rotations in crops, without which a high state of fertility cannot be maintained.

The shortest rotation worthy of mention is the four years' course, that is to say, the whole farm passes under the plow and a summer fallow once in four years. The portion which is in roots the first year is in grain the second, the third in grass, the fourth in grain again, and then goes back to roots, which is the fallow crop; the land then being deeply plowed and brought to its highest condition, and the bulk of the manure of the farm applied to it. Where the land is not sufficiently strong to bear such repeated croppings, the same course is pursued with this difference, that the land is allowed to remain longer in grass, which if properly managed, rests it and prepares it again for another course of tillage. Instead of a four years' rotation it may thus be extended to any number of years, which is equivalent to having less breadth of land under the plow.

To adapt this or any other system to our farms, we should be forced to extend the time of the rotation very considerably, and to substitute in most cases maize for wheat. This would be an advantage to the land, however, because maize has several of the properties of a summer fallow, being a crop requiring careful culture and a plentiful supply of manure. We can therefore lengthen our rotation without injury and probably with profit, if we divide the time the land is to remain in grass, by cultivating on the same portion at the widest intervals, the roots and the maize. In

pursuing some such system as this, we should probably receive the largest return for our manure, and keep our land in a good state of fertility.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF FAIRS.—The establishment of regular markets or Fair days through the country, at the most accessible points, would be a very great advantage to a farming community like ours, the members of which have at almost all times something they wish to sell or to buy, but who have at no one time enough to make it an object to go to the larger markets. To do this, if done at all, this Society should take the initiative. If fixed market days were established, we should soon see the convenience and economy of it, both to purchasers and sellers. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, as well as corn, oats, rye, and other vegetable products would thus be collected together in sufficient quantities to bring purchasers for the larger markets, and a farmer would then be able to sell whatever he had to dispose of at full market prices, as well as to make his purchases there, instead of looking over his whole neighborhood and perhaps unsuccessful at last, either to buy what he wants, or to find a purchaser for what he has to sell, as he is now forced to do.

The fixing of the times and places for holding markets should be done after mature deliberation and solely with a view to the convenience of the agricultural community. Once determined upon and established, we should do all in our power to give them a good start. The danger would be if they were successful, that every town in the country would insist upon having a market day, and, as we have seen in other enterprises, all the benefits of them lost in consequence. If, however, the members of this Society were earnest in the matter, and would agree to uphold those established by it, to the exclusion of all others, it would soon settle into a system not likely to be disturbed.—*Mr. Fay's Address*.

* The mildest rotation that can be established as the practical result of these remarks, would be a ten years' course, which would be based upon the cultivation of one-tenth of the farm in roots, one-fifth or two-tenths in rye, oats or barley, one-tenth in Maize, and six-tenths in grass. Under this course each tenth would be successively cultivated as follows:

1st year.....	Turnips or other roots.
2d ".....	Oats, rye or barley.
3d ".....	Grass.
4th ".....	Grass.
5th ".....	Grass.
6th ".....	Maize.
7th ".....	Oats, Rye or barley.
8th ".....	Grass.
9th ".....	Grass.
10th ".....	Grass.

If the manure heap will admit of it, or fertilizers purchased, it can be arranged so as to get crops of turnips and of fodder corn the same year with the rye, oats or barley, but this should not be attempted without very high manuring and thorough cultivation.

THE VALUE OF THE MEAT WE EAT.—The Cincinnati Price Current calculates the number and valuation of animals consumed by the whole town population of the United States, as follows:—

Value of 800,000 hogs.....	\$10,000,000
2,500,000 sheep and lambs.....	7,500,000
Let us now add to this the hogs consumed	
merco 3,000,000 at \$8.....	24,000,000
	\$71,500,000

If, now, we add to this aggregate the pickle beef, the salt barrels, and labor used in packing pork; and finally the value of wool sold from sheep, we find the commerce in animals amounting in value to full one hundred millions of dollars; an amount greater than the entire cotton crop. Two-thirds of this entire product comes from the States in the valley of the Ohio; and we shall not be beyond the mark in saying, that the States of Ohio and Kentucky create an exchange on the Atlantic States equal to twenty millions of dollars per annum, derived from the commerce in animals.

DEFORMED ROOTS.—The English agriculturists, it is said, are much troubled and annoyed with deformed roots, in their culture of carrots, parsnips, and other roots. They form what are called fingers and toes, instead of the conical and regular shapes useful in successful root-growing. On a large scale this becomes a serious evil. A great amount of dissension has been had in their papers as to the cause of this difficulty and the remedy for it. A late writer in the Agricultural Gazette states that the difficulty is in the seed-growing, and not in the root-culture. His remedy is to cut out the central umbel, in seed-growing, and thus distribute the sap into the lateral ones, when a healthy seed is produced. In this way, "fingers and toes" never disturb him. In using the seed of the central and large umbels he always gets the deformed roots.

JAPAN PEA.—This new and rare article is found to be adapted to our soil and climate, and yields bountifully. The writer has counted on an average 300 pods to each plant—pods containing from two to three peas. They are small, round, of a cream color, and very hard. Should think they might be ground. They are very nutritious. The plant attains the height of about thirty inches; it is stiff and woody—unlike all other peas, it stands independent of all surrounding objects, and upright, like a shrub or small tree. Experience will prove the best manner of cultivating and harvesting. They should be planted or sown about the usual time of planting corn, not earlier, as frost is fatal to the young plants.—*J. W. Briggs in Genesee Farmer*.

FAT OFFICE.—Advocates of a reduction in fees of county officers assert in Sacramento, that the County Recorder's office in San Francisco is worth \$100,000 a year.

Miscellany.

FRIENDS AND HOME.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as Heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though low there be that find it!
We see too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charms so dear
As home and friends around us!

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them;
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we but stoop to raise them!
For things afar still sweetest are
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught that earth hath naught,
Like home and friends around us!

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reel is shaken,
To show us still, that come what will,
We are not quite forsaken;
Though all was night, if but the light
From friendships' altar crowns us,
T'would prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our home and friends are!

The Hearth Stone Sacred.

It would seem as if a man imbibed with his mother's milk respect for the mother who bore him; it would seem as if the father whose advice counselled, and whose bounty fed, would be entitled to some respect in after years; it would seem as if the secrets of a family should be kept inviolate; as if the marriage vow, though circumstances sometimes warranted its severance, had a meaning and a significance throughout a life time; and as if those who sat by the same fireside and shared the same meal, though differences may sunder the bonds of friendship, if they cannot control their tempers, should restrain their tongues. But now, things are different—on a change tout cela.

There is an instinct natural to man, greater in some and less in others, which at will can either be repressed or increased,—a morbid desire to know the causes of family disputes and, particularly if the parties are well known, to peep behind the veil of secrecy, and lay bare what should be hidden for ever. This instinct is scandal, followed to the top of its bent, which, like a certain animal, loves to feed on what is vile, and perhaps poisonous. It is an instinct which has an injurious and debasing effect upon society, and against which society cannot be too carefully guarded. It tends to lessen our respect for the holiest of all sympathies, and to prevent those feelings which in man are most akin to Divinity.

Not a hundred years ago, a noble lady of England, the talented wife of a more talented baronet, having separated from her husband, favored the world with a detailed account of her grievances through the medium of a work of fiction. She laid no claim to "fitting the coat" herself, but there were insinuations which could not be mistaken, and hints which spoke louder than words. The morbid feeling of which we have spoken procured the work an immense circulation, and though the press condemned it, the mass read it with avidity, and gloated over its details.

In our own country a certain lady has lately given in her experience,—or rather a portion of it—of father, mother, and brother, and not husband, are the objects of animadversion. But how great the difference between the English and American books. The former was a work of decided ability; that of the latter is of a questionable order. The former was condemned by the combined press, the latter, strange to say, received almost universal commendation at the hands of the daily and weekly journals. The former had a great, but the latter an enormous sale. People who read the former held their tongues in regard to it, but as to the latter the daily question is, "Have you read?" The former was banished from every parlor, but the latter is in the hands of every child. What is the moral tendency of works of this nature?

Do they not serve to decrease in your minds those ties of kindred which should break only with the strings of the heart that holds them? Do they not tend to make the hallowed names of father, mother, sister and brother lose their charm upon the heart? Is there not something unfeminine as well as unmanly in intruding upon the world one's real or fancied grievances? He or she must have but a poor opinion of his or her position in the world's esteem, who seeks to promulgate *ex parte* statements, which bear sophistry upon their very face, through the medium of a novel or a romance. The thinking man asks as he peruses such a volume, "Was this man a worthy son? or, was this woman a dutiful daughter? Were the injuries of which they complain brought on by no wrongdoing on their part? Was there no unhappy temper, no self-willed obstinacy, which sometimes set parental authority at defiance, and superinduced the unfortunate state of mind which could prompt such a volume? Did its author fully appreciate the injunction of the fifth commandment?"

We regard works of this nature as perhaps the most pernicious that can be issued. The terrible details of a Newgate Calendar, and the prurient imaginings of George Sand and Paul De Kock sink into insignificance before them. They strike at home and at family, at all that a man is taught to think most dear, at that which most nearly connects him with his Maker.

It may be urged that the public taste, fancies such abortions, and that as they "who live to please, must please to live," that booksellers are in self-defense obliged to suit the tastes of their

patrons. But is it not rather their duty to guide public taste, to refine, correct, and elevate it? Or by constantly pandering to a depraved appetite to pervert it still more, and sink the standard of public taste yet lower? They not only injure the public and themselves, but they do wrong to other authors. The man of talent sees a pseudo-autobiography, in which the sack greatly exceeds the bread, obtaining a large circulation, as well as unqualified commendation, and what resource is left him? Either to turn from the paths of literature and seek to earn his bread in some other mode, or to pervert his own talents, *sua sponte*, and add others to such a degrading list.

Against works of this nature we firmly enter our protest. We believe them as dangerous in their effects, as they are corrupt in their causes; we believe them calculated to undermine those affections and influences, the preservation of which tends to make man's life holier and happier, and with the destruction of which man loses a counsel and an encouragement for his existence. They serve to promote no happy feelings; for the feelings which prompt them are the most unhappy of our nature; they are begotten in sin, and the child is a worthy model of the parent.—*Evening Gazette.*

A Sharp Look Out—A Yankee Story.

A friend of ours related the following anecdote of a friend of his, which is entirely too good to be lost. Our friend's friend was a very worthy and sensible man in his way; nor had he ever done anything for the cause of wit in others, until he accepted the situation of Inspector of Customs at a small port of entry in Connecticut. There was very little business doing at that place, and a foreign arrival was quite an affair of moment; for Zekiel, that was our worthy's Christian name, used to spend his days in fishing off the wharf, and looking out for strange sails in the offing. One day, "a long, low, black schooner," ran into port, dropped anchor, furler her sails, squared her yards, and made all snug aloft and below. Zekiel momentarily expected that her captain would send her boat ashore with his "manifest" for the Custom House, as in duty bound; but as hour after hour passed away, without any indication of such a transaction, he began to be alarmed and suspicious. Determined to sift matters to the bottom, he rolled up his fishing line, jumped into a boat, and pulled off for the schooner, which he boarded. A man was pacing the deck to and fro, with an abstracted air.

"Cap'n, sir?" said Zekiel.

"Yes," was the gruff answer, which did not interrupt the promenader.

"Well, Cap'n, I am the Custom House officer."

"Oh, you are, are you?"

"Yes," said Zekiel, "and I want your manifest."

"Go to thunder."

And with that the Captain resumed his march, Zekiel following hard upon his heels, and looking over his shoulder in amazement.

Here was a decided fix. Such a case was hardly in the books, and poor Zekiel was nearly at his wit's end.

"Look here, Cap'n," said he, at last, "what you going to do about it. I jest advise you as a friend to gin me that 'ere manifest about as quick as you can, and I won't say no more about it; I won't say anything about it to a soul. But if you don't—"

"Well, sir, what then?" roared the Captain, in a voice of thunder.

"Why, then," said Zekiel, stepping back to the bulwarks, "I shall have to report you to the Collector."

We should be sorry to soil our paper with the thundering anathemas levelled by the skipper at our friend's head; he was over the ship's side in one moment, and the next pulling for the shore with might and main. The moment his keel touched, he leaped on shore like a maniac, and locomoted for the Custom House.

"Here, Mr. Collector," he bawled out, "come right away along with me—you're wanted. Here's the very deuce to pay. Here's an outlandish craft in our harbor, and the Cap'n has been as saucy as a wool-sawyer's clerk on half pay to me—and been calling of me names—and won't give his manifest, consarn his ugly pictur!"

The Collector started off post-haste. Arrived at the wharf, Zekiel pointed out the object of his suspicion and alarm.

"Why, bless your soul, Mr. —," said the Collector, "that's the revenue cutter—it's sent here to watch you."

Zekiel sloped; the story got afloat, and in the diggings where it happened, there is not to this day a more fertile source of fun and amusement.

Poor Zekiel did not remain long in the service, and he is sure to turn all sorts of colors now whenever any one asks him, "how it was about his boarding the cutter."

The Man who Kissed the Three Girls.

A young man who boarded at a house in the country, where were three very coy damsels, who seemed to imagine that men were such terrible creatures it was a sin to look upon them, was one afternoon accosted by an acquaintance, and asked what he thought of the young ladies with whom he boarded. He replied that they were very shy and reserved.

"So they are," returned the other, "so much so that no gentleman can get near enough to them to see the color of their eyes."

"That may be," said the good-looking boarder, "but I'll bet a million I can kiss all three, without any trouble."

"That you nor no other man can do," cried his friend.

"The other was positive, and invited his friend to the house to witness the achievement."

They entered the parlor together, and the three maids were all at home, sitting beside their mother, all looking as prim and demure as old John Rogers at the stake.

Our hero assumed a very grave aspect almost to dejection, and looking fixedly at the clock, breathed a sigh as deep as algebra, and as long as a female dialogue at a street door. His singular deportment attracted the attention of the girls, who cast their slow opening eyes upon his countenance. Perceiving the impression he had made, he turned to his companion and said, in a solemn tone.

"It wants but three minutes of the time!"

"Do you speak of dinner?" said the old lady, laying down her sewing work.

"Dinner?" said he with a bewildered aspect, and pointing, as if unconsciously, with curled forefinger at the clock.

A silence ensued during which the female part of the house glared at the young man with irrepressible curiosity.

"You will see me decently interred," said he, again turning to his friend.

His friend was as much puzzled as any body present, and his embarrassment added to the intended effect; but the old lady being no longer able to contain herself, cried, "Mr. C—, pray what do you speak of?"

"Nothing," answered he, in a lugubrious tone, "but last night a spirit appeared unto me!" Here the girls rose to their feet and drew near. "And the spirit gave me warning that I should die exactly at twelve o'clock to-day, and you see it wants but half a minute of that time!"

The girls turned pale, and their hidden sympathies were at once awakened for the doomed. They stood chained to the spot, looking alternately at the clock and at the unfortunate youth. He then walked up to the eldest of the girls, and taking by the hand, bade her a very solemn farewell. He also imprinted a kiss upon her quivering lips, which she did not attempt to resist. He then bade the second and third farewell, in the same tender and affectionate manner.

His object was achieved, and that moment the clock struck twelve. Hereupon he looked around surprised, and ejaculated, "who would have believed that an apparition would tell such a lie! It was probably the ghost of Annanias or Sapphira."

It was some time before the sober maids understood the joke, and when they did they evinced no resentment. The first kiss broke the ice; and thanks to the ghost, they discovered there was some pleasure in a bearded cheek.

Ladies' Department.

Pencilings.

BY MRS. E. A. W.

"Long looked for come at last."

SACRAMENTO, March 12, 1855.

A most refreshing shower is being vouchsafed to this parched, dried and dusty region. It is raining like a second deluge, and every thing and every body are made happy by the fulfillment of the promise, "I will give you rain in due season; and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit." The wind shrieked and howled last night, enough to fright the sleep of the poor, and make the rich draw the quilts closer about their comfortable bodies. Patter-patter came the big drops against the pane; kennels are flooded, and water-spouts discharge their contents, and foam and gurgles, like homeopathic Niagaras. The streets are crowded with the kolge-podge of soaked humanity, looking sappy and very like Shanghai, well drenched, for the most part convening under the insufficient shelter of dripping umbrellas, with here and there a noisy exception, who extremely wet externally, but awfully dry within, goes cruising around glorious as a lover, perfectly indifferent to the drenching torrents overhead.

Blue noses hurry past, "homeward bound," contemplating a cozy evening spent by the glowing grate. Little boys, a with positive cold and a prospective croup, plunge into the street, all unmindful of the outcries and telegraphic signals dispatched by anxious mamma's. And the poor beasts that roam through our thoroughfares, are getting to leeward of some dilapidated building, preferring a morsel of herbs, with the privilege of picking for themselves, than a stalled allotment at five dollars a bite. Albeit they sleep with one eye open to detect the approach of the pound master or one of his "imps."

The "Star Spangled Banner," which has for months past waved so proudly from the mast-head of our "Ship of State," adds not a little to the dangling dullness of the occasion. It waves solemnly to and fro, or flaps and shudders in the wind, dashing off the little pearly jets, as if it would clear its skirts of "dust and dirt," and snuff its fingers at the actors in the political farce going on below. It looks at it, it would much prefer a dry gut and less glory.

For your especial edification (your ear a little closer, Mr. Editor), I will rehearse a short episode. During an interval in the showers last evening, I found it necessary to cross our public square—the

journey was something novel and unique to me, I mean, for I am told the older residents are accustomed to such things—but being a novice in the science of navigation, and not being very well posted up in nautical gyrations, I propelled at the rate of half a mile an hour, through a succession of mud-holes, until attempting to beat against the tide of a small rivulet that ran meandering through this modern elysium, I lost my equilibrium and was landed sans ceremonie at the bottom.

I know not whether Grecian mythology contains any class of divinities presiding over mud-holes; but I do know that I might have stood for a personification of a mud nymph! Unfortunately I do not always possess an equanimity of temper, "like a river winding at its own sweet will," but thought it politic to assume a sort of "toots," like expression, as much as to say, "Oh! it's of no consequence!" as the bystanders regarded me, as though I was a mere earth worm, and had not the least aspirations after a soul!

We have been refreshed intellectually of late by several well timed lectures, clerics, professors, "first women," and temperance fanatics—appeal to the taste of a multitudinous public, of all ages and sexes, resident and transient. They are made very attractive, as indeed they must be in a country like this, otherwise people will seek less worthy or beneficial pastimes. Art, literature and science are made interesting by the learning and eloquence of the speaker. And it must be a very barren or corrupt nature which derives no instruction from a lecture, upon whatever subject, by a well instructed teacher.

I had the pleasure, a few evenings since, to listen for an hour and a half to the deep-toned eloquence of Mr. —, of your city. His manner is self-possessed, and that of a well-bred gentleman, addressing an enlightened audience, and such an one he had, if one may judge by the external appearance of the vast multitude present, who listened with unwearied attention to its close. No spake as one who had already achieved fame, and the prolonged and enthusiastic applause which succeeded its termination could not be otherwise than flattering. As his rich sonorous voice fell full on the ear, every krenth was suspended, and every thought held captive by his winning eloquence. He is very unlike one who who preceded him, who is so frightfully ineonic, and stretches up his sentences and embroilers them over with so many figures and fine words; but one whom you would like to know better, one whom you would like to draw your chair close beside, and talk about things past, present and to come. His voice is distinct and clear, his language pure saxon, simple and without being exaggerated. Much good may thus be sown, and many groveling minds be turned to higher pursuits, and informed how those pursuits can be followed out.

Lectures of this character are calculated to elevate and hallow the mind. One can never become contaminated by breathing an atmosphere so purely chaste, but will go away better prepared to combat with evil influences, and noble thoughts will cluster around the heart and fasten themselves, with a ten fold affection, upon the best feelings of our nature. We hope they may be many and oft.


Hints for a Household.

FAR the greater proportion of households, throughout our whole country, are managed without the aid of much hired help, by the females of each family. The maxim, "If you would be well served you must serve yourself," has considerable truth in it; at least those families who serve themselves, escape many vexations of spirit, because, if the work be not very well done, when we do it with our own hands, we are more apt to be satisfied. There are some sorts of domestic work, that of dairy work is one, which no hired help would be competent to discharge. This must be done by a wife or daughter, who feels a deep personal interest in the prosperity of her husband or father. Many of our farmers' wives are among the best house-keepers in the land, possessing that good sense, vigor of mind, native delicacy of taste or tact, and firm conscientiousness, which gift the character with power to attempt everything that duty demands. These are the "noble matrons" which our republic should honor. It is the sons of such mothers who have ever stood foremost to defend or serve their country.

One of the greatest defects in the present system of female education, is the almost total neglect of showing the young lady how to apply her learning so as to improve her domestic economy. It is true that necessity, especially in the case of the poor, obliges her to learn this science after she is married; but it would have saved her from many anxious hours and tears, and troubles, if she had learned how to make bread and butter, and cook a dinner before she left her father's house, and it would have been better still, if she had been instructed at school to regard this knowledge as an indispensable accomplishment in the education of a young lady.

STEAMERS.


California Steam Navigation Company,
ARRANGEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1855.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For Sacramento.
VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Steamer ANTELOFF, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

**For Marysville,
VIA BENICIA.**
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
 Through Tickets issued.

**For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.**
Daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, Master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.


Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

 Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
 For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson
 street, between Battery and Front to,

R. CHENERY, President.
 Office of the California Steam Navigation Co., }
 San Francisco, January 1, 1855. } v37


Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
 Ten Dollars per Ton, with further notice.

 R. CHAPMAN, Agent.

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel

Orleans Hotel,
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.

 THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, is the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offering inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.

The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.

The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.

At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.

The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.

The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.

The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.

We have also lewed the large brick building corner of E and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.

The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.

v32 **HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.**

The Chief how measures 5 feet 3 inches in length—full size—the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural appearance, and, as it lays in the canoe, surrounded by the materials deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California. The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half-price. The Press, Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen, are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.

v34 C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
on all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
at reasonable prices.

Artesian Well Boring.
We would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a

AT ANYTIME.
 Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
 French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
 OF
ashionable Spring Clothing,
 AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
LDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
 Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.
 LOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,
 comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the
 season.

anner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE being associated themselves with all
 and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
 world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
 the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
 all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
 any depth. We have also implements for boring through stone
 and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
 For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
 list, we would refer to **Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S.
 Fells, of Humboldt; Fells, Al. A. Stillwa, New Custom House;
 Ficht & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.**
 We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
 reasons:
 1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
 scale.
 2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the
 above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
 All orders left at the **Went Clear House** will be promptly at-
 tended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
 118 Sanson street.
 N. B.—We also refer to **Warren & Son**, publishers of the
 "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
 of the work done.

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street, (near Front street.)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Do-
mestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
 500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
 250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
 80 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
 100 one-eighth casks the pale Pellevolden Brandy,
 150

40	one-eight casks	fine Chianti	do,
40	one-eight casks	fine Champagne	do,
15	one-eight casks	Louis 16 Belton,	do, 1895
5	punches	pure Scotch Whisky,	
15	boxes	Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,	
100	one-eighth casks	Port Wine,	
100	casks	Dimbar's Bottled Alo and Porter,	
100	casks	Tommy's do do	do,
50	casks	Belton's do do	do,

100 cases Owen Byrne's Champagne, genuine;
50 baskets Heideick Champagne Cider,
100 baskets Heideick Champagne,
40—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacao,
ers, &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest
ts. 21 Im

FIRST Premium Daguerreotypes.
H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the
best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State
Mr. V. would be happy to sell upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and
ts are superior to any in the State.
ous—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgome-
streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to
in's. 16

For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A RANCHO in the county of San Luis Obispo,
within eight miles of the Port, containing **3,000**
Acres Level Land, now covered with a heavy crop
of Grass, and having an abundance of water for stock and
irrigating. Title confirmed. Will be sold for **\$2,500.**
Apply to **R. J. HOGAN,**
cor. Washington and Davis streets.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!
 THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the **Day of Drawing** for **Saturday, 10th day of March** next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the

ticket which has been issued will be de-
 stroyed, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prize-
 numbers, and the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prize immedi-
 ately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those
 who are present at the drawing, and who will superintend the
 drawing, and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be
 able to attend the drawing.
 Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of
 drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, can be re-
 ceived by application to the various Agents in all parts of the
 Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.
 Remember!—Saturday, 31st day of March next.
 Secure your Tickets without delay.


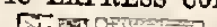
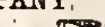
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON-
ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice
supposed we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the
paper is soured, and that the dispositions of the soul languish
in mind excited; but obtain good from the use of Dr.
JAMES'S COMPOUND FITCH LOZENGES, and this mind
and soul rejoice that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE
rich the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1.
and by J. LITTLE & CO. Boston.

137 Montgomery street,
Demitts' Wire Works.
 ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning
 Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of
 Wire Work.
 Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for
 fencing, on hand.
 Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Nest Safes, Sieves,
 on hand and for sale by the Agent,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansouie street.

Travis & Vance's International Hotel Stage.

PASSENGERS will be taken to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases, be responsible for baggage, enter it is put in their charge. **Orders** for the stage left on the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. **Any** stage may always be known, having the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the right time it will be seen on the lumps. r3-10d

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, with no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner

Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, Sacramento until the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Northern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as the Northern Coast of California and Oregon. We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Packages and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and have it well warranted that they will be able to

nesses thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Ames & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

As a conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. v3-10.

To Printers.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hie's DOUBLE CYLINDER

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the iron.
 Smith's Patent Premium Slat Machines;
 Power and Hand Corn Mills;
 Corn Shellers;
 Anchor Brand Belting Cloth;
 Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
 Heavy Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
 Plows " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
 Clipper " " " 5 1/4, 6, 16 and 18;
 Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
 Extra Points for cast Plows;
 Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
 Thermometer Churns;
 Garden Rakes and Hoes;
 Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
 Garden and Coal Barrows;
 Hand saws, claw hammers, bolsters, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' lung and short handiell shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, narrow teeth, two and four horse iron rangers, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight lined manure forks, whiffletrees, ox yokes and chains, Keichum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.
 For sale by
H. McNALLY,
 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front,
 (Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

3-1
Boston Clipper Steel Plow.
 Manufactured by Huggles, Nourse & Mason.
 This splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Huggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to rail and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
 Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

24
Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS.
 1 McCormick Reapers;
 2 Hussey's Do.;
 1 Munn's Do.;
 2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
 1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines,
 ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
 For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
 Agricultural Warehouse,
 Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

24-1m
BAKER & HAMILTON.
 New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
 171 Street, Sacramento City, (near the Ferry).
CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, selected from every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
 Successors to WARREN & SON.
 Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, &c.
 LARGEST and finest bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant grama may now be had in our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER"
 Office, opposite LeCompt & Straus,
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

16
Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find such purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.
 Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans with ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

17
Grain & Grain.
HOLDERS of GRAIN will do well by leaving samples of their crops at our office, with the weight per bushel, price and quantity for sale.
 We can always effect sales for Seed Grain of the best quality, and we call the attention of the raisers of Grain to this fact.
WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

19
Agricultural Implements.
GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

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Flow Pumps.
LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

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Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

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Plows and Harrows.
GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19
Building Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

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India Rubber Belting and Conducing Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
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Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19
Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
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19
Happy Valley Flour Mills.
 Corner of First and Market streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

19
THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

19
Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

19
A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, Proprietors.
F. C. HALL,

19
Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

19
Pottery! Pottery!
NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Routers, Preserves, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stovepipe Stairs, of superior quality, with everything else in the line. Ware made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 254 J street.
T. R. FREER, Agent.

19
Page, Bacon & Co.
 We will receive Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, or Checks for funds here, on the above house, at par, for dues to us; or for Tree, Plant, Seeds; or in any business for which cash is required.
WARREN & SON.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,	Nutmeg Mark-Meloo,
Mangel Wurtzel Beet,	Green cress "
Long blood "	Cauliche "
White yagor "	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
Early drum head Cabbage,	" red "
" ox heart "	White Portugal "
" York "	Silver skin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
Large York "	Cup Parsnip "
Late flat Dutch "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early cluster Cucumber,	Squash "
Early fraise "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Gherkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
White spin "	Celestin "
Short green "	Royal cape "
Long green "	White Cass "
Long orange Carrot,	Green "
Early horn "	Flag Jack "
Red soil Celery,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White soil "	Summer "
American "	White brich "
Early Cauliflower,	" "
Late "	Early Dutch Turnip,
Purple Egg Plant,	Butabaga "
Green curled Endive,	Yellow stone "
White "	" Aberdeen "
Early turnip Raddish,	White Norfolk "
Early scarlet "	Red top flat "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red Tomato,
Black Spanish "	Yellow "
Carolina "	Blue Imperial Peas,
Yellow six week's Beans,	Marrowfat "
Early Mohawk "	Early Charlton "
White marrow "	O-ge Orange,
1 ma "	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red and white Clover seed,	Grape cuttings,
Red top Grass "	Strawberry plants,
Timothy "	" "

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of
Thorburn & Co., New York,
 and for sale by
H. McNALLY,
 Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street,
 opposite the New Merchant's Exchange,
 San Francisco.

2-8-1m
Flowers! Flowers!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
 Corner Fourth and Folsom streets,
 Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.

PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:

Canebrake Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Pansies, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honey-suckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuschias, Dahlias, Dubauts, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.
 Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,957 Post-office.
W. C. WALKER.

19
Osage Orange.
The Best and Cheapest Fence.
THE following resolution was passed at the great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange as most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has been introduced in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."
 100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$20 per 1,000; or 5,000 and upwards at \$15 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Pulgas Ranch, near the San Francisco Embarcadero.
 All orders left with Warren & Son, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street; or sent to the Steinberger Post-office; or by Adams & Co's Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to.
WM. PAUL.

19
Fresh Garden Seed.
RAISED and put up at Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, on the American river, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Raspberry, Strawberries of finest varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.
 Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State.
A. P. SMITH.

19
Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
WE have for sale at our Nursery of the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
 Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high, Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee to quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
 Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
 Peach, Pear, Cherry, from \$1.50 to 2.50
 Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
 Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

19
Strawberry Plants.
ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Eliza \$4 per doz or \$25 per hundred, among plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.
WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

19
The Upland Bell Cucumber.
WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cucumber," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in barrels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

19
Garden Seeds.
WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are invoices of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.
WARREN & SON,
 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

19
Cabbage Seed.
WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage, from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh will be sold low by the entire invoice.
WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

19
Catawba Grape.
WE have received an invoice of this celebrated Grape, from which the famous "Sparkling Catawba" is made. Gardeners in want of any will do well to call and secure them.
WARREN & SON.

19
The Pride of China.
WE have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a lawn or fruit yard.
WARREN & SON.

19
Choice Seeds.
A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Irishman.
 For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

BANKERS.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves for the purpose of conducting a general financial agency in the name of JAMES KING OF WM. & CO. They invite the attention of their friends to their card annexed, and pledge their efforts in the prompt and faithful execution of every order left with them. Our charges are extremely small, and we hope by attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.
JAMES KING OF WM.,
HENRY DEED.

General Monetary Agency.

Southwest corner Montgomery and Washington streets.
 Deposits of money or other valuables, Deeds, Bills, Cash Boxes, &c., &c., received as per terms annexed.
 Loans negotiated, Notes collected, and all orders relating thereto attended to with dispatch, at very moderate charges.
 Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

Special Deposits.—Money and valuable parcels received under seal, with name of owner thereon, for which receipts will be given, under a charge of 1/2 per cent. per month.
 Cash boxes properly labelled with name of the owner, can be stored in our vault, and received and delivered daily, at a charge of \$2 per month.

Deeds, Bills and other valuable papers, properly marked, received for safe keeping, at a charge of \$1 per month each.
General Deposits.—Persons desiring to make general deposits to be drawn for by check, can do so at the following charges:

For opening the account \$2.
 For continuing the same, 60 cents per thousand dollars, on the amount deposited.

As we make use of the funds received on general account, we cannot of course afford to receive and disburse the same without charge, and we trust the security we offer—namely, the identical coin deposited, and as nearly approachable as a special deposit in the nature of the case will admit—will be a sufficient inducement to pay us our very small commission.

A daily statement, under oath, of our affairs, open for inspection of Depositors, and as soon as we can contrive some plan by which the privacy of our customers' accounts can be guaranteed, we shall make monthly statements under inspection of one of the State courts. And this we shall continue from month to month, until some agent appointed by the Legislature shall appear for that duty.
JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

A Card.—The above advertisement declares the nature of our present business, but, in addition thereto, we propose, when the proper time shall arrive, to open a Savings Department, to be conducted as follows:

Deposits to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for which books or certificates will be issued, payable at different dates, but no deposit received for a shorter period than two months, nor will we bear any interest after maturity. All sums then due and uncalled for, will be transferred to the account of Special Deposits and charged accordingly. Monthly statements made at such the general deposits.

Our project is a new one. It has caused as much thought and reflection, and we believe it to be the only feasible plan of conducting this kind of business at this time. At present we do not expect any application in the savings department, but the plan is respectfully submitted for consideration. It is the best of the present condition, well. If not, we will not undertake it, and in the meantime our general business, we hope, will meet with favor.
JAMES KING OF WM.,
HENRY DEED.

San Francisco, March 2, 1855. v3-10f

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH.

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
 Van Vliet, Bond & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
 Bank of North America, Boston.
 Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
 Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
 Johnston Bro. & Co., Baltimore.
 J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
 A. D. Jones, Esq., Philadelphia.
 A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
 J. R. Macanudo & Co., New Orleans.
 Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.
v3-9

David D. Page, David Chamberlain, Francis W. Page,
 Henry D. Bacon, Henry Halght, Sacramento City,
 St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Penhaly & Co., London.
 F. Hugh & Co., London.
 American Exchange Bank, New York.
 Duncan, Seligman & Co., New York.
 Atlantic Bank, Boston.
 Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
 Joseph Lee & Co., Baltimore.
 Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
 Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
 Hatchings & Co., Louisville.
 T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
 S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
 Gold and Exchange purchase of current rates. 12

THEODORE PAYNE. **SQUIRE P. DEWEY.**
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
 OFFICE AND SALESROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE **AUCTIONEER.**
MR. PAYNE, & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches. For the conducting of which they obtain themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting title, &c., &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sale of realty, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.
 A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office. 20 6m

Ingham's Improved Slat Machines.
THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to give any other machinery for that purpose to the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straws, white caps, weeds and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of this vital worth is collected in a reservoir, while the stout and light dust is passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chutes or wherever most convenient, without being inclined. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Peir & Hudeknecht, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Van Sluyp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hild, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Two or building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.
 Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. **H. B. INGHAM.**
 P. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:
 This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Slat Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself. It makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.
WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
 Pine street, San Francisco. v3-5

Hydraulic Pumps.
A N invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.
WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS
 SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
 Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
 Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Huggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
 Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
 Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Slat Mills,
 Wheat Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Hoes, Horse Rakes—everything with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.
 N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v3-3

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Unrivalled for Vance's new Daguerrotype Gallery!
 Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who makes the best arranged Gallery in the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can turn three distinct lights—day, day, and half day lights—that may enable him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely, in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in this city; therefore they can be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which whitens the clear, bold and living picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in this city, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
 Prices as reasonably and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
 New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S

GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property in Sacramento county, viz.

The Well Known Dairy!
 Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 123 of the best MILCH COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk Wagon, Cans, Pans, Household Furniture, Good Will of the same, &c.; likewise, Statutes sufficient to include the whole.

The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of valuing the Cows. The whole will be transferred in perfect order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is known who is the lucky one. The above described property makes up the

First Grand Prize.

2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs. 1,000
 3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs. 500
 4th, A Satchel span of Barrel Horses. 1,000
 5th, 1 Bay Buggy Horse. 300
 6th, 1 Gray Pony. 100
 7th to 16th inclusive, TEN LOT'S, drawing on Vt., each containing fifty acres, and valued at \$1,500 each. 15,000

17th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch. 500
 18th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch. 125
 19th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch. 125
 20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and fob chain. 125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$14,410.
 The Lots all front on Y street, Sacramento, and are enclosed and under cultivation. Sutter title, and possession given. Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the property are well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.
 We the undersigned, being well acquainted with the Proprietors of the above Raffle, and the Property offered in the public sale, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme to their favorable notice, and we have every confidence in its being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property put up at a fair valuation.

W. S. COTRIN & CO.,
JNO. M. RHODES,
J. R. HARDENBURGH,
ROOTH & CO.,
S. W. & E. R. BURKE,
O. SIMMONS & CO.,
WM. H. ROCHSTER,
JOHN KIRK.

Tickets for Sale and Raffle for every Day and Evening, at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Booking House. v3-3
 Tickets for sale at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Stock Wanted.
PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. 23

WARREN & SON.

Varieties.

(For the California Farmer.)

Enigma.

I am composed of 29 letters.
My 7, 26, 7, is the Spanish name of a California wild animal.
My 13, 11, 19, 8, 4, 3, 28, 18, 29, is a kitchen garden fruit.
My 24, 17, 11, 28, 29, is the name of a Judge in this State.
My 26, 7, 8, 7, 18, 19, is a town in California.
My 21, 7, 9, 1, is much used by foundries and smiths.
My 15, 12, 23, 4, 5, 10, is a celebrated chemist.
My 24, 5, 13, 3, are animals made to annoy mankind.
My 22, 9, 24, 4, 14, 28, 6, is a favorite black grape.
My 21, 22, 2, 8, 3, 26, 23, is a branch of the human race.
My 24, 17, 20, 23, is a quadruped.
My 27, 22, 23, 11, 24, 7, 24, 3, 16, 23, 18, is a philosophical instrument.
My 20, 25, 24, 3, is slightly contained generally in all the water in this State.
My whole is a work which ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

COLFON.

HAD HIM THAT TIME.—The Boston Post tells the following: Rev. Mr. Foster, of Salem, was a facetious man, and usually ready at a joke and repartee. He had a parishioner, a carpenter by trade, pretty well stocked with ready wit, and, in truth, somewhat given to boasting. One day, while at work for his minister, having a stick of timber, the carpenter was boasting in his usual style of marvels that he could perform. The pastor, to put an extinguisher upon him, said, "Governor (his nickname), do you think you could make a devil?" "Make a devil!" responded the Governor, "why yes, oh yes!" (his broad ax moving a little more rapidly), "here, put up your foot—you want the least alteration of my man I ever saw!" It was rare that the minister came off second best in such encounters, but he did this time.

It is often made a subject of complaint that ministers of the Gospel participate in political matters. An anecdote of a Rev. Mr. Field, who lived in Vermont several years ago, contains a good reply. As the reverend gentleman went, at a time, to deposit his vote, the officer who received it being a friend and parishioner, but of opposite politics, remarked, "I am sorry, Mr. Field, to see you here." "Why?" asked Mr. F. "Because," said the officer, "Christ said that his kingdom was not of this world." "Has no one a right to vote," asked Mr. F., "unless he belongs to the kingdom of Satan?"

ANTI-LIQUOR DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN. At Mount Pleasant, Cincinnati county, Ohio, about fifty women attacked a tavern and destroyed a large quantity of liquor belonging to the keeper. After demolishing the liquor casks, &c., they dragged the owner through the liquid, which stood six inches on the floor. Warrants were issued against about twenty of the parties, but the officers returned and reported their inability to serve the processes. They were to go back with re-inforcements.

A WEEDY BUSINESS.—Thurlock Weed, the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in the midst of all the duty and turmoil of politics, has found leisure to enter into the cultivation of babies. He is now the father of eighteen children—his prolific helpmate having presented him with one every eleven months since their marriage. We should say that that Weed was rather a luxuriant kind of vegetation anyhow.

A BROAD HINT.—A spruce young man, gallanting his intended, conversing on the turnout, said "he wished he was able to maintain all the factory girls for six months. He would do it to prevent their returning to the mills." His fair one who has been a silent listener to his patriotic speech, replied with a sigh, "Ah, sir, I wish you were able to maintain one of them."

"As to the free-love doctorings," said Mrs. Partington, with a face as benevolent as a Thanksgiving dinner, "I don't know much about 'em; but it seems to me they needn't cause much fear where any love exists at all. Where hearts beat responsible to each other, and where they are mouldered together by early love and plenty of children, depend on it, no free-love doctorings can do 'em any harm."

"CAN you tell me," asked a pindit, "why a conundrum that nobody can guess, is like a ghost?" "Shall I tell you now, or next month?" "Now, if you please." "Well, sir, sooner or later, everybody must give it up."

At market a lady, laying her hand upon a joint of veal, said: "I think, Mr. Jones, this veal is not as white as usual." Put on your gloves, madam, and you'll think differently." The veal was ordered home.

Be always frank and true; spurn every sort of affectation and disguise. Have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness. Confine your faults to but few.

If you are disquieted at anything, you consider with yourself, is the thing of that worth, that for it I should so disturb myself and lose my peace and tranquillity.

In Vermont, a couple were recently married whose names were Mr. Pumpkin and Miss Pie.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested in a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Candelia japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Mass and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rosa and Lemon Geraniums;
Lewycentennial Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeyuckles, Currantines, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.
The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what you desire. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 51 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricot 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do
Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large
Rose Acacias, for hedges.
Orange Orange.

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand *San Jose* roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Roping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DR. LANGRISH, 191 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, as a testimony of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.
Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.

Public Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMOSA.
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as used in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. Two Tins will weigh one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHOLESALE trade its value is incalculable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and its facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.
The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
New York, April 4, 1854.
Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. MUNFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Torpedo."

Extract from a letter from a California, dated May 31, 1854.
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it left remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.
Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Williams, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.
Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea, last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully, RICH. S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

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WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.
WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$20 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine " 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hbvy's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Prolific Hamboy, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "
Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.
Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.
Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!!!
WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—
CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Altringham;
CABBAGE—all the varieties;
Lettuce—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Also Received,
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

GARDEN SEEDS,
GROWN IN 1854.
FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry, &c.; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, California and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
K street, cor. 7th, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to these products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preserving them.
The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ex nihilo ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied to the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in storing Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Bulkley, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA HUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.
Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time regarded the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to restore to a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, any 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for steam and meal. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,
I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Fall one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
W. H. SELLENBERGER.

WYMAN & CO.'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING!
WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.
Also,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country, and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the **WESTERN WORLD** in full faith, as being **The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered**

For **COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, INCURABLE CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**
They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.
Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.
Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.
Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:
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Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co.
Benicia..... J. W. Jones.
Napa..... Dr. Albion.
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Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.

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CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.
Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
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IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Corlidge, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND UTENSILS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gracers, Saddlers, Turners, Musons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.



COLLINS & CO., PRACTICAL HATTERS.
(PREMIER HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & CO.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

WYMAN & CO.'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING!
WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.
Also,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country, and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

2nd Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

NO. 13.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
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ion City, and Mission San Jose.
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for us.
We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

[From the N. E. Farmer.]

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture held a session at the State House on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 3d, 4th and 5th of January. Every part of the State was represented, and the reports of the several committees discussed and referred. They show the improvements commenced, completed, and anticipated. Among those completed are, a building for the accommodation of the numerous small tools used by the boys, such as forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, &c.; a room for blacksmithing, one for depositing carts, sleds, and large farming utensils; one devoted to corn-crisps, and for shelling of a sufficient capacity to contain two thousand bushels; a carriage room, carpenter's shop, and a room for preserving and storing seeds. Another building has been completed sufficiently large to give one hundred swine ample yards, feeding and sleeping rooms; overhead is a large room for storing bedding or litter, and for keeping apples, pumpkins, small potatoes, or any of the early perishable articles which make up a considerable portion of the provender for swine in the autumnal months. This building is accommodated with capacious cisterns for receiving swill from the family of nearly six hundred at the Reform School, and for steaming vegetables or grain if thought desirable. In the front part of this building is a commodious slaughter-house, with a well and pump, and such conveniences as are necessary where slaughtering is required as often as once a week. The work is all done in a plain but substantial manner, and the building affords such facilities for swine-breeding and raising as have enabled the Board to find a profit of some \$200 in the course of nine months in this department of the farm. New and substantial stone walls have been erected, drains made, and various expedients devised for the increase and preservation of manures.

The amount of produce sold from the farm during the year amounts to four thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-eight cents, and the amount of labor done on the farm for permanent improvements and for labor done for Reform School amounts to one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

The operations of the Board have been limited and impeded by the want of proper buildings to board the workmen, and suitable buildings must either be purchased or erected for this purpose. The farm now lies mostly on one side of the buildings, and the Board propose to ask the Legislature to purchase certain contiguous lands and buildings, all conveniently located, to obviate the present existing difficulties. If this request is granted, it will afford pasturage and mowing so as to double the number of cows now kept. During the last year, pastures have been hired, and large amounts of grass purchased and cured in order to increase the cows so as to furnish the supply of milk demanded at the school. But with this extraneous help this demand has not yet been supplied. More land and more buildings are needed before the business of the farm can be successfully prosecuted.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture on Thursday morning, Gov. Washburn was present, and presided until he was called away to attend to other duties at the Council Chamber. He said:

"Before leaving the Chair, as it was probably the last time he should have the honor to meet

with them in that capacity, he would say a few words at parting. He should be doing injustice to them individually, as well as to the cause in which they were engaged, if he forbore to express to them the high personal regard which his intercourse with them had so much strengthened, and the interest he felt in their efforts to promote the Agriculture of the Commonwealth.

It had been a source of profound satisfaction to him that he had been permitted to take an humble part with them in urging forward the work in which they were engaged. And he counted it by no means the least of the honors connected with the place which gave him the privilege of meeting and acting with them, that it had brought him into intimate relations with gentlemen constituting that Board, and to know, by personal observation, their devotion to the purposes, for which the Board was created.

He was happy to believe that the interests of Agriculture were assuming that importance in the public mind, that their extent and magnitude demanded. Its position among the other callings and pursuits of our citizens was becoming better understood and appreciated in the Commonwealth than it had hitherto been.

Not a little of this was owing to the character and influence of the members of this Board, and men like them, who had brought to it character, intelligence and practical experience. The need of some measure to elevate Agriculture and promote its success in the Commonwealth, had long been felt. How it could best be done has long been a desideratum in the policy of government. The plan which had now been adopted seemed to him, in the present state of science and of public sentiment, the best, or perhaps, the only one that could be devised.

It brought to the subject the combined knowledge and experience of gentlemen from different parts of the Commonwealth, who, by full conference with each other, were able to test theories, and elicit what the public want to know, the truth of these as determined by accurate experiment and sound observation. It provided, too, for a body of men whose interests were the same with those of every farmer in the Commonwealth, and whose judgment and accuracy could not be impeached by suspicion of improper bias or self-interest. He could not but congratulate the people of the Commonwealth in the promised results of this system. Nor could he, with less satisfaction, congratulate them that they had been made the honored instruments in carrying out so interesting and important an experiment. He doubted not that they would continue to pursue the objects for which they had been appointed, and would find their reward in a proper appreciation of their services by a generous and confiding community.

In taking leave of his associates at that Board, over whose deliberations he had been permitted to preside for a brief period, he again assured them of his sentiments of high personal respect, of his best wishes for their success in every pursuit of life, and for their long-continued happiness and prosperity.

He thereupon left the chair, which was resumed by the senior member present, and took leave of the Board.

EVILS AND REMEDIES.

There is crashing, and groaning, and distress all around us. A short-sighted philosopher would say we are fallen on evil times. But times are never more evil than men make them. If all our labor was well employed, there would be no evil times, nor hard times—nor panic nor distress. If there was money and confidence enough, all our labor would be well employed. Why isn't there money enough? Simply, because we have been buying abroad for years what we could and ought to have produced for ourselves at home, and now our money is gone to pay the shot—or if it isn't all gone, those who have the balance know its increased value and power too well not to hold it fast, or dole it out with "skinning measure."

Public confidence, which, by adding much credit to a little money, makes a great deal of capital for business and trade, has gone with our money. Speculation and extravagance, bringing forth their natural fruit of failure and fraud, have made men as suspicious of one another as though the community was a nest of pick-pockets and thieves. An extreme of recklessness and improvidence is followed by an extreme of caution and distress, just as day is followed by night. And we can't get out of this slough without a travail. We can neither pray nor curse ourselves out of it. We have taken on the pack of sin, and can be rid of it in only one way—by "lively" repentance and genuine reform. Even then, it will take time to recover the old prosperity.

The first thing to be done is to reinstate labor—give it universal employment. Give every

species of labor—agricultural, mechanic, manufacturing, artisan, &c.—ample employment, and trade, commerce and general enterprise will instantly revive. There is work enough for every species of American labor within the bounds of our own country. We require and consume enough as a people to properly exercise all our working hands and brains, and there would never have been any of the present forced idleness and consequent distress—if we had been united in a resolve to consume nothing of foreign production that might have been produced at home. If every American for five, or even for two years past, had established a personal tariff on the basis of his own patriotic determination, and said, "By virtue of an American's duty to himself and to his country, I prohibit myself from wearing or using any foreign manufactures that American industry can produce," there would have been no mass meetings in the Park—albeit, only foreigners, in the main, have thus met—to grumble at good soup, and threaten the rights of property. There would have been no complaints of thousands vainly seeking work. Every strong hand and willing heart would have found and kept employment, and prosperous, happy activity would now be the jubilant spirit of the land.

Well, it is never out of place to do a right thing, and it is better to remedy an evil than to regret it—or if we must regret, let us remedy first. No such tariff as we have suggested was established, and none is established now, but as it is plain that we can't go any farther with our patronage of foreign labor without deepening home distress, we think the American working man, at least, will yield to his necessity if not to his spirit of pride and independence, and join with us in instituting and vigorously enforcing a personal tariff—a tariff prohibitory of the wearing, using, or in any way consuming any foreign article which American labor is capable of producing. Let such a tariff—better than any statute restriction, because an evidence that the American can govern and protect himself—be declared by every American in the land, and kept up for five years, and American labor will nevermore seek foreign investment; and American trade and enterprise never more wreck on a commercial or money crisis. The National prosperity and independence will be so based, and hedged around; and insured, that no revulsion can reach them.—N. Y. Mirror.

THE PROSPEROUS FARMER.

What happy fellows the farmers must be now, hard times! Hard times! is the incessant cry of the merchant, manufacturer, and mechanic. Business is nearly prostrate, money at a premium of thirty per cent, and not to be had at that without first class collaterals—princely firms of half a century's standing are tottering, falling, and carrying distress and ruin to all around them—great manufactories suspending operations—workshops closing—fool of all kinds exorbitantly high—thousands of mechanics and laboring men, with tens of thousands of helpless ones dependent upon them, without employment, and with no immediate prospect of securing any, and to add to the chilling gloom of the picture, cold cheerless winter encircling us in his icy arms. When, before, have we fallen upon such evil times?

In the midst of all this desolation and distress, the farmer stands, the only man in the whole community upon whom prosperity and success deign to smile. While the merchant tosses uneasily upon his pillow, with visions of notes due, and nothing to meet them, hardhearted creditors, bankruptcy and ruin floating through his brain, the farmer with an untroubled heart scans his broad acres, and looks the future in the eye with an unblanched cheek. While the industrious mechanic, with a wife and children wholly dependent upon his exertions, turns with a sad heart from the workshop, where, a few months since, his skill and ingenuity had guaranteed him a comfortable support at least, and surveys the cheerless prospect before him, not knowing where the next dollar to purchase food and fuel for the helpless and loved ones at home is to come from, the farmer turns to his mother earth, as an infant to the maternal breast, knowing that in her simple bosom abundance may always be found.

Such contrasts are painful, but they are instructive. They serve to show how strong and steadfast is the man who in life is dependent, not upon the fluctuations of stocks, or the risks and perplexities of trade, but upon the soil, the grateful soil, which, like an honest employer, pays the full value for every hour's labor bestowed upon it. Think of these things, ye who are longing for the excitements of city life, with the hope of realizing fortunes in a day.

Hear Mr. Holcomb on this subject: "I will trust to my farm, I see it will at least support me and mine, I will even lend it the last dollar I can

spare! Yes, we may trust the land. The banks and the railroads, the stock and the scrip, may or may not pay us back, but this nursing mother will fulfill all her promises, honor all drafts. You may draw on her at six months for your oat crop, at nine months for your corn crop, and at twelve months for your wheat, and if from any great calamity, as the drought or the flood, she cannot always pay up on the day, she will make a handsome instalment, ask a little time, and then pay up to the last farthing, and if you have been generous to her, maybe she will make you a handsome present besides."—Progressive Farmer.

THE FARMER'S HOME.

What signify all the improvements in agricultural processes, which are constantly urged upon the acceptance of farmers, if the farmer's Home is what it ought not to be?

Deep cultivation, draining, drawing, ditching, mulching, composting, &c., are all important, as a means; but the proper end to be accomplished is not the multiplication of dollars and cents—not the laying up in store of "tinch goods," but that most desirable of all earthly ultimates, a pleasant, attractive, happy Home.

The farmer's Home should not be so much his castle, as his sanctuary. Over its threshold, disorders and discontents should never be allowed to step. Harmony, order, love and peace, as well as plenty, should reign within the farmer's abode, making it a paradise, as little marred by gross and corrupting desires as may be; where the intellect, the taste, and the affections may seek and find their appropriate and full gratification. What desolation, nay, what wants abound within those walls, where merely animal desires are cloyed with material profusion, to the exclusion of that higher food of the spiritual nature, which is, in fact, the "bread of life!" There, the physical man may grow, and fatten, and rejoice in its sense, and its indolence, with a sort of porcine satisfaction; while the inner life, the manhood, the God-spark, faints, faints, and dies.

The fields are the places where the head, aided by the strong arm, should triumph in material achievements. In the true Home, the heart, aided by the head, should exult in the industry of the bee, in storing its treasures, and like the treasury of the bee, those of the human Home should be of honeyed sweetness.

Wealth may build palaces to shelter gilded misery. Poverty, by making a true home in an unpretending cottage, hallows itself, and shames the power of gold.

It is astonishing with what facility the cultivated spirit changes even material objects into high spiritual individualities. A tree, a shrub, a flower, nay, a stone, may have its history—a history, the recital of which shall palpitate the listener's heart with joy, or blur his eyes with tears of sadness. Inanimate objects, (only so, perhaps, to our thinking eyes,) may speak a language, which the heart shall hear, and feel, and answer. Around the true home, sacred as were held the household duties of olden times, cluster these objects of man's æsthetic nature. They wake him better, happier and wiser; opening up to him, even here, a manifold life, and enable him to read sermons in stones, and to behold good in everything.

Verily, we are sorry to say it, but so it is verily, the farmer's Home needs improvement more than his plow-shares, his threshers, or his reapers. It needs more than improvement; it demands a new creation, fashioned on a plan of such beauty and harmony, that it may be a temple worthy to be tenanted by beings who have spirits as well as bodies. Then, what follows in the way of even unlimited improvement in modes of material production, will be of the utmost importance, for the farmer's Home will be what it ought to be.—Ohio Farmer.

A DONATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.—Dr. Wm. Terrell, of Georgia, has given to the University of that State, \$20,000 for the endowment of an agricultural Professorship, the interest to be applied, as compensation, for a professor, whose duty, as defined in the terms of the gift, shall be to deliver in the College, a course of lectures during its terms, on "Agriculture as a science; the practice and improvements of different people; on Chemistry and Geology, so far as they may be useful in Agriculture; on Manures, Analysis of Soils and on Domestic Economy, particularly referring to the Southern States." The lectures are to be free.

A noble offering to a noble cause, from a noble heart.

WHEAT CROP OF MINNESOTA.—The wheat crop of this territory for the present season is estimated by an intelligent farmer friend, at the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

State Convention.

THE Annual Fair, which is to take place in the city of Sacramento, in the month of September next, requires of the citizens of the State some preparatory action in order to make it as useful and valuable to all the interest involved as is possible. It is not alone the Farmers, or Cultivators of the Soil, but all Stock Raisers, Wool Growers, Fruit Growers, and our Vine Growers, —and not only these but our Manufacturers, Machinists, Millwrights, Artisans, Mechanics of all and every class, and not these alone, but all who are interested in art or skill.

For the coming Fair measures should now be put in train to have an exhibition of all the Home Industry of the State—products in all and every department, not only its agricultural wealth, but its manufactures of every kind; specimens of the mechanical skill in every branch; works of art; the domestic manufactures of home, the immediate handiwork of those whose presence has built up the Homes of California.

The Exhibition of 1855 should be, for it can be, one of which the State may well be proud. To make this Exhibition all that it may be, there should be a public gathering of all who feel an interest in these things, and delegates from all sections of the State should be present and make known the resources of the several localities and their ability to aid, and in what department. Where County organizations exist, these matters should be immediately noted on, for to make the Annual Fair what it ought to be, there is no time to be lost. Early information should be spread over our whole State, and will not the Press extend the information and urge these matters?

We trust our legislators now assembled will take an interest in this subject, and now while they are assembled at the capital, before they adjourn, we would suggest that a Convention be called to meet at Sacramento, and let delegates be called from every section of the State; where it is not convenient for delegates in numbers to come, the Representatives and Senators should be their special delegates; but we would have the farmers and others come up, and joining their representatives, consult with them, act with them, and thus carry on the work strongly.

If a Convention could be assembled before the adjournment of the Legislature, great good must result from it. Delegates could come prepared with matters of interest relative to the products of their several sections, and lay these before the Convention, and thus the Representatives of the State would have an additional evidence of the value of measures needed to carry on this Exhibition, for it should be an Exhibition of the Industry of California, in all her varied resources.

Will not our County Societies now organized take immediate action upon this matter?

Will not the officers of the State Society, scattered over the State, move in this work?

Will not our many readers, in every section, take up the subject and see their neighbors, and let us hear from them immediately—we wish their opinions.

We trust our Senators and Representatives at the capital will feel that this is an important matter and one worthy their highest consideration, and that they will give it a portion of their thoughts—for surely, the development of the real wealth of California is connected directly and most positively with this subject.

Premiums for 1855.

THE Premiums for the Annual Fair of 1855 will soon be published in the FARMER, thus all will see the value of a ready co-operation on the part of all, in this important work. Those who desire to be fully acquainted with all the particulars relative to the Fair and the Premiums, and the steps necessary to take which will entitle competitors to them, should become subscribers to the FARMER, this paper publishing the list full and complete, with all rules and regulations, giving time, place, &c.

Farmers and all interested should consult together upon these matters, form Committees in their several districts and take an interest in bringing forward every leading product of the country. Many new and valuable seeds, trees and plants have been discovered in California, and many introduced from abroad; all such should be carefully grown for the Exhibition so that their merits shall be fully tested. We trust a due interest will be awakened in this matter in early season. The Fair will take place in September.

The Upper Sacramento.

A correspondent writes us, of March 5th, (which letter was delayed,) as follows: The Sacramento is over its banks in all low places; it only lacks about four inches of being as high as the great flood of 1852, which was higher than that of 1849. The most of the rain that caused this rise fell in the mountains, as there has not been much here. The farmers in this vicinity have called a meeting to consider the expediency of erecting a building for the storage of grain, as this would save the expense of the usual plan of storage. The design is, a building in common, as the property of the farmers themselves.

Whenever there is anything important I will let you know. Yours, &c., X.

We are always pleased to hear from our friends, and we like to be advised of all the measures adopted for the general good. We thank our friend, who is a constant reader of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for the interest he evinces for our journal. We would suggest to our friends when they call a meeting for the warehouse, it would be an excellent time to form a "County Agricultural Society,"—it ought to be done,—and we would simply say, at all these meetings, we ask an interest in our CALIFORNIA FARMER, and surely the cultivators would see the importance of their co-operations.

What say you, friends at Colusa? May we expect a handsome list? The FARMER is now the organ of the State Society, and will publish all their doings, as also all the facts from every source that we hope may interest our readers.

French Loan.

It will be seen by the annexed "Loan of the French Nation," that the real wealth was found among the agricultural districts of the empire. And so it will always be when the nations give it "the same encouragement as has the French government; in their hour of need they will be found ready to aid. We copy from the U. S. Economist.

Last year, when the French Emperor despairing of a loan through those large banking houses which for so many years have held the purse strings of the European Governments, boldly opened the books to the whole public, placing the minimum subscription so low as to bring them within the reach of all, the great success of the measure surprised the public. More than the sum demanded was immediately subscribed, and in such small sums as to confound those who contended that the Government was unpopular. Since that time the war and the foreign policy of the Government has been such as to challenge popular opinion, and the Emperor once more comes forward for a loan of \$100,000,000 for war purposes. Its success is far beyond that which ever attended a like measure in any country.

The amount required was.....\$500,000,000
The amount subscribed was.....2,175,000,000

Excess subscription.....\$1,675,000,000
or \$314,602,500

Of these subscriptions \$836,000,000 were for \$500 of rente and under. The number of subscribers in the Departments was 126,000, and in Paris, 51,000. The English subscribed \$30,000,000, and made deposits of 10 per cent. with the houses of Rothschilds and Barings. As these were all excluded, the deposits were paid back. Other European countries, Germany, Belgium, &c., offered \$150,000,000, which was also excluded, the amount being taken entirely by the small capitalists of France.

The vast sums of money thus at the command of a popular Government is surprising; the more so when it is considered that these funds are drawn from the agricultural districts of France, where they have been hoarded during the threatened anarchy of Ledra Rollin, Kossuth & Co. This class of turbulent men uniformly asserted that the election of the President, and, subsequently, of the Emperor was a cheat, and that there was no free will exercised in the balloting; that the result was manufactured by Napoleon. When, however, the same people proffer their money in sums of hundreds of millions, there exists not only pretty conclusive proof of the popularity of the Government, but of the existence of great means among the people. The agriculturists of France have for several years had good prices, notwithstanding that the course of the Government in purchasing foreign food probably depressed them at the great centres of population below what they otherwise would have been. It is true, the quantity in France has been less than in ordinary years, but it is probably the case that the growers got more money in the metallic shape, and, prompted by political troubles, hoarded it to an extent which has absorbed a considerable portion of the new gold production. In this case it may prove to be the case that payments into the coffers of the "receiver's general" in gold, for account of these new loan subscriptions, may cause a great influx of the precious metal at the financial centre. The English subscription, reaching nearly \$30,000,000, had already produced an influence upon the Exchanges, but as they are now to go forward a reaction in that respect may take place. In every point of view the success of the loan at this juncture is a favorable feature for the financial world.

The Dairy Raffle.

WE have noticed that our contemporaries of the Pacific have taken up the subject of the Dairy Raffle, and seem to think that the FARMER departs from its legitimate calling, when the measure proposed by the said distribution is advertised or spoken of in our columns.

We are not disposed to controversy, nor have we ever attacked or interfered with any contemporary upon the matters they saw fit to discuss in their columns. We have pursued, with the best of our humble ability, our duties, and shall never waste time in matters of controversy that benefit no one. We have advertised the dairy prize of Mr. Southwick—it was a "farmer's theme"—one of the best dairies of the State, and the person is a fortunate one that gets it. We did speak of the matter editorially, and spoke what we believed to be true, and believe so now; for we know the parties well, and feel confident the business will be properly conducted.

Whatever merit there is in ordinary lotteries, in the distribution of this dairy and what is connected with it, we had never seen aught that was not reputable. Those who had seen fit to interest themselves were farmers, and those who really sought to become so. We never saw a loafer, an idler or an intemperate man take any interest in the subject: those we saw were farmers, dairy-men, and respectable. We therefore shall not feel called upon to extend our remarks upon the subject, other than to kindly thank our contemporaries for the interest they express to our journal. For this we are grateful and shall at all times reciprocate courtesies. There are so many themes upon which we can happily agree that we prefer them, and when we come to differ, we prefer to say to our brother, "if you take the right, we will go to the left. If you take the left, we will go to the right. For the world is wide enough for both me and thee."

Horticulture in the Highlands.

WE copy the following from the Shasta Courier, and we are as much rejoiced as any one can be at the advance making in our up-river country. Our friends, however high up, need have no fear of success. No matter how elevated, with deep cultivation, every tree, shrub and vine must succeed, and we have abundant testimony that such is the result in every section of the State. High cultivation, i. e. deep cultivation will produce better results without water, than shallow culture and all the irrigation that could be applied:

GARDENING.—Quite a number of gentlemen in this place have turned their attention to the conversion of their waste grounds into gardens. The result is that there are a number of very beautiful enclosures in various portions of the town, where, but a short time since, the eye was offended with unseemly gullies and moonish hillocks. Our old friend Donner, however, is entitled to the palm, for this kind of improvement. We had the pleasure of walking over his garden, one day this week, and were delighted with the many evidences of taste every where exhibited in his numerous improvements. He has several thousand peach, cherry, apple, pear, plum, apricot and quince trees—many of which are now in bloom. The upper portion of the garden, on a steep hillside, is made into terraces, upon which are planted rows of trees and grape-cuttings. In another year this will be the most charming portion of the garden. In the midst of these terraces, is laid off an elevated circular ground floor for an arbor, which, when covered with trellis-work and running vines and flowers, will be a most delightful place in which to woo the nudes or a young maiden. (What a pity our friend has not any woosable daughters?) Meantime, permit us to say, when peach time comes around, look out for another visit from this deponent.

Another garden that has attracted our attention by reason of its great beauty, is that attached to Westcott & Bartlett's Soda-Factory. Our imagination was especially excited with the view of a very large bed of healthy looking strawberry vines, which, if no unusual thing happens to them, will bear an abundant crop this season. We don't mention this fact with a view to make anybody's mouth water.

Mr. Harrill, also, has a very beautiful garden, tastefully laid off. In a few years more he will have to keep sundry big dogs to protect his peaches, apples, pears and other descriptions of fruits.

This matter of fruit trees is a thing that our citizens should at once attend to. Fruit trees are both useful and ornamental, and are raised with but little labor. They are also easily obtained, as Mr. Donner has a great number of them for sale, and of almost every variety.

SALT SPRING.—A salt spring which produces 2,800 gallons of salt water per day, has been discovered within six miles of Red Bluffs. There is about one pound of salt in five gallons of water. The spring is considered very valuable. Three tons of salt are sent through Red Bluffs daily for consumption in the northern part of the State.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

UNDER the head of "Mercantile Biography," Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for January contains a rapid sketch of the life and various pursuits of the gentleman named above, together with a most life-like portrait. In the Courier we find a condensed notice from the article in the Magazine which we subjoin:

"Mr. Wilder has been a successful merchant in Boston, for thirty years, and is now of the respectable and well-known firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., 5 Pearl street. Mr. Wilder is a Director in the Hamilton Bank, the National Insurance Company, the New England Life Insurance Company, and other like institutions—in the first two of which he has held office for more than twenty years. Although trade has been his chief business, and to which he has made all other pursuits subordinate, yet by a rigid economy of time, and a strict adherence to system, he has been enabled to contribute extensively for the promotion of the agriculture and horticulture of our country. At the present time he holds the offices of President of the United States Agricultural Society, of the American Pomological Society, and of the Norfolk Agricultural Society. He is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was eight years President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He has filled other important offices, both civil and military; has been President of the Senate, and member of the Executive Council. Few men have done so much for the cause of rural improvement, and to elevate the profession of the farmer. Well does his biographer remark: His valuable services in the cause of agriculture and of horticulture have made him extensively known on both sides of the Atlantic, especially to the yeomanry of the United States. His virtues have a practical existence, benefiting and ennobling the whole community; and his name will fill a page in history that will suffer no detriment by the lapse of years, and which will have its interpreter on every hillside and in every valley where rural taste and refinement are found."

We know Col. Wilder well, and have long believed that few men "magnify their office" with more untiring fidelity, or with more practical benefit to the world. His labors, aside from his legitimate pursuits, as a horticulturist, and in fact, every kind of culture of the earth, have been constant and earnest, and have promoted the cause in many ways.

VINEYARDS.—This is to be one of the "great themes" of California. It is clearly evident that California is destined to become a wine producing and a wine exporting country. The vine grows spontaneously in almost every section of the State, thus indicating by the voice of nature the truth of what we now assert. Nature has done much—science can do more. We have the soil and climate peculiarly qualified for the grape, and it now only remains to apply scientific knowledge so as to ascertain the best varieties adapted to this soil and climate, as varieties for the table and for the manufacture of wine; and we are confident there is no country in the world that can excel California.

ANTHRACITE COAL ASHES.—As the merits of anthracite coal ashes have been discussed with pros and cons at different times in the Cultivator, will you permit me to state a case of my experience, which happened the past summer. I filled a wheel-barrow with the ashes, and while considering what use to put them to, a boy who wished to use the barrow, in his hurry emptied the entire load at the roots of two promising Bartlett pear trees, in the proportion of about three quarters to one and one quarter to the other, and the one with three quarters died, while the one with one quarter, made an uncommon vigorous growth; proving to my satisfaction, that a certain quantity is beneficial, while too much is destructive.—E. C. H. in Boston Cultivator.

A VALUABLE improvement in the process of working butter has been effected by Mr. Ezekiel Grove, of Vermont, consisting in the employment of an endless revolving sack or bag for containing and confining the butter, and conveying it to and between two fluted or working rollers, and through the water in the tub or box as fast as the rollers operate upon it. The butter is placed in the sack and the tub filled with water; the fluted rollers are caused to revolve, and set the sack in motion. The sack and butter are thus caused to pass between the fluted rollers under the salt hopper, and then through the water, until thoroughly worked, cleansed and seasoned.—Boston Post.

MARGARET FULLER somewhere beautifully says: "It is a marvel whence this perfect flower—the water-lily—derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and the mud turtle, whom continual washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see, too, in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others."

Messrs. Murray & Co., Montgomery Block, will please accept our thanks for late papers received per Golden Age, yesterday.

Most Beautiful Sentiment.

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dull reflection—itsself a broader shade. We look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. The stars arise and the night is holy."

No words could more truthfully describe scenes that have often been verified in California life. "The setting of a great hope!" How like an avalanche has misfortune fallen upon the brightest prospects, blotting out every hope from the heart. How often amid the tenderest associations of life has the fell destroyer laid his relentless grasp upon the loveliest among the lovely, and left homes desolate and hearts stricken and paralyzed. How often too has the cup of bliss been raised almost to the lip, only to be dashed from the grasp, leaving a sting of bitterness so fearful that the heart shudders at the reality of the woe—"The setting of a great hope."

When the history of the Golden State shall have been truthfully written, when some "Washington Irving" shall have caught up those pictures of real life that have passed in the few years of this renowned State, then amid the "lights and shadows" that have so often arisen we shall see the full meaning of the sentiment—"The setting of a great hope!"—for the pursuit of gold, the love of it, has led to the severance of so many ties of home and kindred, and cost so much heart sorrow, without the realization of the anticipated reward, that the words quoted are full of meaning.

RESUMPTION OF PAGE, BACON & Co.—By the announcement of the daily papers, and from the very best authority—the fact verified—we announce this as the day when this able and distinguished house again resumes its business and again wields its influence in banking, far and wide. The news by the last steamer relative to the eastern house is most gratifying. They have resumed under the most favorable auspices, with every prospect of certain success. Indeed their position is higher and their influence wider, and the same result will be experienced here. The resumption of P. B. & Co., in this city, will be the beginning of a better confidence and a returning prosperity. It may be truly said, the many friends of this house wait with anxiety to pay their respects by a renewal of confidence and business, for all wish them success.

SEGONDO ART UNION—By the advertisement which appears in this issue, it will be noticed that Messrs. J. R. Cooper & Co., and Messrs. W. C. Allen & Co. have purchased "Duncan's Art Union," and that by their cards an assurance is now made that the drawing will positively take place on Monday next, the 2d of April, at the Metropolitan Theatre. The exhibition rooms are crowded every evening. The rooms are brilliantly lighted, a fine band of music is present, and with the paintings, statuary, and other rich goods and mures, an hour or two can be spent not only very pleasantly but very profitably; an hour spent in the study of Mrs. Pelby's wax figures will always be remembered. This collection is very large and interesting, and much credit is due to Mr. Duncan for the skill and taste displayed by this exhibition. That the present proprietors will most assuredly, for their own reputation, carry out the plan promptly, there can be no doubts.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—We are under still further obligations to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., by their attentive messengers for prompt delivery of up-river papers.

To the Pacific Express Co., also, for like favors. To our delegation in Congress for valuable documents, and to Hon. C. Mason for parcels of Seeds for general distribution.

We acknowledge the kindness of Hon. C. W. Cook, of the Assembly, for Reports of Marine Hospital and other important matters before the Assembly.

Thanks to the proprietors of Noisy Carrier's Hall, 77 Long Wharf, for files of New York Tribune and Boston Journal.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS.—We call particular notice to the advertisements of the Messrs. Treadwell & Co., and Messrs. Paxson whose importations of the best implements are large and of the highest character. California farmers need none but the very best, and these can be found as named above.

DR. CIBBONS will deliver a temperance address next Sabbath, in the Sons of Temperance Hall. Commencing at half-past two o'clock P. M.

A Sublime Bridal—Two Oceans Wed.

Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptials ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific Ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus; the banners are already published; and the bridal party will leave this city on Monday next, February 5th, to perform the August ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union; but, as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus, the golden products of our Pacific borders and the inestimable treasures of the distant Orient, are destined to flow in unrelenting streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe, we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could overcome. The swamps, the mountains, the miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." The engineers of England and France pronounced the project utterly impracticable. To the late lamented John L. Sterens and his associates, Aspinwall, Chauncey, Colt, Whitworth, and others, the world is indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND—this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity, and so fraught with interest co-extensive with the whole earth, may well command the admiration of the world; and deserves to be fitly inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as a witness of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such an Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a world-ringing hurst of eloquence that makes one deplore afresh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.—*New York Mirror.*

GREAT EFFECTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES.—The man who strikes an unresisting Chinaman on the street, or who insults him on a steamboat, thinks no more of it. Just so with the passengers on a steam vessel in the East several years ago. A Sandwich Islander was seen with a missionary. Those on board would have laughed had it been hinted that an important question in the history of the country would be in any wise influenced by their conduct. But so it was. An act of arrogance then prevented the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to our own country, and may place that valuable commercial group under the control of Great Britain. It is stated that when in the United States a few years since, the present King was not allowed to sit at the supper table with the other passengers on board of one of the Sound steamers, on her passage between New York and Boston, in consequence of his color. This incident, had such an unpleasant effect on the mind of the Prince that he refused to join the annexation policy of his uncle.—*Oriental.*

SAN FERNANDO MINES.—We have been assured by a gentleman, says the Town Talk, who has visited the newly discovered mines at San Fernando, that they are genuine, no humbug, there is gold there, and that it is paying handsomely all who have the industry to labor. He saw a number at work who were making two dollars to the pan, without rockers or toms. The gold seems to be indigenous to the place; no evidence of attrition by water is visible. It is neither round nor scale gold, but rather presents the appearance of crystals, being angular and prismatically shaped. It is of excellent quality and worth about sixteen and a half dollars to the ounce.

The same gentleman has also visited Kern river, and says the mines will bear a fair comparison with those in other portions of the State. The reason why more of it has not found its way to this market, arises from the scarcity of coin about Los Angeles, wherewith to purchase it, and as not more than fourteen dollars an ounce is offered, miners prefer retaining that in their possession until they can dispose of it to better advantage.

The Sonora Herald publishes a correspondence between the Miners' Committee and the Secretary of the Tuolumne Water Company, by which it appears that the Company have acceded to the demand of the miners, reducing the prices of a single sluice stream from six to four dollars per day. The Herald urges the completion of the new water ditch, however, and says: "Give us an abundance of water, and we promise greater prosperity to Sonora than she ever enjoyed in her palmiest days of the past."

The Columbia Gazette says that the new Water Company, (alluded to by the Herald,) is rapidly progressing, several hundred men being now engaged in excavating the new ditch, and more men are daily proceeding to the work.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—We are under many obligations to Capt. Clary, of Benicia, for a collection of fossils, found in the sand stone, twenty-five feet below the surface of the rock. These specimens are truly worthy the attention of the scientific, and we hope such will feel interested enough to call at our office and examine them.

The compensation of the salaried officers of San Francisco amounts to \$225,000 per annum. Besides this, the Treasurer, Tax Collector and several other officers are paid by fees.

FROM THE EAST.

The Nicaragua steamship Uncle Sam, arrived at this port on Friday night, bringing dates from New York to the 37th ult., and from Europe one month later. She had nearly 500 passengers.

On the 21st of February the House of Representatives passed Mr. Letcher's Tariff bill—126 to 82. This bill provides that articles now bearing duty of 100, 40 and 30 per cent, shall, after the 1st of July, pay 80, 32 and 24 per cent, reducing the present rates 20 per cent, the number of articles paying 25 per cent, reduced to about 20.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law which provides for the trial by jury to any slave claimed; prohibits the use of jails to retain fugitives, and requires that the prosecuting attorney of each county shall, upon request, give aid and counsel to any such fugitive slave.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill passed the Senate of New York on the 21st of February. On the same day a Prohibitory bill passed the lower branch of the Legislature of Delaware. On the 21st the Prohibitory bill was lost in the Senate of New Jersey.

It is rumored that a new banking house is to be established in New York by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and C. K. Garrison, in connection with Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and California; the new House to have a capital of \$3,000,000.

The New York Tribune has lately published two columns of charges against Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald. The offences charged are of the vilest class for an editor. Bennett gives notice in the Herald that he will bring suit for damages at \$50,000. He says he will also sue the New York Express for republishing the same charges.

During 1854, 460,474 immigrants arrived at different ports of the United States. From September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1854, the entire number of immigrants arrived was 2,174,395.

The contest between the Northern and Southern sections of the Methodist Church, respecting the Book Concern property in Cincinnati, has at length been settled, by awarding to the Methodist Church \$180,000 and the Southern debts.

The clipper ship Great Republic cleared at New York on the 21st ult. for London.

THE CUBAN ENTERPRISE.—A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Washington, Feb. 24, says some of the new Cuban bonds, issued by the Cuban Junta, have been received there from New Orleans. They do not differ materially from the old ones put forth by Lopez, but are signed by Gen. John A. Quitman, Commander-in-Chief; Gaspar Betancourt, President of the Junta at New Orleans; and John S. Thrasher, as Secretary. The bonds are of various denominations, from \$50 up. Gen. Quitman arrived in New Orleans on Friday, the 16th, for the purpose of taking command of the invading army, and it was expected would leave there within a week.

Private letters from Cuba assert that the men arrested in Havana have no connection with the Quitman expedition.

FROM EUROPE.

The most important intelligence relates to the formation of a new Cabinet, with Lord Palmerston at its head. Personally, Lord Palmerston is said to be not agreeable to the wishes of the Court, who would have preferred that the Earl of Derby (a conservative) should have been Premier. But Palmerston occupies at this time a similar position to that of Sir Robert Peel, when, some ten years ago, the latter entered upon office in spite of the Queen's wishes. The public voice then called for Peel, as the great instrument to break down the Corn Laws, as it now does upon Palmerston to conduct the Russian war gloriously, and conclude it, if possible, with honor and profit to the nation.

Most of the old, or Aberdeen Ministry retain office. The new cabinet remains therefore whig. Lord Palmerston leaves the Home Office, and becomes, in room of Lord Aberdeen, resigned, First Lord of the Treasury—and Premier. Lord Palmerston (the Fox Maule of former years) becomes Secretary of War, in room of the Duke of Newcastle, resigned. Lord Glenville becomes President of the Council, in room of Lord John Russell, resigned. Some changes ensued in the constitution of the cabinet by the promotions or shiftings of former members.

According to the accounts from the Crimea, the French soldiers are impatient for the assault upon Sebastopol, and Gen. Canrobert has been compelled to moderate their ardor. A dispatch from Vienna, dated Feb. 8th, announces that on the 23d ult. the Russians at Sebastopol made a sortie, which had caused the French very heavy losses. Snow had weakened some of the works before Sebastopol, but they were being repaired. In the trenches, the Third Division of the French had taken the place of the English, and were continuing the works. The number of British troops now before Sebastopol is stated to be 12,500. The hospitals are reported to be crowded. Further British reinforcements, accompanied by three Generals, had arrived at Constantinople, and were to proceed immediately to the Crimea. The French Minister of War has received a dispatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated the 28th ult., which states that the troops have supported their recent trials with admirable firmness, and the extreme severity of the season has not shaken their confidence one instant. There is reason to hope that the intensity of the winter has already disappeared in the Crimea. The works before the place were resumed with fresh activity.

Prince Menschikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava. It is therefore proba-

ble that Gen. Osten-Sacken, supported by the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, will shortly attack the Allies, and whilst the weather is propitious. Russian troops were ravaging the Dobrudscha, under the eyes of Gen. Conzini.

The English Missionaries to the Jews in Poland are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and bookbinder's, library and chapel have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

It is stated that the Russian expeditionary corps in the Dobrudscha, wishing to force the passage of a river, has been beaten with a heavy loss, after a combat of some hours, by the rear-guard of Yaya Pasha, and that it has already crossed the Danube at Tulcha and Ismail.

The Russians, in their sorties from Sebastopol, make use of the lasso to capture prisoners.

The British have commenced the railway at Balaklava.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

The P. M. steamship Golden Age, Capt. Watkins, arrived from Panama yesterday afternoon, with mails and a large number of passengers. She brings seven days later news from the Eastern States and Europe. Money matters in New York continue easy. We notice among the passengers Judge Hoffman, Gen. Lane, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and Dr. Givins.

Both houses of Congress adjourned finally at ten minutes to twelve o'clock March 4th, after a sitting of over thirty-six hours. A large number of bills were rushed through as usual at the close of the session.

The bill providing for the abolition of four new Regiments to the army, passed.

The amendments proposed to the Tariff, were not adopted.

Congress has passed a bill to authorize the Post Master General to contract for a single monthly mail along the Pacific coast.

The Pacific Railroad bill did not pass the house.

The government contract with Collins's Line of Liverpool steamers has been renewed.

Mayor Wood has addressed a letter to Hon. John Wheeler, upon the inefficiency of existing laws to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and calling upon Congress to legislate immediately to prevent a practice from which "our institutions receive their gravest shock, our morality the severest taints, and our local taxation its largest addition."

The prohibitory liquor bill of the Delaware Legislature became a law Wednesday. It goes into effect on the 1st of June. The Ordinance Assembly has affirmed the principle of prohibition by a vote of forty-five to twenty-five.

A terrible casualty occurred on the Mississippi river on Monday. The steaming Thomas McDaniell, while towing two vessels, exploded her six boilers, killing seven persons, and severely wounding several others. The vessels in tow were but slightly damaged. The tug was completely demolished by the explosion.

A serious fire took place in Brooklyn yesterday, 27th ult., in which two boys, named Short, brothers, were destroyed in the flames. Another brother was so dreadfully burned that his recovery is hardly expected.

The residence of Col. Benton, at Washington, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 27th ult. The furniture and other contents were however, rescued.

Our latest news from Texas is comprised mainly of accounts of the ravages of the Indians, committed in the most daring manner. Emigrants continued to arrive in large numbers, and there was plenty of employment for them.

The English Parliament re-assembled on the 16th Feb., when Lord Palmerston made the usual ministerial explanation on accepting office.

Advices from the Crimea up to the 8th of Feb. represent the positions of the belligerents as unchanged. Two-thirds of the Turkish force had landed at Eupatoria, and there were indications which led to the belief that the assault would soon take place. General Canrobert had been virtually superseded by the new organization of the French into two corps d'armee under Generals Pelessier and Bosquet. There was a report in Paris that Louis Napoleon was about to proceed to the Crimea to assume the command in chief; but this rumor can hardly have any serious foundation, as orders have been given for the formation of a camp at Metz, to which the Emperor is about to proceed. It was also stated that Lord Raglan and Levan were about to proceed to England. The weather had become more favorable for the operations of the allies.

MORE GOLD.—Gold has been lately found about thirty miles from San Diego, at a place called the Lagoon, and it is supposed that if the proper means to work the mines were put into operation, they would prove very lucrative. This is the first time that the glittering ore has ever been discovered in that region, and goes to prove that the resources of California in this particular have as yet only begun to be unfolded.

Another conflagration occurred on Tuesday morning at five o'clock, in the frame houses in Ohio street, on the east side, about fifty steps north of Pacific street. Both tenements were almost entirely destroyed. The loss was about \$2,000. The loss falls upon the heirs of Charles Dorente, who are wards of J. H. Davis, Esq., and the owners of the houses.

Horticultural Department.

Culture of the Pear.

For more than twenty years has the "pear fever," as it is called, been raging in this part of New England, and many and solemn have been the predictions that "the thing would be run into the ground," and the market so far glutted by over production, that pears would not pay for the cultivation. Nurseries have been established in almost every town—thousands of trees have been sold yearly at auction and at private sale—and yet, strange to say, the price of pears in the market is higher this year than it ever was before. A dollar a dozen for handsome dessert pears is an ordinary price. When it is borne in mind that the pear crop is less affected than any other fruit crop of this climate by the casualties of the seasons, the facts here stated are sufficient to show that there is no danger of over-production.

A widow lady who owns a small farm of fifty acres not fifty miles from Boston, has received more money the past season from the product of two pear trees, than from any one other product of her farm. When good fruit of this kind sells as high as \$15, and even \$20 per barrel, who can doubt its profitability over any and all other agricultural or horticultural pursuits? The mistaken idea that it takes half a life-time to bring pear trees into full bearing has deterred many from engaging in their cultivation; while others have gone into the business hap-hazard, without knowledge, or experience, or perseverance, and pronounced it a humbug, because it was with them, as a matter of course, a failure. To those, however, who have any taste for pomological pursuits, and have patience to learn something from their own observation and the experience of others, the pear culture promises a rich harvest. It takes some years, it is true, for pear trees or pear stocks to come into full bearing; in fact, the longer fruiting is protracted, the better is the evidence of the healthfulness of the tree, and of its ultimate productiveness. Some fruit-growers consider very early bearing as an evidence of disease in the tree; and it is often the case that the transplanting of a young tree will set it to fruiting for a year or two, when it will apparently recover its decimated roots, and take upon itself a vigorous growth for a number of years without bearing at all. Let no one discard such a tree. It is only preparing itself for a ten-fold better ultimate harvest.

There is an impression abroad that all the old varieties of pears are "running out" or becoming worthless. This is a mistake. It is true that the St. Michael or Doyenne, Crasanne, Chaudron-telle, and other favorite old pears, have deteriorated; but this is believed to be the result of a too high cultivation, rather than any intrinsic change in the nature of the tree. Certain it is that the Jargonelle (the "Espanagne" of Rosier, and the "Gross Quisse Madame" of most of the old French writers,) is the oldest pear extant, and is still not only a prolific bearer, but is the best of all the earlier dessert pears. It is believed to be identical with the *Pyram Tarentinum* of Cato, and the *Numidium Græcum* of Pliny, and has come down to us through more than two thousand years.

"Unsheltered by the frost of time,
Or changing circumstance of earth,"

in all its original delicacy and excellence. Some of our nurserymen, we are sorry to say, have substituted by mistake the Quisse Madame, a pear of English origin, for the Jargonelle—and we see quantities of the former sold under the latter name in the markets. The two very much resemble each other in shape, in the growth of the wood, and in the time of maturing the fruit, but the Quisse Madame is much inferior in size and quality. The true Jargonelle is almost invariably reddish next the sun.

There are other early or summer varieties worthy of cultivation, such as the Juliette, the Burlingame, the Bergamot, the Soere Verte, the Dearborn Seedling, the Sabine d'Ete, the Belle of Brussels, Souvenir d'Ete, &c. There is also Petit Muscat, the fruit of which grows in clusters, and ripens in July. It takes about a dozen of these pears to make a mouthful, and they are often sold by the pint or quart at the fruit stands. It is not a very profitable variety for the market.

For an autumn pear, the first to be named is the Bartlett, or, as it is called in England, Williams Bon Chretien. This fruit is generally believed to have originated in Berkshire, England, and was extensively cultivated by Mr. Williams, near London, whose name it bears there. It was first cultivated by Enoch Bartlett, Esq., of Dorchester, which accounts for its synonym here. Another account represents it as a pear of Flemish origin. In the various properties of vigorous growth, great productiveness, delicious flavor, and adaptedness to all soils, and almost all climates, no other pear can equal the Bartlett. It produces equally well in the north of Scotland and in the island of Malta.

The next best autumn pear, in all respects, according to the writer's experience, is the Flemish Beauty; and then come the Louise Bon de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Maria Louise, Seckle, Napoleon, Heathcot, Dix, Chapinmont, Benne d'Amour, Bœre Bore, Fontaine, d'Automne, Belle et Bonne, Benne Spence, Cushing, Edgewood, Steven's Genesee, Harvard, Moccas, Urbaniste, Wintemburg, &c. All these are good varieties, and produce well on most soils. The Napoleon is apt to rot at the core, but is otherwise a superb pear and a prolific bearer.

Of winter pears, the best in all respects is the Beurre Diel. In some few cases it has proved a shy bearer, but it is usually prolific, and is remarkable for the healthy and vigorous growth of

its wood. The fruit is large, very heavy, very juicy, sweet and delicious. The Beurre Beurre somewhat resembles the Beurre Diel, and is also a most excellent variety. The Passe Colmar is a very delicious fruit, and the tree a great bearer. Then come the Beurre d'Arenberg, the Glout Morceau, Man Mons Leon le Clere, Winter Nelis, Souverain d'Hiver, Beurre Rance, Ne Plus Meuris, Bezi Vaet, &c. The Vicar of Winkfield, (otherwise known as "Monsieur le Cure," or "Clion,") is quite extensively cultivated in this region. It is not by any means a first rate dessert fruit, but it is handsome, sells well, and the tree is very prolific. The fruit-grower can therefore hardly afford to discard it.

There may be other varieties than those here named, which the experience of fruit-growers has proved equally worthy of cultivation; but here is variety enough in all conscience, and all these the writer believes may be safely trusted by those desirous of engaging in the culture of the pear.

Why is it that our farmers will wear out a lifetime in accumulating broad but sterile acres for their children, when they might with much less toil leave them a far richer dowry in full-bearing orchards, is not the present object of the writer to discuss. He purposes, however, at his earliest convenience, to give the readers of the New England Farmer (with the leave of its editors,) his views, drawn mostly from his own observation and experience, in regard to the proper culture of the pear, and of fruit trees generally. If anything he can say shall have the effect to inspire a better appreciation of the culture of fruit, he will feel himself amply rewarded.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Cranberries.

We have frequently, within the last two or three years, called attention to the importance and profit of cultivating the cranberry, and are glad to know that agitation of the subject through the columns of the press has resulted in the greatly increased production of this healthy and palatable fruit. Mr. John Carroll, whose farm is in the neighborhood of Long-a-Coming, Camden county, N. J., has planted out five acres of his upland with sets gathered in the wild state from the swamps, a portion of which are in full bearing. They are planted in squares, one and a half by two feet apart, and cultivated as corn and potatoes. The sets spread very fast, and would soon cover the entire ground, if they were not restrained by cultivation, which is necessary, in order to prevent the soil from being hard and baked. On marsh land, or on soil that retains moisture without cultivation, they may be allowed to run into a compact mass, as they soon will, completely covering the ground and forcing every thing else out of growth. Mr. Carroll's field is high, and of a dry, sandy soil, and notwithstanding the severe drought, and only part of his patch at perfection, he supposes he will gather this fall at least one hundred bushels of marketable berries—worth from \$300 to \$500. Cultivated cranberries are greatly superior in flavor and quality to those grown in a wild state, and, consequently, command better prices. There are few farm products that pay as well for the amount of labor required, as that of the culture of cranberries, and we are glad to chronicle the fact of gradually increasing attention to the business.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Subsoiling and Charcoal for Strawberries.

Mr. W. Saunders in a recent number of the Germantown Telegraph, in an excellent article on "Strawberry Culture," says: "This leads us again to the foundation of all permanent improvement—Subsoil Culture. Trench the soil at least eighteen inches in depth, incorporating a heavy dressing of well-decomposed manure, and if the soil is clayey, or adhesive in its nature, an application of charcoal dust will be highly beneficial. As a corrective for clayey soils, charcoal can not be too highly recommended. In a physical view, it renders the soil porous and permeable to gases, and chemically, its absorbing and disinfecting properties are equally valuable, the amount of ammonia and other gases which it is capable of absorbing giving it a value as a fertilizer. On a soil thus treated, there will be no danger of defective, half-ripened crops, or the plants burning out, as frequently happens on shallow soil, for although the strawberry is a plant of small structure, I have traced the roots in favorable soils a distance of three feet from the surface.

Gnaw for Insects.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist, says: "Some time last summer, while building some young Peaches, I found that ants had taken possession of some ten feet in one row. They very earnestly resisted my attempts to inoculate the trees, inflicting many unpleasant wounds on my hands and arms. In order to disperse the warlike little nation, I sprinkled near a pint of fine gnaw along the little ridges. This threw them into immediate consternation. I noticed little collections of winged ants huddled close together, and seeming to be quiet, while those without wings ran about in great agitation. The following day not a single insect could be found where the day previous they appeared to be innumerable."

To which we add the following from an unknown source—"We had a very fine melon patch which was well high destroyed by the striped bug. The vines had commenced running, and in two or three days, the bugs had stripped nearly every leaf. As a desperate remedy, we applied a handful of gnaw on the top of the hill as far as the vines had run, taking care that it did not fall on the leaf. In twenty-four hours not a bug was to be seen; the vines had assumed a healthy and vigorous growth, and are now loaded with fruit.

The experiment was not on one vine only, but hundreds."

HISTORY OF THE MELON.—The history of the watermelon, so much esteemed for its sweet, delicious, and cooling juice, as well as that of the muskmelon, or cantaloup, which is equally prized for its rich aromatic pulp, may be traced back to remote antiquity. The former, which is generally considered as the melon of the Jews, mentioned in various places in the Bible, is believed to have originated in Egypt, or Southern India, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. It would appear that it was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans, as no definite information respecting it can be gleaned from their authors. The muskmelon, which is represented to have been a native of Asia, was known to the Greek and Roman physicians, and its properties and uses described by them at length.

The kind of muskmelon most esteemed among amateurs in various parts of Europe, and described, is the "Cantaloup," so called from a place about fourteen miles from Rome, the country seat of the Pope, where this fruit has long been cultivated. This variety is stated to have been brought thither from that part of Armenia which borders on Persia, where it grows in the greatest perfection and abundance. The flesh of this melon, when fully matured, is delicious, and may be eaten with safety, without injury to the digestive or those of the weakest stomachs. The form of cantaloups is generally roundish, with a rough, warty, or netted outer rind, or skin. The size of the plant is rather small, and the flesh for the most part of a yellowish color, though with some it is green.—*Patent Office Report.*

VALUE OF AMERICAN PRODUCE, CATTLE, &c.—The Louisville Journal says it was stated by Professor Mapes, at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club at Louisville, that, "the value of live stock of the United States at this time is not less than \$600,000,000, and this will be increased by an increase of the grass and grain crops. More than 120,000,000 bushels of wheat are annually grown, 12,000,000 bushels of rye, 150,000,000 bushels of oats, 5,000,000 bushels of barley, 9,000,000 bushels of buckwheat; 320,000,000 pounds of butter are made, 105,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,000,000 tons of hay. These estimates do not include Indian corn, potatoes, beans, fruits, tobacco and various other products equaling in value those we have named.

TURKEYS TO KILL GRASSHOPPERS.—I would advise your correspondent from Kentucky who is annoyed with grasshoppers, to keep on his premises a flock of turkeys. I was surprised a few years ago, at seeing large flocks of turkeys in the meadows of a neighboring farmer, an enterprising, close calculating man. He told me that they had been annoyed with grasshoppers, and that by keeping turkeys a few years, he got rid of them. I have since kept a flock on my farm, and think they more than pay their way, especially where a farm is infested with grasshoppers.—*W. Coates in Country Gentleman.*

INCIDENTS ABOUT LAMARTINE.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the following: "Lamartine is now poor. He has been both extravagant and over generous. At Florence, at London, at Naples, he lived beyond his income. He had a vessel fitted up at his own expense for his journey to the East. The expense of his journey was not less than half a million of francs. His benevolence has completed his ruin. He was the acknowledged head of the republican party at Paris, and many a poor fellow lived upon his generosity. A well known man wrote to him the laconic letter: 'I am dying with hunger.' Lamartine responded: 'I have five hundred francs; here they are—pardon me for doing so little with all my heart.' A faithful and very intimate friend one day entered the modest house now occupied by M. and Mme. de Lamartine, and pleasantly demanded the keys. 'I will be the factotum,' he said, 'I will hold the purse.' The secretaire was locked and the friend went away with the key in his pocket. There soon entered a woman begging for the poor. Madame de Lamartine orders the lock to be broken, extracts eight hundred francs in bills, and gives them for the parish poor. Lamartine looks on, approving and smiling. The friend entered soon after, and found them without anything to dine upon.

"Lamartine is now dependent upon his pen for his daily bread—and his daily charity. He writes an incredible quantity, and receives for his writings incredible sums. He writes, too, with incredible swiftness. The editor of a journal went to him one day to obtain an extract from the Girondins. Nothing was ready, and he wrote enough to make a column, in half an hour, while talking with the editor. He improvises always, and his histories are chiefly valuable for the music in them."

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1855.—There will be this year four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon:

The first—A total eclipse of the moon, May 1, at 10 o'clock 58 minutes, in the evening; visible.

The second—A partial eclipse of the sun, May 19, at 9 o'clock 9 minutes, in the evening; invisible here. Only visible toward the North Pole, Greenland and the North part of North America, latitude 60 and 61.

The third—A total eclipse of the moon, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock 35 minutes, in the afternoon; invisible.

The fourth—A partial eclipse of the sun, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock 39 minutes, in the afternoon; invisible here, and only visible at the South Pole,

The Muse.

A LESSON IN ITSELF SUBLIME.

A lesson in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this: "I take no heed of time,
Save when the sun is shining."
These motto words in dial bore,
And wisdom never teaches
To human hearts a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

There is no grove on earth's broad chart
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it;
And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.
For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget their glitter—
We take the cup of life, and taste
No portion but the bitter;
But we should teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drops the strongest;
And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
All boding phantasms scoring;
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless the gracious Giver.

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
We should forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

OTHER DAYS.

How dear are the scenes that once greeted my gaze,
Each friend who so oft and so kindly I've met,
Look forward, look backward, I still think of days,
Endeared to my mind—I ne'er can forget.
Nor the scenes which my earlier infancy knew,
Still farther from view and the place where I set,
Past, present and future all tell me quite true,
Recollecting them all—I ne'er shall forget.
Amid those fond groups my fancy still roams,
Gay spirits and happy, I once had adieu,
Undaunted, unfettered they beckon me home,
E'en back to the spot that my infancy knew.

One of the Secrets of Prosperity.

THERE cannot be a greater error than to be frequently changing one's business. If any man will look around and notice who have got rich and who have not, out of those he started in life with, he will find that the successful have generally stuck to some one pursuit. Two lawyers for example begin to practice at the same time. One devotes his whole mind to his profession, lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waits patiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority. The other, tired of such slow work, dashes into politics. Generally, at then end of twenty years, the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and count his tens of thousands in bank stock or mortgages. Two clerks attain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employer, or at least in the same line of trade, at first on a small salary, then on a larger until finally, if he is meritorious he is taken into partnership. The other thinks it beneath him to fill a subordinate position, now that he has become a man, and accordingly starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes a new firm in the old line of trade. Where does he end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches. To this every merchant can testify. A young man is bred a mechanic. He acquires a distaste for his trade, however; thinks it a tedious way to get ahead, and sets out for the West or for California. But in most cases, the same restless, discontented, and speculative spirit which carried him away at first, renders continuous application at one place irksome to him; and so he goes wandering about the world, a sort of semi-civilized Arab, really a vagrant in character, and sure to die insolvent. Meantime his fellow apprentice, who has stayed at home, practising economy, and working steadily at his trade, has grown comfortable in his circumstances, and is even perhaps a citizen of mark. There are men of ability in every walk of life who are notorious for never getting along. Usually, it is because they never stick to any one business. Just when they have mastered one pursuit, and are on the point of making money, they change it for another, which they do not understand; and in a little while what little they are worth is lost forever. We know scores of such persons. Go where you will, you will generally find that the men who have failed in life are those who never stuck to one thing long.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A MAN'S true prosperity often begins when he is said to be ruined; and his ruin, when he is said to be prospering.

THE surest wheel of fortune is a wheel-barrow.

Miscellany.

Seth Woodsum's Wife.

As Mr. Seth Woodsum was mowing one morning in his lower haying field, and his eldest son, Obediah, a smart boy of thirteen, was opening the mown grass to the sun, Mr. Woodsum looked up towards the house, and beheld his little daughter Harriet, ten years of age, running towards him with her utmost speed. As she came up, he perceived she was greatly agitated; tears were running down her cheeks, and she had scarcely breath enough to speak.

"O, father," she faintly articulated, "mother is dreadful sick; she's on the bed, and says she shall die before you get there."

Mr. Woodsum was a man of a sober, sound mind, and calm nerves; but he had, what sometimes happens in this cold and loveless world of ours, a tender attachment for his wife, which made the message of the little girl fall upon his heart like a dagger. He dropped his scythe and ran with great haste to the house. Obediah, who was at the other end of the field, seeing this unusual movement of his father, dropped his fork and ran with all his might, and the two entered the house almost at the same time.

Mr. Woodsum hastened to the bedside, and took his wife's hand. "My dear Sally," said he, "what is the matter?"

"What is the matter?" echoed Mrs. Woodsum, with a plaintive groan. "I shouldn't think you would need to ask what is the matter, Mr. Woodsum. Don't you see I am dying?"

"Why, no, Sally, you don't look as if you were dying. What is the matter? how do you feel?"

"Oh, I shan't live till night," said Mrs. Woodsum, with a heavy sigh. "I am going fast."

Mr. Woodsum, without waiting to make further inquiries, told Obediah to run and jump on to the horse, and ride over after Doctor Fairfield, and get him to come over as quick as he can come. "Tell him I am afraid your mother is dying. If the doctor's horse is away off in the pasture, ask him to take our horse and come right away over, while you go and catch his."

Obediah, with tears in his eyes, and his heart in his mouth, flew as though he had wings added to his feet, and in three minutes time was mounted upon Old Grey, and galloping with full speed towards Dr. Fairfield's.

"My dear," said Mr. Woodsum, leaning his head upon the pillow, "how do you feel? What makes you think you are dying?" And he tenderly kissed her forehead as he spoke, and pressed her hand to his bosom.

"Oh, Samuel," for she generally called him by his Christian name, when under the influence of tender emotions; "Oh, Samuel, I feel dreadfully. I have pains darting through my head, and most all over me; and I feel dizzy, and can't hardly see; and my heart beats as though it would come through my side. And besides, I feel as though I was dying. I'm sure I can't live till night; and what will become of my poor children?" And she sobbed heavily and burst into a flood of tears.

Mr. Woodsum was affected. He could not bring himself to believe that his wife was in such immediate danger of dissolution as she seemed to apprehend. He thought she had no appearance of a dying person; but still her earnest and positive declaration, that she should not live through the day, sent a thrill through his veins, and a sinking to his heart that no language has power to describe. Mr. Woodsum was as ignorant of medicine as a child; he therefore did not attempt to do anything to relieve his wife, except to try to soothe her feelings by kind and encouraging words, till the doctor arrived. The half hour which elapsed from the time Obediah left till the doctor came, seemed to Mr. Woodsum almost an age. He repeatedly went from the bedside to the door, to look and see if the doctor was anywhere near, and as often returned to hear his wife groan and say that she was sinking fast, and could not stand it many minutes longer.

At length Doctor Fairfield rode up to the door, on Mr. Woodsum's Old Grey, and with saddlebags in hand, hastened into the house. A brief examination of the patient convinced him that it was a decided case of hypochondria, and he soon spoke encouraging words to her, and told her although she was considerably unwell, he did not doubt she would be better in a little while.

"Oh, Doctor, how can you say so?" said Mrs. Woodsum; "don't you see I am dying? I can't possibly live till night; I am sinking fast, Doctor, and I shall never see the sun rise again. My heart sometimes almost stops its beating now, and my feet and hands are growing cold. But I must see my dear children once more; do let 'em come in and bid me farewell." Here she was so overwhelmed with sobs and tears as to prevent her saying more.

The doctor having administered the drugs in such case made and provided, is followed out by Mr. Woodsum, all anxiety to learn the real danger of the case. He is assured that it is only an attack of hypochondria, and the good lady herself ere long recovers.

Again and again, however, is our friend Seth summoned from his plow and the doctor from his pills, to administer consolation and relief in her dying hour, and again and again does she recover. We give below the story of.

DEATH'S LAST ASSAULT.

At last, the sober, sad days of Autumn came on, Mr. Woodsum was in the midst of his "fall work," which had been several times interrupted by these periodical turns of despondency in his wife. One morning he went to his field early, for he had a heavy day's work to do, and had engaged one of his neighbors to come with two yoke of oxen and a plow to help him "break

up" an old mowing field. His neighbor could only help him that day, and he was very anxious to plow the whole field. He accordingly had left the children and nurse in the house, with strict charges to take good care of their mother. Mr. Woodsum was driving the team and his neighbor was holding the plow, and things went on to their mind till about ten o'clock in the forenoon, when little Harriet came running to the field, and told her father that her mother was "dreadful sick," and wanted him to come in as quick as he could, for she was certainly dying now. Mr. Woodsum, without saying a word, drove his team to the end of the furrow; but he looked thoughtful and perplexed. Although he felt persuaded that her danger was imaginary, as it had always proved to be before, still, the idea of the bare possibility that this sickness might be unto death, pressed upon him with such power, that he laid down his goat-stick, and telling his neighbor to let the cattle breathe awhile, walked deliberately towards the house. Before he had accomplished the whole distance, however, his own imagination had added such wings to his speed, that he found himself moving at a quick run. He entered the house, and found his wife as he had so often found her before, in her own estimation, almost ready to breathe her last. Her voice was faint and low, and her pillow was wet with tears. She had already taken her leave of her dear children, and waited only to exchange a few parting words with her beloved husband. Mr. Woodsum approached the bedside and took her hand tenderly, as he had ever been wont to do, but he could not perceive any symptoms of approaching dissolution, different from what he had witnessed on a dozen former occasions.

"Now, my dear," said Mrs. Woodsum faintly, "the time has come at last. I feel that I am on my death-bed, and have but a short time longer to stay with you. But I hope we shall feel resigned to the will of Heaven. I would go cheerfully, dear, if it was not for my anxiety about you and the children. Now, don't you think, my dear," she continued, with increasing tenderness, "don't you think it would be best for you to be married again to some kind, good woman, that would be a mother to our dear little ones, and make your home pleasant for all of you?"

She paused and looked earnestly in his face.

"Well, I've sometimes thought of late, it might be best," said Mr. Woodsum, with a very solemn air.

"Then you have been thinking about it," said Mrs. Woodsum, with a slight contraction of the muscles of the face.

"Why, yes," said Mr. Woodsum, "I have sometimes thought about it, since you have had spells of being so very sick. It makes me feel dreadfully to think of it, but I don't know but it might be my duty."

"Well, I do think it would," said Mrs. Woodman, "if you can only get the right sort of person. Everything depends upon that, my dear, and I hope you will be very particular about who you get, very."

"I certainly shall," said Mr. Woodman; "don't give yourself any uneasiness about that, my dear, for I assure you I shall be very particular. The person I shall probably have is one of the kindest, and best tempered women in the world."

"But have you been thinking of any one in particular, my dear?" said Mrs. Woodsum, with a manifest look of uneasiness.

"Why, yes," said Mr. Woodsum, "there is one, that I have thought for some time past, I should probably marry, if it should be the will of Providence to take you from us."

"And pray, Mr. Woodsum, who can it be?" said the wife, with an expression, more of earth than heaven returning to her eye. "Who is it, Mr. Woodsum? You haven't named it to her, have you?"

"Oh, by no means," said Mr. Woodsum; "but my dear, we had better drop the subject; it agitates you too much."

"But, Mr. Woodsum, you must tell me who it is, I never could die in peace till you do."

"It is a subject too painful to think about," said Mr. Woodsum, "and it don't appear to me it would be best to call names."

"But I insist upon it," said Mrs. Woodsum, who had by this time raised herself up with great earnestness and was leaning on her elbow, while her searching glance was reading every muscle in her husband's face. "Mr. Woodsum, I insist upon it?"

"Well, then," said Mr. Woodsum, with a sigh, "if you insist upon it, my dear—I have thought that if it should be the will of Providence to take you from us, to be here no more, I have thought I should marry for my second wife, Hannah Lovejoy."

An earthly fire once more flashed upon Mrs. Woodsum's eyes—she leaped from the bed like a cat; walked across the room, and seated herself in a chair.

"What!" she exclaimed, in a trembling voice almost choked with agitation—"what! marry that idle, sleepy slut of a Hannah Lovejoy! Mr. Woodsum, that is too much for flesh and blood to bear—I can't endure that, nor I won't. Hannah Lovejoy to be the mother of my children! No, that's what she never shall. So you may go to your plowing, Mr. Woodsum, and set your heart at rest. Susan," she continued, "make up more fire under that dinner pot."

Mr. Woodward went to the field, and pursued his work, and when he returned at noon, he found dinner well prepared, and his wife ready to do the honors of the table. Mrs. Woodsum's health from that day continued to improve, and she was never afterwards visited by the terrible affliction of hypochondria.—*Way Down East, by Jack Downing.*

Method.

DISPATCH is the soul of business, and nothing contributes more to dispatch than method. Lay down a method for everything, and stick to it inviolably, as far as unexpected incidents may allow. Fix one certain hour and day in the week for your accounts, and keep them in their proper order; by which means they will require a very little time, and you can never be much cheated.

Whatever letters and papers you keep, docket and tie them up in their respective classes, so that you may have instant recourse to any one.

Lay down a method also for your reading, for which you allot a certain share of your mornings; let it be in a consistent and consecutive course, and not in that desultory and immethodical manner in which many people read scraps of different authors, upon different subjects. Keep a useful and short commonplace book of what you read, to help your memory only, and for pedantic quotations. Never read history without having maps, and a chronological book or tables lying by you and constantly recur to; without which history is only a confused heap of facts.

One more I recommend to you, by which I have found great benefit, even in the most dissipated part of my life, that is, to rise early, and at the same hour every morning, how late soever you may have set up the night before. This secures you an hour or two, at least, of reading and reflection, before the interruptions of the morning begin; and it will save your constitution by forcing you to go to bed early at least one night in three.

ELOQUENCE.—Eloquence is not only the art of addressing men in public—it is the gift of strong feelings, accurate thought, extensive knowledge, splendor of imagination, force of expression, and the power of communicating, in written or spoken language, to other men, the idea, the feeling, the conviction of truth, the admiration for the beautiful, the disposition to uprightness, the enthusiasm for virtue, the devotion to duty, the heroic love of country, and the faith in immortality, which make men honorable—the feeling heart, the clear head, the sound judgment, the popular knowledge, the artistic imagination, the ardent patriotism, the manly courage, the attachment to liberty, the pious philosophy; and lastly, the religion consonant with the most exalted idea of the Divinity, which render the individual good, the people great, and the human race sacred. It supposes in us the possession and exercise of all the intellectual and moral faculties that are involved in speech—the power of the human word.—*Lamartine.*

FAITH does not consist in thinking that thy sins are comparatively little, and therefore may be forgiven; but in knowing that they are very great, and believing that though they are ever so many and great, past or present, Christ's blood is above them all.

Ladies' Department.

MY MOTHER.

BY ROBERT D. KNOWLES.

My heart oft turns to thee, my dear beloved mother;
Thy image dwells in me, and leaves room for none other.
Like some serene lakes, that duplicate the heaven,
My soul a glory takes, from thy example given.

When sorrow bathes in grief my heart, that trusted stranger,
Thy memory gives relief, and wards off all the dangers.
And when in evening beauty, vespers paint the gill of men,
I learn from thee my duty, and then am strong again!

Wheat Meal Mush and Whoaten Grits.

THERE are few at the present time who doubt that a little mingling of the bran with the flour now and then, promotes the health of the digestive organs and facilitates intestinal action—that living on fine flour, and articles consisting of little nutritious matter, is a diet too nutritive as a general thing. Beside, that part of the grain thrown aside by the process of bolting, is said to be the part needed, especially by the young, to form teeth, bones, &c.

One of the most agreeable forms of using the unbolted, or "Graham flour," as it was formerly called, is in the form of pudding or mush, made the same as hasty pudding—not very stiff, and eaten with milk, syrup, or cream and sugar.

The Wheaten Grits is a relishing dish, used in the same way,—boiled rather longer—about half an hour, over a moderate fire. Both these articles may be had with no more trouble or expense than fine flour—especially by those who take their own grist to mill, and should always be reckoned among the regular family supplies. Take good clean wheat, and have it ground carefully. We prefer the grits somewhat finer than that usually sold in papers at sixpence per pound, yet coarser than the "Graham flour."

A breakfast of one of the above dishes, occasionally varied with rye, corn or oat meal, nice baked potatoes and cold good bread, with a little butter and a glass of water, are breakfasts that may be eaten the year round with impunity—and instead of cloying or producing satiety, will be better liked in December than they were in January, and will bring health and light-heartedness instead of heaviness and headache.

True we like to prove our housewifery and delectate the gustatory nerves of our epicure friends, by getting up breakfasts of hot light rolls, melting waffles or puffy muffins, with juicy ham, and eggs just right, and clear coffee and rich cream. But we are sad to see them partake of the temptations before them with so much gusto, and wish we could prove our disinterested anxiety for their good, as having no thought of our own trouble in

the matter. Any one should be convinced of the desirableness of such a diet, when they see a family, where are ever so many little ones, who have no knowledge of doctors or medicine—where no anxious thoughts and sad tears are shed over the pains and sufferings of loved ones—where no nightly vigils by sick beds are ever kept—where no member of the family ever comes to the table with a poor appetite, but all are happy and hearty, full of life and joyous spirits the year round.—*Elsie in Country Gentleman.*

Unseasonable School Hours.

FANNY FERN contributes to the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, the following spirited and well-merited strictures on the unseasonable school hours, just now, not only fashionable in cities, but even beginning to invade the quiet precincts of our village academies and school-rooms:

"Just see those young school girls going into yonder building; sacrificed to the horrible custom here in Gotham of immuring children in a heated school-room from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, to cram their brains with all sorts of 'isms and 'ologies. Oh, for the good old sensible times, when spines were of as much account as brains, when there was a forenoon and afternoon school; when children at twelve and one o'clock, exchanged Geography and Grammar for the needful roast beef and apple pudding. You should see the heavy-eyed—jaded, spiritless New York school children at 3 o'clock, dragging languidly home with their piles of books, stopping on the way, at some suicidal confectioner's shop, to satisfy their hunger cravings with villainous pastry or cake, till the fashionable 6 o'clock dinner shall arrive; when they devour voraciously—meat—and the cook only knows what, and go to bed to woo a night-mare, and rise the next morning with muddy brains and complexions. Teachers and physicians may like it, but I must say that the sight of those three o'clock groups of little sacrificed New-Yorkers, is a daily source of irritation to my temper.

Oh yes! I know about the 'recesses,' and I know about the little 'baskets of luncheons,' and how much they both amount to; and I know, too, that it is next door to impossible for an adult to keep the mind on the stretch profitably, for so many consecutive hours, and I would humbly ask the 'Spirit of Modern Improvement' how it can be expected of growing, active, mercurial, restless childhood?"

Valuable Recipe.

How to do up SAINT BOSOMS.—We often hear ladies expressing a wish to know by what process the gloss on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them we subjoin the following recipe:

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire—and then having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum-water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give lawn, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed."

If our lady readers have a better way than the above from the Granite Farmer, please let us know what it is, for there is real comfort in a shirt bosom neatly done up.

How to SMILE OR PICKLE OYSTERS.—Drain the juice into a dish, and save the same. To one can of oysters put two quarts of water, made as salt as common brine. Then put as many oysters in the steppan as will cover the bottom, and let them scald until the fringe around the oyster begins to curl up. Repeat until all are done. Then put in the crock, first one layer of oysters, then of mace, and cloves. Then take the cold juice and add vinegar to suit your taste, and pour it upon the oysters. There should be an ounce of mace, an ounce of cloves, and a few grains of pepper to make the spice.

QUINCES.—Bake them, remove the skin, slice and serve with cream and sugar. Prepared in this manner, many prefer them to the peach. If you have never eaten them prepared in this way, try it, by all means, and you will thank us for the suggestion." So says the Farmer's Mirror.

The quince is an elegant fruit, and we hope to see it more common. Made into a sauce with sweet apples, in the proportion of three-fourths of the latter, with half a pound of sugar to the quinces, and none in the apples. A cheap article produced for the dinner or even tea table, which is not to be despised.—*Prairie Farmer.*

CURE FOR FELONS.—Boil up in any iron vessel of sufficient capacity (say four or six quarts,) enough yellow dock root to make a strong liquor, when sufficiently boiled, and while the liquor is as hot as can be borne by the hand, cover the kettle with a flannel cloth to keep in the heat and steam, and hold the hand or finger affected under the cloth and in the steam, and in five minutes the pains will cease. If it should return after a time, heat up the same liquor and do as before. In a cure performed in this way, the joints of the fingers will always be preserved.

PRESERVING MILK.—Place new milk in a clean pot, and evaporate it till nothing remains but a light dry powder. Put this in a bottle and seal it carefully from the air by corking and waxing, and when milk is wanted, dissolve a small quantity in pure soft water. The solution will be found to possess the qualities, as well as the peculiar taste and aroma of milk freshly drawn from the cow.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF ADAMS & CO.
An adjourned meeting of the Creditors of Adams & Co., took place at Arrington's store, on Front street, last evening. After a most confused and desultory routine of performances, the meeting adjourned *sine die*, without arriving at any conclusion of the slightest consequence. The whole affair will, therefore, be submitted to the adjudication of the Courts.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Sierra Citizen states that a party, on the North Fork of the Yuba made extensive preparations to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. The company had assembled, an oration delivered, the dinner, which was being cooked in the open air, was about to be spread, when a drift underneath caved in, and chimney, crockery, fire, fireplace and dinner, disappeared in the direction of the antipodes, going down about thirty feet. By general consent dinner was postponed for that day.

MARRIED.

On the 24th March, in this city, by Rev. Father Taylor, Mr. Edward H. Cowley and Miss Mary Ann Parker, both of this city.
On the 24th March, in this city, by Judge Hockley, Solomon Hottel and Miss Nancy Chatham, all of Santa Ana.
On the 24th March, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. J. C. Smith, of Holland, and Miss Maria E. Van Winkle, of Prusale.
On the 24th March, in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. J. W. Seltzer and Miss Susan Richardson.
On the 15th March, in Yreka, by Rev. R. B. Stanton, Dr. F. G. Hearn and Miss Jeanie L. Stephenson, all of that city.
On the 29th March, in Marysville, by Rev. E. M. Hager, Mr. Stephen Whinn and Mrs. M. A. Hart, both of Marysville.
On the 18th March, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Bilely, Col. N. K. Lovell, of this city, and Miss Ann Paulick, of N. York city.

DIED.

On the 22d March, in this city, at the Agency Office of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, after a protracted illness, Captain Thomas H. Cropper, formerly a resident of Accoumeo, Cal., aged 44 years.
On the 23d March, in this city, Mr. Nasmith H. Pearsley, from New York city, in the 31st year of his age.
On the 24th March, in this city, Mr. Harison W. Annable, of Sacramento, formerly of Augusta, Me., of dropsy.
On the 24th March, in Natchez, Miss., of convulsions in childhood, Mary, wife of Wm. Byrnes, aged about 25 years.
On the 24th March, in Sacramento, Pommance Moore, aged 33 years, formerly of Albany, N. Y.
On the 23d March, in Sacramento, Mrs. Charlotte Orr, wife of Wm. Orr, aged 28 years.
On the 13th Feb., in Brooklyn, N. Y., of consumption, Mrs. S. R. Winchester, wife of General J. Winchester, late of Green Valley, aged 43 years.
On the 24th March, in this city, Anthony B. Fisher, late steward of the steamship Cortes.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

March 21—Ship A. M. Simpson, Hanson, Tomales Bay, with produce.
March 22—Ship Mary W. Gould, Port Corder, 4 days; lumber, Sugar, Tobacco, Gamble, Yumala, 12 hours; produce.
March 23—Ship Steamship Uleto, San, Baldivia, San Juan del Sur, 11 days; passengers, etc.
Ship R. R. Whitting, Blair, Oregon, 12 days; lumber.
Ship Orinolo, Robinson, Loquelt, 2 days; produce.
March 21—Steamship America, Bailey, San Diego, 2 days; passengers, etc.
Ship Leonora, Sacramento, Hong Kong, 73 days; under, 172 passengers, ship U. H. Allen, Wail, Honolulu, 18 days; under.
Ship Emma Parker, Lathrop, Tahiti, 23 days; fruit.
March 25—Ship Taranto, Turner, Tahiti, 33 days; fruit.
Ship Sacramento, Winterburn, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Ship Kate Hill, Parker, Carmel Bay, 23 hours; produce.
Ship L. D. Bailey, Garcia, Santa Cruz, 2 days; fruit.
Ship Iowa, Grange, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Ship Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Ship Hunter, Illinois, Bodega, 24 hours; produce.
March 26—Ship Montpelier, Smith, Oregon, 9 days; produce.
Ship Queen of the West, Dime, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; fruit.
Ship Oliver, Thomas, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; fruit.
March 27—Ship Mary Melville, Derby, Stillacomb, 16 days; with timber.
U. S. revenue cutter W. L. Mearns, S. Corral, from a cruise.
U. S. cutter Argus, Lt. Hyde, from a cruise.
Ship Adeline, Boston, Bodega, 21 hours; produce.

CLEARANCES.

March 21—Ship Rival, Jenkins, for Valparaiso.
March 22—Ship Electric, Gatz, and Flynn, for San Francisco; bark Equinox, Smith, Mazatlan; bark James Franklin, McDonald, Sydney.
March 23—Ship steamship Cortes, Burns, for San Juan; ship Cleopatra, Thayer, Colico.
March 24—Ship bark Ida, Kellogg, Hongkong; brig Samuel Churchill, Ellis, Valparaiso.
March 26—Ship Wellington (Fr.), Larnello, Pauleberry; Smith G. Owens, Norton, Brazil.
March 27—Ship ship Don Juan, Mitchell, for Valparaiso; bark bark Honoluli, Packard, Robinson, Vancouver Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases intelligently. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchaser. (v3-13) WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be PUBLIC MEETINGS held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Sansone and Montgomery, every Sabbath day, viz.: a Prayer Meeting at ten o'clock, A. M., and a Temperance Lecture at half-past two, P. M. (v3-11) NATIEL THURSTON.

Southwick's Raffle.—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, no know of none that has a better or more valuable prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-five cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.
Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms make known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

California State Agricultural Society vs. Patent Office.—This society would publicly acknowledge the receipt of a large and valuable collection of new and valuable seeds from Hon. C. Mason, of the Patent Office, Washington, for distribution among the members of this society. Those members who desire to try these various kinds, can have samples by calling on the undersigned at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office. JAMES L. L. WARREN, Corres. Sec. C. S. A. S. (v3-10) Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Shoofat Hens Wanted.
THOSE who have these Fowls for sale will please address us with particulars as to character of stock, and their price, or call on us at our office. WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SECOND ART UNION!
WE PLEDGE OURSELVES THAT THE ART UNION SHALL BE DECIDED ON MONDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1855.
J. R. COOPER & Co.,
W. C. ALLEN & Co.,
Successors to J. C. DUNCAN.

A Card.
WE have this day purchased from J. C. DUNCAN his entire interest in the business conducted by him at the Chinese Saleroom, and also his interest in the Second Art Union, now before the public. This enterprise, which he has so successfully commenced, will be fully carried out by us, on the same plan, and in the same manner for which Mr. Duncan stands already pledged to the numerous shareholders.
Many new and beautiful articles will be added to the present stock, and the public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on our part, to continue the confidence and patronage enjoyed by the late firm.
J. R. COOPER & CO.,
W. C. ALLEN & CO.

San Francisco, March 22d, 1855.
To the Public.
I respectfully ask from my friends and the public a continuance to my successors in business of the many favors extended to me during the past four years. The large means of Messrs. Cooper and Allen, and their well known responsibility as the principals of two heavy importing houses in this city, (J. R. Cooper & Co. and W. C. Allen & Co.) enable me to leave in their hands my pledges to the public in regard to the Art Union, with a full guarantee that they will be strictly carried out. All Shareholders remain in the same position as though I was still in the firm. The greatly increased capital placed in the hands by Messrs. Cooper and Allen, will give them the facilities necessary for the large business in which I have been engaged, and also secure to them the full confidence of the public.
(Signed) J. C. DUNCAN.
San Francisco, March 22d, 1855. (v3-13)

Harvesting Implements.
WE invite the attention of the public to the following selection of superior Harvesting Implements:
Bussay's (Hollmeyer) Reapers;
McCormick's " " " " " "
Munsey's " " " " " "
Hall's 8 horse Threshers;
Pitt's " " " " " "
Rumery's 2 horse " " " " " "
Ketchum's Mowers;
Gunn's 5 finger Wiro Braco Grain Cradles;
Grady Vine " " " " " "
Barley Reapers;
Hay Rakes and Forks;
Scythes and Smiths;
Grant's Fan Mills, &c., &c.
Received and for sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
corner California and Battery streets, (v3-13)

MCCORMICK'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.
Of the latest pattern (1854) and improvements, with full complements of extra parts.
J. A. PITT'S (Buffalo) celebrated 8 Horse-Power Threshers and Separators of the latest pattern. These Powers and Separators are each furnished with Trucks complete for travelling.
WHEELER'S 2 Horse Railroad Powers and Separators;
TAPLIN'S 6 Horse Circular Swoop Powers and Separators;
Grant's & Bryant's 5 finger Cradles;
No. 1 Scythes and Scythes;
Hay Forks Hay Rakes;
Hay Rakes on Wheels, or "Grasshoppers," etc.;
Just received, per clipper "Morning Light," and
For sale by
JOS. S. PAXSON,
corner of Front and Pine streets, (v3-13)

Banking House of Page, Baron & Co.,
San Francisco, March 24, 1855.
WE desire to notify our friends and the public that we shall remove our business on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, to our new Banking House, corner of Clay and Battery streets, where we shall be happy to see all our old friends and customers. (v3-13) PAGE, BARON & CO.

Snuffak Pig Wanted.
THIS breed of Sire, pure, is wanted. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street. (v3-13) WARREN & SON.

Artisan Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations. In a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those waiting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fulton, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Harborth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wirth & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 Sansome street.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. (v3-13)

"Take no thought for the morrow."
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Sufferers who are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temples are ached, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEWINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on Divine Providence which the text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sent by (v3-11) LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street.

First Premium Daguerotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to visit upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. (v3-11)

For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A RANCHO in the county of San Luis Obispo, within eight miles of the Port, containing 3,000 Acres Level Land, now covered with a heavy crop of Out Grass, and having an abundance of water for stock and planting. Title confirmed. Will be sold for \$2,500.
Apply to
R. J. HOGAN,
cor. Washington and Davis streets. (v3-11)

General Taylor.
The celebrated Training STALLION GENERAL TAYLOR will stand at the stable of D. S. Campbell, opposite the Union Race Course, in \$50 the season, and \$1 to the Green. Gen. Taylor is in fine health; is half brother of the renowned "Grey Eddy"; was sired by "Morse Grey," and his dam was the best trotting mare "Flora." Marred sent to Gen. Taylor shall have good grass pasture, at a small charge, during the season. (v3-12)

To Printers.
FOR SALE—One Second-hand & DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 38. Apply to (v3-8) F. BLAKE, 63 Merchant street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. (v3-5)

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. (v3-5)

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL LAMPS.
34 J and Third, and R and Third streets, Sacramento. (v3-4)

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. (v3-1)

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. (v3-15)

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND BAY.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. (v3-24)

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brow's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kind &c;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. (v3-8)

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. (v3-22)

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.
MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. (v3-6)

Surgery.
R. B. COLE, M. D.,
Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.
Office—Athens Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all
Surgical Diseases,
feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.
Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.
(Morning, From 10 till 12;
Afternoon, " 2 " 5;
Evening, " 7 " 9. (v3-12)

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK OF Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building), Sacramento.
CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles in the fashionable Southern Over Coat, decidedly the ran in New York; Palatos, Tunics, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, inventors of Fashionable Cassimere and Velvets, Biology and Simon's Clothes and Doekins, for our custom department.
Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.
Branch KEYES & CO.,
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento. (v3-6)

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" on Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Saturday, 31st day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay. (v3-5)

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1855.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, Master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENEY, President.
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. (v3-7)

Freights to Sacramento, \$16 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE Citizen's Steam Navigation Company's steamer QUEEN CITY, Geo. R. Barclay, Master, will commence her regular trips for the above places, leaving San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board. (v3-12)

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 25 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place stages leave daily for all parts of the State.
HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors. (v3-2)

Rasette House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
THIS HOTEL affords inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unexcelled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. (v3-2)

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the traveling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (v3-17) R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
J. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. (v3-26)

California Stage Company.
Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ophir, Auburn, Yankee Jim's, Georgetown, Placerville, Mormon Island, Coloma, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton, Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " 6 " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co. (v3-4)

Travis & Vaner's International Hotel Stage.
PASSENGERS will be taken to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases, be responsible for baggage, after it is put in their charge. Any orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, having the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the night time it will be seen on the lamps. (v3-10)

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.
The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.
The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.
We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.
The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understanding their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.
In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.
R. G. NOYES, President. (v3-10)

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Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
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HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,	Nutmeg Musk-Melon,
Manget Wortzel fleet,	Green citron
Long blood "	Cantaloupe
White sugar "	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
Early drum head Cabbage,	" "
" ox heart "	White Fortugal "
" York "	Silver skin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
Large York "	Cup Patenly "
Late flat Dutch "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early cluster Cucumber,	Squash
Early frame "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Ghirkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
White alpha "	Celery
Short green "	Royal capo "
Long green "	White Crag "
Long orange Carrot,	" "
Early turnip "	Flug Luck "
Red solid Celloery,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White solid "	Summer "
American "	White birch "
Early Cauliflower,	" "
Lato "	Marrow "
Purple Egg Plant,	Early Dutch Turnip,
Green curled Endive,	Rutabaga "
White "	Yellow stone "
Early turnip Raulish,	White Norfolk "
Early scarlet "	Red top turn "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red Tomato "
Black Spanish "	Yellow "
Carolina "	Blue imperial Peas,
Yellow six week's Beans,	Marrowfat "
Early Mohawk,	Early Chauton "
White marrow "	Orange "
Lima "	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red and white Clover seed,	Grape cuttings,
Red top Grass "	Strawberry plants,
Timothy "	" "

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of Thorburn & Co., New York, and for sale by

J. H. McNALLY,
Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street,
opposite the New Merchant's Exchange,
San Francisco.

r28-1m

Flowers! Flowers!

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.
Persons desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:

Camelia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and noisy Geraniums; Pansies, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honeyuckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Ostrichs, Jassamines, Fuchsias, Daphnes, Dillies, Balsam Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,957 Post-office.

r39-3m

Osage Orange.

The following resolution was passed at the great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange as a most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."

100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$30 per 1,000; or 500,000 and upwards at \$15 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Polaris Ranch, near the San Francisco Embarcadero.

All orders left with Warren & Son, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street, or sent to the St. Helena Post-office, by Adams & Co's Express, or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be promptly attended to.

r39

Fresh Garden Seed.

RAISED and put up at Smith's Pterological Garden and Nursery, on the American river, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Raspberries, Strawberries of finest varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.

Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green-House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State.

r39

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees of the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from \$1.50 to \$2.50

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LAYVELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to.

r39

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Eliza \$4 per doz or \$35 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to purchase that toward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per fast steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry" to include call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in packets of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

23

Garden Seeds.

WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are invoices of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.

r34

Cabbage Seed.

WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage, from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh. Will be sold low by the entire invoice.

r3-10

Catawba Grape.

WE have received an invoice of this celebrated Grape, from which the famous "Sparkling Catawba" is made. Gardeners in want of any will do well to call and secure them.

r3-11

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Lithua.

23 1m

Hydraulic Pumps.

A N invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.

r3-12

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the iron.

Smith's Patent Pileum Smut Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Rolling Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Peoria " " " 5 1/2, 6 and 8;
Chippier " " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Churns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Hammers;

Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrow teeth, iron and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, trillietres, ax yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.

For sale by

J. H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

3-1

Boston Copper Steel Plow.

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.

24

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Barrell's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by

BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

24-1m

BAKER & HAMILTON.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
117 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Hotel).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

5

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

17

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Rolling Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

India Rubber Belting and Conducing Hose, of various widths and sizes.

For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Luths Mills. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

19

Happy Valley Flour Mills.

Corner of First and Mills streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

19

INDIAN MUMMY.

ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved humanity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the certificates of five of our most distinguished naturalists furnish facts that should awaken a general interest in our community to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly distinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians." This race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowledge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Russell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them; yet neither they nor him self can find any trace by which to recover the history of the present relic.

The Chief now measures five feet three inches in length—full size—the feet are three inches long. The body presents a natural appearance, and, as it lies in the canoe, surrounded by the materials usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half price. The Press, Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen, are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.

C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

r34

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH.

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, drive at night, in sums to suit, on

Van Vleet, Raul & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America, Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bro. & Co., Baltimore.
J. B. Murton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macintyre & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.

39

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, HAGON, & CO.

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, drive at night, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co., London.
F. Huth & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Joshua Lee & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hatchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodwin & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.

12

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE F. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE, AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches.

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions relating to titles, &c. &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the laws of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office.

20 1/2

SECOND CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

AT
DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOM.

The Gallery of Paintings is now Open.

The pictures from France per "Amuseur" having arrived, the salesroom have been entirely remodelled, and elegantly fitted up, and are now open to the public with a display of beautiful goods, far exceeding in value any previous exhibition.

The Second Art Union will be distributed on Monday, April 2, 1855.

85,000 SHARES AT \$1 EACH.

Comprising three thousand articles, from number one.

The Grand Painting of Psycho and Amour,

Or a \$5,000 Ingot of Gold,

TO NUMBER 3,000.

A Solid Gold Trumpet,

Guaranteed 18 carats fine, and placed at its imported cost \$3,000.

In the catalogue will be found superb sets of Diamonds, from \$300 to \$1,500 per set.

Diamond Bracelets, from \$300 to \$1,000 each.

Diamond Watches, from \$120 to \$200 each.

Including Five Large Diamond Watches, with Magic Cases.

ALSO,

Nine sets Massive Silver, from \$300 to \$750.

Forty solid Silver Pitchers and Goblets, from \$45 to \$320.

One Hundred Gold Magic Cans, Hunting, and extra heavy Patent Levers, from the first manufacturer, and all fully guaranteed.

Diamond Rings, Pins and Brooches, from \$80 to \$500 each.

Diamond Port Monnaie, with Miniature Watch, size of half dollar—\$600.

Diamond and Emerald Set—Branch, Ring and Ear Ring—the handiwork of the jeweler ever imported into this city—\$1,500.

Solid Silver Salver—\$550.

Magnificent Diamond Bracelet, with Pin attached—31 diamonds—the centre one of extraordinary size and brilliancy—\$1,000.

Diamond and Opal brooch, with 116 Diamonds, and a very fine Opal—\$800.

Three Massive Silver Breakfast and Tea sets—\$750 each.

ALSO,

Superb Ornamental Clocks,

Solid Silver Drinking Cases,

Silver and Gold Work,

Paintings,

Works of Art, etc., etc.

An examination of the Goods will show that a fair business profit is realized and no more.

The distribution will be conducted by a Committee of the Shareholders, and every care will be taken to give the same satisfaction to the public that has continued from year to year their confidence in our house.

The GALLERY OF PAINTINGS is now open to the public, without charge.

ALSO,

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to clean Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, weeds and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the official work is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same door with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hedges, Hightman Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Hubert & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. B. Hall, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

The building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHIP on L. street, between Front and Second, Sacramento.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleaning grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pine street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

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Pottery! Pottery!

NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Bathtubs, Preserves, Biscuit and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stewpots, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Ware made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be sent at the Pottery, or No. 254 J street.

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T. H. FREER, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on space with the Age and Times!



Mural for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery in the Pacific Coast, and not in his surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever

Varieties.

INNS AND OUTS.

BY J. K. R. M. S.

I'm out of cash, and so, of course,
I've pocket room to let;
I'm out of patience, just because
I'm never out of debt;
Besides, I'm dreadfully in love,
And more than half in doubt
Which is the greater evil, that
Of being in or out!

I'm deeply in my tailor's books,
But I don't mind a dun;
And if I wasn't out of funds
I'd pay him, out of fun.

He always gave me "fit," he said,
But heaven bless his eyes;
I would put him in a fit, I guess,
He'd be in such surprise.

I'm out in elbow, in distress,—
In sooth, a sorry tale!
I'm out of favor, out of sorts,
But, then, I'm out of jail.

My landlord says my time is out,
And I think I'd better "abide,"
I'm such an out and outer, bo
Won't have me in his inn.

I'm out of office, but in hopes
To get put in some day;
I'll don't run for something soon,
I'll have to run away.

I'm out of spirits, and I'm out
Of more than I can think;
I'm out of temper; hang the pen;
Ye gods!—I'm out of ink!

THE DISSATISFIED MAN.

Still restless, still chipping and changing about;
Still enlarging, rebuilding, and making a rout;
Little Timothy, strange as things may appear,
Picks down and builds up again, two times a year;
With this altering rage, poor dissatisfied elf!
What a pity it is he don't alter himself.

A JOKE OF THE QUINCYs.—Some years ago the venerable Josiah Quincy, then President of Harvard University, and his son, who lectured here one evening so humorously, instructively and happily on "Joe Smith and the Mormons," then President of the Common Council of the city of Boston, were toasted or alluded to as two President Quincy's. After the usual noisy demonstration, the younger Quincy very gravely arose and repudiated the idea of such grouping of Presidents. He told the audience that he intended to be courteous to others, and yet submit to allow nothing to be said derogatory to his own dignity. "I beg leave to request the audience to remember that the old gentleman over there presides over a parcel of boys, while I preside over a body of men." It is superfluous to mention that the uproar among people who had known both gentlemen long and well, was tumultuous.—*Tel- edo Blade.*

RATHER SAVAGE.—Dr. Johnson was one night at a concert, where an elaborate and florid concerto on the violin was performed; after it was over, he asked a gentleman, who sat near him, what it meant. The question somewhat puzzled the amateur, who could only say that it was very difficult. "Difficult!" answered the learned auditor, "I wish it had been impossible!"

"FULL JEWELLED."—An old bachelor says that the young ladies who rejoice in a multiplicity of rings, chains, lockets, etc., to the unparalleled extent now fashionable, should be labelled like watches in windows—"Warranted full jewelled."

GOOD GRAMMAR.—"O, Mr. Museum," do you say, "Bring me that ham and eggs," or "Bring me those ham and eggs?"—Editor: "No; we say, Bring us two plates of ham and eggs immediately."

A CAUTION.—Avoid argument with ladies. In spinning yarn among silks and satins a man is sure to be worsted and twisted. And when a man is worsted and twisted, he may consider himself wound up generally.

WOMAN.—God has made her to be loved. She exercises a sovereign influence over the sterner sex, when she keeps within her proper sphere. Her influence diminishes in proportion as she "pants for notoriety."

When the idea of any pleasure strikes your imagination, make a just computation between the duration of the pleasure and that of the repentance that is likely to follow it.

"Do you think you are fit to die," said a step-mother to her neglected child. "I don't know," said the little girl, taking hold of her dirty dress and inspecting it—"I guess so—if it aint too dirty."

THE RULING PASSION.—An editor became martial, and was created captain. On parade, instead of two paces in front—"Advance!" he unconsciously bawled out, "Cash—two dollars a year in advance."

THE POETRY OF MOTION.—The circular movement described by a rich uncle's arm, when he hands you a thousand dollar check.

A MAN, writing from the West, says that he is altered so since he left home, that his oldest creditors would not know him.

DONES wants to know whether sea-sickness is one of the "wave offerings" spoken of in Lovet-icus.

This reply to a whopper now, is "you are So-bastopolizing."

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Caneblooms, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Pansies, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(3-10) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Ornamental.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 14 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 34 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand fine Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LADONNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 lat L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.
HAVE always on hand for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to live plants of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHOLESALE trade its value is justifiable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.
The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

NEW YORK, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to rendering men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.

Yours, &c.,
O. R. NUNFORD,

Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, dated May 31, 1854.

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. FARR BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."

April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing for future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.

Yours, very respectfully, RICH. S. CORNING.

Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.

WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine " 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Prolific Houtboy, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;

BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;

RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;

CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Al-lingham;

CABBAGE—all the varieties;

LETTUCE—all varieties;

PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;

TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;

GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received.

Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans;

Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Smit, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

J. M. MOORE & CO.,
Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1854.

FRESH and GRUINE, per "Express."—Just received and

constantly arriving—

500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed

100 " Red " "

60 " White " "

200 " Top Onions for sets.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854: Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Osage Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail, by

C. MORRILL, Druggist,
Douglas Herbs and Extracts.

And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Douglan Herbs and Extracts.

8 street, cor. Third, Sacramento;
Branch store, F. I. West, cor. Third.

New Invention.

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for grain also. It has been tried for lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal.

Was awarded to the Inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less satisfying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,

I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by *Aerial Steam*. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before. It is profitable to create a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To H. O. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

[17] W. H. SULLIVAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS.

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

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And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

NO. 14.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

Novel Form of Industrial Protection.

If the State is benefited by the progress of
American industry, as it surely is; if it is the
State which is reformed in all such progress as
that now soliciting our attention, as it certainly
is, then the State is, in fact, the community which
should tax itself, and the people have no cause of
complaint for any such assessment. It is equally
true that all outsiders have nothing to do with
the thing; and if they "come in" at all, it must
be on our own terms. Now, suppose we should
agree that any may come in, provided a certain
amount of per centage of the articles thus brought
in and sold shall be put into our treasury, to
form a Fund to be expended for our improvement,
to enable us to produce the very best specimens
of the article in question in the very best man-
ner. It is unquestionably better that each unit,
whether individual or social, should be independ-
ent of all others, so far, at least, as these necessa-
ry products of labor are concerned. It is desir-
able that no "neighbor" should be obliged to ask
favors of another, to enable him to carry on suc-
cessfully his own legitimate, regular, and desir-
able and even indispensable calling, whether this
necessity involve one or one hundred items. This
seems clear.

These outsiders would like to sell us lots of
linen goods, iron in various forms, etc., etc. We
have agreed to suffer them to do so at certain
rates. Now, let the Committee of Arrangements
at Washington, who say that things must remain
as they are, so arrange the matter that all or a
certain share of these sales of the property of
outsiders, shall be given to our State societies
(there, perhaps to be further subdivided), to be
expended in instructing us how to produce the
highest and best specimens of the same kind
among ourselves. In other words, our Society
will admit outsiders to sell on our own grounds
and in our warehouses, provided they will pay us
what we consider a fair price for this right, in
competition with our own products. While we
are unwilling to tax ourselves for self-improvement,
this plan would work out magnificent results.
Minute calculations and apportionments
would be too tedious, of course; but we might
make a general apportionment. The essential
point of the thing is, that the management at
Washington shall secure to the State societies, as
trustees, an amount for agricultural and mechan-
ical improvement at home, which shall be a fair
equivalent for any loss by the competition of out-
siders, which may be permitted on our own soil.
If we shall prove ourselves incompetent to the
work of producing the very best qualities, and
in indefinite amounts, after a fair trial, then let
all the gates of our inclosure be thrown down
and all our fairs, through all our States and ter-
ritories, be turned into commons. Would not
any farmer justly complain if he was obliged to
furnish the necessary facilities in his own build-
ings, for a rival from a distance to sell the very
same articles he produces, and in which competi-
tion is hazardous to himself?

But the form in which we have presented this
may be thought "too political." In fact, we think
it entirely politic, and we will be content if, in
any form, our political governments—who do al-
most every thing because it is politic or policy,
and not because it is just—will carry out a plan
of this sort; and we do strenuously contend that
our national and State governments ought to fur-
nish liberal provision for expenditures of this de-

scription. It might reasonably be required, that
all kinds of useful industry should be alike en-
couraged by premiums and otherwise; and then
we can see no reason why the measure should
be deemed undesirable or impracticable. All
that is necessary is, that the farming and manu-
facturing industry of the country should demand
this for themselves, and the thing is done. One
million of dollars apportioned among the States,
would give an average of more than \$30,000 to
each State, and even much more than this might
be given. Our national treasury is running over,
but no one dreams of distributing its provision
among the farmers and mechanics, for the im-
provement of their several crafts, though these
are the very men who sustain the institutions of
the country.

We have said that premiums are or may be
comparatively unimportant among the instru-
mentalities used for this object. Perhaps it would
be better to say that they should be regarded
chiefly as the indirect means of good, rather than
as having any value of their own. Thus, when
premiums and other means of power over man's
curiosity, selfishness, love of gain, etc., have done
their work, in securing the attention of the pub-
lic in one or several places of convocation, then
let us have the benefit of carefully drawn state-
ments of the processes adopted, all the circum-
stances involved, with the errors of previous
years; the details of experiments, whether suc-
cessful or unsuccessful; propositions for future
experiments; suggestions in regard to new ma-
chinery and new applications; specimens of very
high styles of products of any kind, as of print-
ing, weaving, paper-making, etc., etc. Thus all
may be alike encouraged to emulate these higher
specimens of skill, and a general attention, at the
same time, be secured at these annual or semi-an-
nual convocations, which might continue for sev-
eral successive days. Were no other expendi-
tures demanded in such cases, this amount of time
and labor would be cheerfully given, and, no
doubt, prove very profitable.

The actual view of fine products of the farm,
or shop, or mill, we think of vastly higher value
than the most eloquent harangue on theories or
on facts. The premium is only valuable as it
leads to this other and greater good. Hence the
influence of the latter should be as widely ex-
tended as possible. The boy in his teens, may
be essentially affected for a whole life as a farmer
by such an exhibition. Many a fruit-grower or
raiser of cattle would then be stimulated to
adopt practices of vital importance in the im-
provement of our stock. Many a dairy-maid
might there be inspired with a sort of *esprit de
corps*, which would exert a controlling influence
upon these products of the farm. This kind of
training might awaken a *pride of production* in
every department of farm work, which would de-
serve the name of revolution, when contrasted
with the general indifference now prevalent among
a large majority of our citizens.

We have often said that our farmers need not
information half so much as means, to place them
all among our men of progress. One form in
which capital might be used to very great advan-
tage, through the agency of agricultural societies,
is by loaning money, with or without interest,
for a term of two or three years, to enable farm-
ers of small means to cultivate their lands. In-
creased products would furnish the means of re-
payment and leave them in possession of fertile
acres in place of barren, worn-out wastes. The
loan might be repaid by a certain amount of each
year's crop, or by the excess of all over so much
per acre, when expended under direction, and
thus more be received than was given, while the
farmer also has more, besides his improved lands.
We are by no means sure that the money now
paid as premiums, if laid out as interest for money
loaned, even from the banks, for such uses, would
not accomplish more good than it does now.
Certainly it is true that a capital of a hundred
thousand dollars of State stocks, might be created,
costing no man a farthing, but the whole man-
ufactured out of a quire of paper, and at the only
possible cost of the State's name. We can see
no objection whatever to such an operation, to
any reasonable amount. It is not fictitious issue
for currency, but a State loan for a specific pur-
pose. All that the State could be liable for could
be most abundantly secured in various ways, so
that no loss, in any event, would be anticipated.
But on the other hand, a fund of actual value to
an indefinite extent might, in due time, be ac-
quired by the payments of instalments, from
time to time, by those who have had the benefit
of the loans. Then the whole operation would
be, not more safe, but become a solid and sub-
stantial fund, the very erection of which has al-
ready renovated, perhaps half the farms of the
State, and its future operations secure constant
and important progress in every branch of home
industry, whether on the farm or in the shop.

There is another form of service, which, we
think, our agricultural societies might render at
a trifling cost. When we had the honor of pre-
siding over a school, we did much by honorary
marks. Not only each boy might earn them, but
a series of benches—that is, the occupants of
them—was also entitled to them. Thus the more
orderly, or more gentlemanly half, as the eastern
and western, received, each week, some valued
distinction. So our committees might do with
towns or districts. Some men have a measure of
town pride, who have no love of self-reform. They
like to belong to a handsome company, military
or any thing else; though they have no love for
tactics or strict discipline. When the best town
team is honored with a premium, as it is in many
counties in Massachusetts, a farmer may buy a
yoke of good oxen from this sort of pride, when
he would not do so from any love of good cattle.
So the general condition of the several districts
or towns in each and all the several points of good
husbandry might, at least, be given in a carefully-
drawn report, the facts being determined by ac-
tual observation. Thus we have work for a trav-
elling committee, named in the former part of
this paper, on whom also the weekly or monthly
supervision of all fairs entered for premium as
the "best managed farms" would naturally de-
volve. The same committee might also inspect,
with little additional trouble, all experiments go-
ing on under the auspices of the society. In fact,
the difficulty would consist in making the selec-
tion of those services which should seem most
urgent, rather than in finding out how to occupy
such a committee to advantage. This labor would
now seem premature in some committees. When
we have advanced far enough to employ such
committees, many questions will naturally pre-
sent themselves as to the duties to be required of
them. It is only just, however, to suggest that
several societies in New England, and perhaps
elsewhere, have had such committees for several
years.

Agricultural Papers Instead of Money.

FRIEND BROWN:—I wish you to give me a
small space in your paper, to enter my protest, as
politicians say, against Agricultural Societies
awarding money or cash premiums.

Now what is the object of awarding premium?
Certainly not to pay the receiver for having the
best farm, or best horse, or corn. The very fact
of having such is his reward. The object is to
improve our farmers in agriculture. Now how
does the donation of a dollar and a half in money,
to a farmer, improve agriculture? The amount is
too small to be of any permanent benefit to him.
Suppose the same amount was paid him in the
"Ohio Farmer," for one year! He gets fifty-two
instalments, each of which will do him more good
in farming, than the whole would if paid in money.
He has something permanent, substantial, useful.
It is spread over a whole year; like the dew of
Heaven, it is continually refreshing his soil, im-
proving his stock, bettering fruit, and will aid
enough to the profits of his farm to buy, not only
a flock for the baby, and shoes for John and Pete,
and the rest of the little ones, but also a silk
dress for—well, he will know who it's for, and so
will his wife.

Our County Society have taken this course of
giving premiums in first rate agricultural papers,
instead of money; (you know what paper they
give, and how many.)

Now seriously; it does appear to me, that this
course ought to be pursued by all of our Socie-
ties. By this course, our agricultural papers will
be sustained, and useful agricultural knowledge
scattered among the farmers.

Who second the motion?—L. V. Bierce in
Ohio Farmer.

Waiting for the Latest Improvement.

Are you acquainted with Farmer Tardy? He
is a cautious man. He is what might appropri-
ately be termed an excessively prudent individual
—one of that class who is never taken in with
new fangled notions of this inventive age. He
professes to be thoroughly acquainted with every
thing he purchases, and never (in his own esti-
mation) has he been "taken in" by dealers. In
a word, Farmer Tardy is the man who for many
years past has been waiting for the latest im-
provement in agricultural machinery. Three
years ago when his neighbor Thrifty purchased
the first reaping machine introduced into his sec-
tion of the country, Farmer Tardy laughed
heartily at his neighbor's veridancy. But Farmer
Thrifty had never been taught to hold the six-
pence so close to his eye as to hide the dollar be-
yond. Tardy's pleasures were received good
humoredly, and the reaper was put to work. The
first season nearly one-half the expenses of cut-
ting his harvest were saved, and the next showed
a similar result. Laborers were scarce and wages
high last season, and Thrifty, not only saved

enough to pay for his reaper, but had his grain
harvested a full week before his slow but sure
friend. Where was Farmer Tardy all this while?
You might have seen him last season, cautiously
examining the different reapers and mowers, seek-
ing for the latest improvement, but evidently no
nearer the object of his search than when he com-
menced it four years before. McCormick's was
too heavy, Manny's too light, Atkin's too compli-
cated, Burrall's was only a reaper, Allen's and
Ketchum's only mowers, and he was fully per-
suaded that next year there would be something
still better; a machine that would embody that
great desideratum, the latest improvement.

Reader, do you recognize Farmer Tardy, from
the description we have given. If not the veri-
table Tardy himself, have you not his exact coun-
terpart in your own neighborhood, some one, or
perhaps a great many, who are throwing away
important advantages while waiting for the latest
improvement, men who are growing poorer daily
simply because they are too prudent to avail
themselves of the labor saving machinery, by the
use of which the enterprising and confident far-
mer is amassing an independence.—Cor. Pro-
gressive Farmer.

Tender Foot in Horses.

MR. EDITOR:—The mechanism of the horse's
foot—contemplated anatomically—is truly won-
derful. No one who understands it will be sur-
prised at the number of lame horses seen in our
streets, and on our farms, for with such compli-
catedness and delicacy of construction, it is not at
all astonishing that, with the careless manner in
which these valuable animals are treated and rid-
den, they should so frequently be rendered use-
less by lameness, especially in their legs and feet.
Tender feet are quite common, and I will, with
your permission, relate an incident that occurred
some years since in my experience, which I think
goes far to elucidate the cause of this disease. I
was owner of a young horse, for which I paid a
large price, and which I knew to be perfectly
sound when I purchased him. He was one of
the best animals I ever knew—kind, docile and
intelligent, and having an affection for him, I
could not bear the idea of causing him pain. But
I sold him, and purchased another—a young
strong horse which had been soured on a neigh-
boring farm and which I had known from a colt.
He, like his predecessor, was perfectly sound in
all his limbs when he came into my possession,
but he was soon so lame that I was forced to de-
sist from using him. I now thought seriously on
the matter, and to hunt for the cause. Both
these horses had stood on the same soft floor. It
was my practice to allow the manure to accumu-
late under the animal to the depth of twenty
inches, fresh straw being sprinkled under him
daily to keep him clean—and then clear it out.
This manure, from its fermentable nature, acted
like a hot bed, sending forth great heat at times,
and copious exhalations of ammonia. But on
this, the animal was compelled to stand; there
was no escape. A thought suggested itself. The
manure was removed, the horse's feet and legs
carefully washed in cold water three or four times
a day, and he compelled to stand on the hard
plank floor instead of on the manure. He was
cured! I have not, since this change in my prac-
tice, had a lame horse. If others who have horses
with tender feet, have managed as I did, they will
do well to change their practice at once.—J. B.
C. in Germantown Telegraph.

Interesting Statistics.

The report of Mr. DeBow of the census Bu-
reau, shows that the foreign born population of
the United States numbers only about one-eighth
of the native—much the largest portion being in
the Middle States. The largest number of immi-
grants to this country in any one year was 439,
437 in 1852.

The most valuable crop in the United States is
that of Indian Corn, estimated in 1850 at two
hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars—and
being nearly three times as valuable as Wheat,
and more than three times as valuable as Cotton.
Six times as many acres of land are devoted to
Indian Corn as are given to Cotton and three
times as much as to Wheat.

The value of Butter made annually in the United
States exceeds fifty millions of dollars.

There are only 347,625 slaveholders in the
United States, of whom only two own over one
thousand negroes, only nine own over five hun-
dred, only fifty-six own over three hundred, one
hundred and eighty-seven own over two hundred,
fourteen hundred and seventy-nine own over one
hundred. The greatest number of slaveholders
own more than one and less than five; the num-
ber of this class is 105,683.

The statement of the occupations of the people
shows that the Farmers outnumber by far any
other profession. Their number is 2,363,950—

while the class which approaches nearest to them is that of laborers, who number 909,786. The Carpenters stand next, counting 164,671, and then Cordwainers, 130,473, &c.

How to Know the Age of a Horse.—The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months, and when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernel (the dark substance in middle of the tooth's crown) ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed on the corner teeth of the upper jaw; the kernel of the teeth next to the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle fronts of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Russia Draining England of Gold.—The Philadelphia Ledger remarks that it is a curious fact that the blockade of the Russian harbors, so far from relieving the exports of Russia, has only diminished the capacity of England to pay for those exports otherwise than in gold. This extraordinary result has been brought about by the Russians shipping their hemp, hides, tallow, &c., from Prussian ports, while they have not received in exchange as formerly, their raw cotton, coffee and sugar from the London merchants. Thus, while England has received thirty-five million dollars worth of Russian produce since the commencement of the war, she has given Russia but six millions worth of goods in return. For all these articles from Russia, England has been obliged, of course to pay double prices, so that besides being unable to barter off her own ordinary share of tropical products for the production of her enemy, she is compelled to contract nearly twice as great a debt as is usual in order to obtain the quantity of Russian articles she requires. She is therefore obliged to disburse gold to an unprecedented amount, and thus furnishes the Czar with those very sinews of war in which he is most deficient. The Ledger says:

"This condition of affairs is attracting the attention of the British press. Many journals are even calling for a return to the old practice of seizing enemies' goods in neutral bottoms. The large quantities of lead shipped to Prussian ports, and thus carried into Russia to be manufactured into musket balls, has particularly exasperated the British press. Yet what is to be done? It will scarcely do for England to retreat from her late decision, with respect to free ships making free goods, especially as the treaty between the United States and Russia pledge this country, in a measure, to enforce that doctrine in regard to our marine. It will answer but little to make war with Prussia, for other avenues for Russian hemp and tallow will open. The truth is, England is in what is technically called 'a fix' in reference to this matter, and will probably have to pay Russia, as long as the war lasts, from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars in specie, for necessary tallow, wheat and hemp. In other words, the Czar will get out of her every year enough to keep a small army in the field. Such are some of the odd results of war when waged between a military and commercial power."

A SORROWFUL SIGHT.—A few days since, as we were walking down Clay street, near Dupont, we saw a middle aged woman staggering and reeling from intoxication. The quiet manner in which she passed along the sidewalk, and the effort which she made to conceal her deplorable condition, appeared to call forth the sympathy of those who were gazing at the pitiable object.

SUICIDE.—Last Tuesday morning, Mr. Patrick Donahue committed suicide at his residence, corner of Bush and Larkin streets, by cutting his throat. Deceased was a drinking man, and leaves a family to mourn his rash act. He was 40 years of age.

EASTERN SALMON.—A pair of salmon weighing sixteen pounds each, were sold lately in the Bangor, (Me.) market for the moderate sum of \$80. What would California vendors of this finny luxury say to such prices?

A NATIONAL KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION is to be held in Philadelphia.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

Convention of the Farmers.

It has long been deemed most advisable by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to call a convention of the "Cultivators of the Soil." By the advice and counsel of many, the Executive Committee do therefore call upon all who feel an interest in advancing the Agriculture of California, to assemble at the City of Sacramento, on Wednesday forenoon, 25th April.

The Executive Committee of the State Society earnestly call upon all County Societies, already organized, to call together their members and appoint full delegations to represent their several counties; and in those counties where there are no organization existing, it is hoped meetings will be called and delegates chosen; and it is also suggested that as the Convention is to be held at the capitol of the State, each section of the State will immediately open a communication with their Senators and Representatives, and make known to them all the important matters necessary to be acted on, and to furnish them all important statistics relative to their several locations. Where delegates cannot be appointed or be able to attend, the Senators and Representatives will act as their special delegates.

It is requested that the officers of the State Society in the several counties will give this matter their immediate attention, and each officer be present himself and with full delegations. It is also requested that farmers and cultivators, grain growers and stock raisers, from every section, will feel personally called upon to attend this Convention. The Executive Committee most respectfully yet earnestly call upon the Press to make known this Convention to their readers, and present the matter to their consideration.

Communications upon the subject from all who are interested, but who cannot attend are solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, at San Francisco, previous to the 11th; after that date to Sacramento. It is hoped that there will be interest enough to continue the Convention several days and evenings, as the plans of the "Annual Fair and Industrial Exhibitions," will be brought before the Convention. By order,

C. I. HUCHINSON, President.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Agricultural Aid from the State.

ONE year since the Legislature granted \$5,000 per annum for four years, for the special purpose of awakening a due attention to this great science among the cultivators. This amount was specially devoted to the payment of "premiums" only; no provision was made for the support of the Society, in any expenditure it should be called upon to make, to organize a State Society, or prepare for an Annual Exhibition and Fair. All such expenditures had to be provided for by donations from friends, by memberships, and admission fees at the Annual Fairs.

The First Fair was held, and owing to the general depression among cultivators, there was not that interest shown which was hoped and which was expected. The Fair was of a character however that reflected credit upon the State, but many circumstances occurred at the time to prevent a general interest and attendance—such as the calamity to the "Yankee Blade," the Meiggs excitement, a stormy week, &c., and the consequence was a burden of expense beyond the income; this fell upon the Executive and the members. A very generous feeling was manifested and a large portion was raised to carry forward the enterprise. But still the debt remained, to a considerable amount, upon the Society; it was for this purpose that a bill was introduced into the Legislature, to relieve those upon whom it would fall, (most unjustly upon a few,) and enable the Society to proceed with the coming year's duties, and to carry onward a work which must result in great good to the whole State.

That bill is now pending, and it is to be hoped

that those into whose charge it has been committed will feel the importance of that bill. The Agricultural interest is too great to be neglected, and the cultivators of California feel confident they have not only advocates, but friends, firm and true to their interests, in both Houses, that will not permit their interest to pass unheeded. While they readily admit that all the interests of the State—its mining, its manufacturing, its mercantile, and commercial, should be cared for, they will not forget the duty they owe to their own. The bill to which we have alluded was reported favorably to the Senate and then referred to the committee on claims. Hon. Senators Day, Colby, and several others nobly advocated the cause, and proved themselves the true friends of the farmers.

A report in full of all the remarks made we shall publish, together with all matters appertaining to this bill, as soon as the matter is finally decided. The farmers of California must know who are their friends; this is vitally important to their interest, not only for the present, but for coming years.

We earnestly hope a favorable decision of the bill, for the sake of the general good it will do, and the prompt action it will give to the State Society.

The Seasons.

FROM letters received from nearly all sections of our State, we have very flattering accounts of the crops. Grain never looked better, and the quantity planted will be found to be large. A most gratifying attention has been paid to seeding land to grasses of various kinds—herd, grass, red top, red clover, alfalfa (Peruvian clover,) and some other grasses have been planted in various sections of our State, and with flattering prospects.

In the vegetable districts a more systematic plan has been pursued. The amount that has been planted of potatoes, onions, cabbages and roots crops generally, is more in accordance with the wants of the given section, than as a mere system of guess work or speculation. This will be far better for all.

By the appearance of the orchards that have sprung into existence within two years, one can anticipate the present year a most luxurious market of fruits. Many thousands of fruit trees of all kinds have been planted and with great success.

The increase of "Homes" has also added much to the floral beauties of our cities, villages and residences in every part of our State. These all unitedly give a promise, in spite of all the embarrassment that prevails over the State, that seed time and harvest shall never fail; a promise that man can ever rely upon with more confidence than anything else.

California Wine.

KEEP it before the people that California will ere long export wine, aye, and the produce of the wine vats of the Golden State. Mr. Buffum, the able Representative of San Francisco, in a recent speech on the liquor law, gave the following data relative to the vineyards and wine of Los Angeles. In frequent visits to the capital we have noticed with satisfaction that he is ever ready upon any question. We never saw him away from his post, or unprepared upon any question of importance that might arise. Such men are the real working men, and such men we want always. We are happy to know we have many such from all parts of the State, and we shall endeavor to note them and their actions justly:

In Los Angeles county—the vineyard of California—there are already under cultivation as many acres covered with the vine as there are in the whole great State of Ohio, the pioneer in the wine manufacture of the United States. In Los Angeles the number of bearing vines amounts to 800,000; the number of acres under grape culture is 1,500; the quantity of wine which can be made to the acre is 400 gallons; the amount of capital invested in the grape culture is \$1,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in the various branches of the business is 4,000. Thus, these 1,500 acres only under grape culture can produce 600,000 gallons of wine annually, which at two dollars per gallon will yield, in this single district, the annual income of \$1,250,000. If there are in this State but 250,000 acres of land which can be brought into grape culture, it would produce 100,000,000 of gallons of wine annually, which at one dollar per gallon would yield the enormous annual revenue of \$100,000,000.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES VS. THE FARMER. We acknowledge the kindness of our neighbors of the "Humboldt Times" for a very generous notice in their issue of Feb. 24. We sincerely thank them, and while we do so, we can say too that we will try to deserve their notice of our journal, by doing the utmost in our power to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER worthy the pat-

ronage of every farmer in the State. We extract only a small part of their notice—sufficient to show the good will of our cotemporary, who thus speaks to the point:

"The FARMER is one of our most interesting and instructive exchanges, devoted to those interests which are and ever will be the main reliance of our State. Will not our farmers aid in the advancement of that branch of business by which they subsist? Every one of them should subscribe for a copy and remit the money through Express—it will be the best investment they ever made."

Letter from Sierra County.

DOWNIEVILLE, March 29, 1855.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS: The season here is as far advanced as it was last year the last of April. I have commenced plowing and putting in seed. Times are brightening up some; miners are making good use of the water they have, although there is not enough for all. I should judge from the snow in the mountains that there will be hard times the coming summer; there is not snow enough to keep up the springs later than the middle of April.

Potatoes are selling here at 12 cents a pound, cabbage 20c, beets 20c, carrots 20c, ruta baga 16c; the trouble is to get the money, though that is not so bad as it was. I have on hand 8,000 cabbages which average six pounds to the head.

There are better times coming, whether we live to see them or not. Hope on, hope ever, is my motto. Yours, P.

NOTE.—We publish the above, although a private letter, to show that our mountain friends are wide awake on the subject of raising their own produce in the mountains. This is right, and they are well paid for it. Miners receive the produce for less per pound than they formerly paid for the freight of it, and farmers get well paid for their crops; this builds up the country. We hope to hear often from our friend. We hope to have a goodly list of subscribers from that section soon, in addition to our present list.—En.

Management of Tobacco.

WE call attention to the annexed article on the "Management of Tobacco," as important to growers in this country. It is presumed that a considerable quantity will be raised in this State the present year, and successful as may be the culture, the curing and preparing of it for the market is a very important theme. We know that last year the value of what was raised was materially affected in value by the condition in which it was brought to market—varying, in many instances, 25 cts. and 50 cts. per pound. We knew of fine tobacco raised here and sold for wrappers as high as \$2 per pound: for this reason we lay before our readers all the information we can upon all the productions of our State.

In looking over the November number of the Southern Planter, my attention was particularly called to an "Essay on the Culture of Tobacco," over the signature of Wm. H. Jones, of Mecklenburg. Being a planter myself, I read it carefully, and think it a good production. By writing this, or saying what I shall I do not mean or intend to controvert any thing said by him; but as we differ in our management in several particulars, I thought it would not be amiss to give to the readers of the Southern Planter, as a suggestion only, my plan of management upon a few of the important points in the management of a crop of tobacco, in which we differ. He says after the tobacco is cut, "as soon as it can be handled without breaking it is placed in small parcels, say enough for six or eight sticks, and hung on sticks." My plan is to stack it in round sticks, by setting it up upon the tails, as straight up as I can make it stand and press it close together, else it will fall about and coddle; but if put up right it will never coddle. I put as much in a stack as is convenient, paying no regard to the particular quantity. In this condition, it may, if you choose, remain for days, if the weather is suitable. My practice, however, is (if I do not want it to yellow some in the stacks) to haul it immediately off to the barn upon an ox cart, placing planks upon the bottom of the wood body, made fast, with all the wood standards out; put a little dry straw or hay upon the planks to make the load slip off when the body is tilted, which will place the load in a pile just where you want it without damage, and as it was put upon the cart. When the cart body is tilted, the oxen are made to draw the cart from under the load. The load is placed on the cart by lapping the tails together, with the stalks out. Secondly, when the tobacco is sufficiently cured for stripping, and it is put up in a bulk for that purpose, he says: "Whenever the weather is unfit for out-door work, the tobacco is stripped." I am aware that the progress of the general business upon a farm may be advanced by this course; but whether the interest of the planter is promoted by it, is a matter of some doubt with me, for the following reasons: 1st. It is a difficult matter to keep a bulk in good condition for stripping in harsh winter weather, unless covered with damp oak leaves from the woods; and even then, we are apt to let it lie in bulk too long. If it is too soft, we let it fank, and if not, it is liable to get too dry and waste much in stripping. My

practice is, whenever I put tobacco in bulk for stripping, to strip it forthwith, straighten and bulk down by lapping the tails, weight heavily, and invariably re-hang in from four to six days, after bulking; if re-hung at all. 3dly. If I purpose not prizing until spring or summer, as it is re-hung it is crowded high up in the house and then let remain until I wish to order it for the hogshend. When, on a soft time, to prevent its shattering, it is opened for ordering. My conviction is from experience that good tobacco of any class will be reduced in its original value two dollars per hundred by bulking it and letting it remain in bulk to sweeten, then re-hang it to order for prizing. Consequently, tobacco should not, under any circumstances, I think, be permitted to lie in bulk but a few days out of prizing order. Hence it is, I think, that the tobacco merchants mostly advise the planter against re-hanging. It is clear to my mind that if tobacco is permitted to sweeten in the bulk and then re-hung, the finer properties and the more delicious qualities escapes in drying in the atmosphere, and can never be regained; whereas, if it does not sweeten until in prizing order, it has all its originality in it, and is undoubtedly better, and is worth more money. 3dly. In stripping we make two sorts only—good and lugs. When it is struck off of the sticks in prizing order, we then class the different qualities and sizes, and pack and prize separately. Albernarle, Nov. 26, 1854. Ed. J. Thompson.

The Dairy Raffle.

SACRAMENTO, April 2, 1855.

MESSRS. WARREN & SON—Gents: Enclosed we have pleasure to hand you circulars of postponement of our Raffle to the 30th April, and feel sure that our ticket-holders, and the public generally, will see the necessity of it, when they consider the short period we have been before the public, through a time of unparalleled depression and general panic. We have reason to believe that we have sold more tickets than any other scheme at present before the public, and stand well with the community here—our scheme is in great favor, and if our friends here will come forward and purchase tickets this month, we shall have disposed of the bulk of them by the 30th. Our agents in the country, in the mining regions especially, will have a better chance this month, as there will be much more money about.

We shall feel obliged by your doing all in your power to facilitate sales this month, and hope you will be able to sell a few thousands.

We are, Gents, yours respectfully,
SOUTHWICK & Co.

NOTE.—Our duty to the proprietors of this Raffle (who are constant advertisers) requires that we should call the attention of all interested in this matter to a careful reading of their card in this week's issue. In times like the present, when every ticket-holder feels anxious, from the fact that they may (like the milk maid in imagination) have calculated to a certainty of winning the highest or one of the highest prizes, and they are really in want of it, and have made their calculations to carry out certain plans from the proceeds of the great prize—we cannot blame them, for it is about as reliable a calculation as to rest a hope from the collection of any ordinary transaction.

Let all who are interested in this Raffle look at the list of names that have given it their sanction. A very strong array of names appeal to the public for an interest in behalf of the proprietors, and we know the different parties to be men of wealth and among the first citizens of Sacramento. Their names are a sure guarantee of the fairness and certainty of the drawing on the day now fixed upon. The cause of the postponement should be satisfactory, as appears by the card.

"POMOLOGICAL GARDENS," SACRAMENTO.—To every lover of fine fruits who may find himself at Sacramento, we ask them not to leave that city without visiting Smith's Pomological Gardens, on the American. We think the truth will bear us out in saying that there is no equal to it in all Sacramento valley. It really does one good to see the long rows of fruit trees loaded with blossoms and young fruit which give assurance of a most bounteous harvest. Peach, pear, plum, cherry, apple, grape, fig, and strawberries in great abundance, will be raised the present year at these grounds. Great praise is due Mr. Smith for the skill and care bestowed to make one of the finest orchards in the State. A very handsome greenhouse, well stocked with choice plants; a fine promenade garden, full of fragrant flowers; an extensive nursery and other grounds; these, with the attention of the courteous proprietor, will ensure to all who visit these grounds very great pleasure and satisfaction. We commend the example and the skill of Mr. Smith as far more worthy of imitating than those who import their hundreds of thousands of merchandise into our State; for the former is a producer and keeper of gold to build up the State, while the latter

cheeks home production, and then, by exporting the precious metals, impoverishes the State.

The Cultivation of Grasses.

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1853, contains a paper "On the relative Nutritive and Fattening Properties of Different Natural and Artificial Grasses," by J. T. Way, Consulting Chemist to the Society. He has made analyses of some thirty-four species, collected plant by plant, as they were growing naturally in the soil, at the time of flowering. Witherto nearly all our information respecting the nutritive value of the grasses has been derived from the celebrated Woburn experiments conducted by Mr. George Sinclair. It has long been known, however, that his method of determining the amount of nutritious matter in the plant was far from accurate, and hence the necessity of investigations conducted in conformity with the present more advanced state of chemistry and physiology. We have much to learn in regard to the cultivation of grasses, ere we can show such permanent meadows and pastures as are found even in the poorest cultivated districts of Great Britain. Few American farmers have any just conception of the productiveness of a well stocked, under-drained, and irrigated meadow, though all must at once see the value of such a meadow in furnishing food for stock and in increasing the fertility of the upland portions of the farm. It is money thrown away to sow choice grass seeds on a wet ill prepared soil, but after proper cultivation of the soil it is very important to sow a good variety of the best seeds. The English farmers frequently sow a dozen kinds of grass seeds while we seldom sow more than two or three, even when laying down land to permanent grass. It may be argued that if we have one or two that are best adapted to our soil and seasons, it would be foolish to occupy the land with those of a less valuable character. But there is no grass that is best for all purposes and at all seasons of the year. Sinclair, our best authority, writing on this subject says: "A certain supply of the most nutritious herbage will be in vain looked for from any one species of grass and can only be found where nature has provided it in a combination of many."

We are very far from possessing sufficient data to enable us to decide which are the best grasses for pastures and meadows in this country—since it is well known that some of the most popular English kinds prove very inferior with us; and we have yet to take the first step in an experimental investigation of American grasses—yet we think a few articles setting forth some of the opinions of practical men, so far as they can be ascertained, may do good in directing attention to the subject. The following table shows the composition of a few of the specimens analyzed by Prof. Way. The first column gives the percentage of water in the grass when gathered, at the time of flowering. The other columns show the percentage amount of albuminous matter, or flesh forming principles, of fatty matter, of heat producing principles, of woody fibre, and mineral matter in the dry substance of the grass:

Common name of Plant in this country, and Botanical name.	Percentage composition of the Dry Matter.				
	Albuminous, or flesh forming principles.	Fatty matter.	Heat producing principles—starch, gum, sugar, &c.	Woody fibre.	Mineral matter, or ash.
Timothy (Phleum pratense).	11.96	1.55	34.35	39.46	5.21
Oregonian Grass, (Poa polystricha).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Red Clover, (Trifolium pratense).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
White Clover, (Trifolium repens).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Alfalfa, (Medicago sativa).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Lucerne, (Medicago sativa).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Strawberry Clover, (Trifolium fragillimum).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Black Clover, (Trifolium meliloti).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Red Top, (Lolium perenne).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
White Top, (Lolium perenne).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Blue Grass, (Poa annua).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Kentucky Blue Grass, (Poa pratensis).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Sheep's Fescue, (Festuca ovina).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Hard Fescue, (Festuca ovina).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Soft Fescue, (Festuca ovina).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31
Italian Ryegrass, (Lolium italicum).	11.33	1.14	34.72	39.70	5.31

We are not treading on controverted ground in saying that the less water, woody fibre and mineral matter the grass contains, the more nutritious will it be found. Some will claim that the nutritive value of the grass is in proportion to the amount of "albuminous or flesh forming principles" which it contains; but this, to say the least, is very doubtful. The fatty matter and the "heat producing principles," in our opinion, afford a better test of value, especially for fattening purposes; though it cannot be said that these alone, irrespective of "flesh forming principles," determine the worth of a food. A glance up the first column will show a striking difference in the percentage of water, timothy having much the least, and the sweet scented Vernal grass the most. But we leave the figures to speak for themselves.

Timothy, (Phleum pratense).—This grass is

called Meadow Cats-tail in England. It is said to have acquired its name of timothy from its first introducer into Maryland, Timothy Hanson. In the New England States it is known as Herd's grass. It is admirably adapted to our climate, flourishes in all soils except an undrained swamp or a blowing sand; is hardy, easy of cultivation, of luxuriant growth, and makes the most nutritious and palatable hay for horses of any of the grasses. Between 38° and 44° north latitude it is the most popular grass cultivated on arable land. For permanent meadows, its great drawback is in yielding little aftermath. Prof. Way's analyses show it to be the most nutritious of grasses, yet it is not prized in England from "being harsh, late and yielding little aftermath, and from possessing no quality in which it is supposed not to be excelled by the fox-tail grass." This is probably a hasty conclusion which Way's results will do much to reverse, since they show green timothy to contain twice as much nutritive matter as the fox-tail.

Red Top, Herd's Grass, FOUL MEADOW OR COMMON BENT. (Agrostis vulgaris.) This grass springs up naturally in wet, swampy land. It is sown with timothy by many good farmers in order to thicken the bottom of the hay, form a closer pasture for cattle, and furnish aftermath. We are sorry it has not been analyzed by Prof. Way, as there is much difference of opinion among practical men in regard to its value. The late John Delafeld, Esq., in his "General view and Agricultural Survey of the County of Seneca," says: "It would be an improvement to the hay and pasture grounds of this county, if red top grass were more generally cultivated. Red top is a valuable and acceptable fodder for cattle, and another important characteristic is that it is a less exhausting crop than timothy as it contains only four or five per cent. of potash while timothy contains over thirty per cent." The fact that the ash of timothy contains six times as much potash as red top is no evidence that it is more exhausting to the farm; if it was, we must consider white and red clover much more exhaustive to the soil than most of the grasses which, to say nothing of scientific experiments, is contrary to all experience. We cannot, therefore, consider red top valuable because it contains little potash. It may be useful on swampy lands where better grass will not grow, but for uplands it is more than probable that there are other grasses which will be found to possess the good qualities of red top without its bad ones. In the New England States it is called Foul meadow grass, from the "great difficulty with which it is eradicated when it has once obtained a footing." It is said that the Pennsylvania farmers are so much opposed to having this grass rooted in their fields and meadows that they reject clover and every other grass seed in which the least red top appears. Nevertheless, red top has some good qualities, and many warm friends among the best cultivators in the country. In Massachusetts it is said there are two varieties of Agrostis vulgaris, generally known under the name of red top; one considerably larger and later in flowering than the other, and is better adapted to cold moist lands. The small kind is however held in great estimation for its nutritive qualities, especially for feeding working oxen, for which it is, in some districts, thought more valuable than any other grass.—Country Gentleman.

A Dream.

Is it not very beautiful? Such was the exclamation of one fair and beautiful, as she stood before that "majestic vase" that is now on exhibition at the "Art Union."

I would rather be the owner of that vase, than the "monster lump of gold" that men prize so much. I would build a pretty boudoir beneath my favorite oak in the garden, and I would trim it with the cypress. My pets of silver and gold should sport in the fountain, and my canaries should be suspended from these frescoed leaves—oh! would it not be beautiful?—and this fair creature clasped her hands with delight at the picture she drew—but I cannot draw this vase, it is not one of the prizes. I shall win a prize I know; see, here is my gift, ticket, No. 20,461, and I know it is a prize—and clapping her hands, she gaily sprang forward, singing and dancing merrily; in her haste she made a misstep and fell—springing forward to offer aid, I woke—it was a dream. Who holds No. 20,461?

Vine.

GIANT ASPARAGUS.—Dr. B. B. Brown, a very enthusiastic and most skillful cultivator, of Sacramento city, has sent us a very large bunch of Asparagus. It was indeed a most generous one, a feast for a family of six. We have never seen finer or tasted that which was more tender. We measured several stalks and found them two and a half and three inches in circumference. Who can excel the Doctor? It is very strange that so delicious a vegetable should be so little cultivated; it always commands a high price in our markets. We are very grateful to you, Doctor; we like your medicine; we could take it every day and grow fat upon it.

The upper Klamath rivers are represented as affording excellent mining facilities—the waters having fallen and fluming operations being under way.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The answer to the Enigma in the CALIFORNIA FARMER of the 22d March, is "Liebig on Agricultural Chemistry."

Yours respectfully, C. CROSO.

THANKS.—We are under many obligations to our friends the proprietors of Noisy Carrier's Hall, No. 77 Long Wharf, for periodicals, &c.

To Murray & Co., Montgomery Block, for the late monthly magazines per last steamer.

To both the Pacific Express Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., for prompt delivery of up-river papers, &c.

A MORNING BOAT.—Our Sacramento friends are at last about to realize a hope entertained for several years, viz: the putting on the line between that city and San Francisco of a morning boat. The press of the former place has labored long, and argued eloquently for such a desideratum, without being able to secure it; and now, when the event was least expected, the steamer Surprise makes her appearance in the lists as a candidate for the morning patronage. She will leave her dock at Vallejo wharf this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock, and returning, start from Sacramento at 7 or 8. This arrangement will place the newspaper offices of both cities in possession of exchanges at a seasonable hour, and prove a great accommodation to the public generally.—Sun.

SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—The schooner Sen Sorpent has not been seen or heard of since the 18th of February last, at which time she sailed hence with thirty passengers bound for San Pedro. Among those on board were a brother of Judge Lake, Capt. Hague and lady, and several persons on their way to Kern river. It is feared that not only the vessel but likewise her passengers and crew have been lost.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This Society was organized on Thursday evening by the election of Benj. Haywood, President; J. W. Brooks, Treasurer; P. P. Dexter, Recording Secretary; Wm. La Roche, Corresponding Secretary; and Gardiner Elliot, G. Coffin, S. H. Williams, James Ballantyne, J. J. McCready, Ely Cooke and S. C. Bugbee, Directors.

BOARD OF U. S. LAND COMMISSIONERS.—The only claim confirmed by this Board Tuesday, was that of J. R. Scott and B. Hays, for two square leagues in Los Angeles county. The claims of Maria P. Peralta, for land in Marin county, and Anselito Lestrade, for land in Los Angeles county, were rejected. The Sutter claim was not brought up.

SACRAMENTO ELECTION.—The election for city officers, which took place on Monday, at Sacramento, resulted in the election of James L. English, Mayor; N. G. Curtis, Recorder; J. W. Haines, Marshal, and the entire know-nothing ticket except one Alderman. The minorities they received were large.

TUOLUMNE ELECTION.—The telegraph reports that the election for county seat of Tuolumne county, last Monday, resulted in favor of Sonora by a large majority. Jamestown was the opposing claimant.

SUGAR CANE.—Mr. E. Covington, of Sacramento, has received through the Pacific Express Company, 500 stalks of sugar cane from Panama. His intention is to test the expediency of cultivating it in the Valley of the Sacramento.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL.—The number of persons received into this institution during the quarter ending March 31, was 301. Previously in hospital, 133. The number discharged, cured, was 341; died, 19; remaining April 1st, 164.

THE ART UNION.—The drawing of prizes in the Second Art Union took place on Monday. The highest prize, \$5,000 in gold, was drawn by Mr. B. C. Horn, of this city.

TWO INDICTMENTS AGAINST ABHORNEN HYDE, Van Bokkelen, Buckingham and Assistant Aldermen Wilde, was for malfeasance in office.

I. O. or O. F.—A Lodge of this order was instituted at Placerville, Butte county, on the 24th ult.

FIVE NEVADA JOURNAL states that Mr. H. Davis purchased \$60,000 in gold dust, last week, in that place.

The Sacramento Union says the mining accounts from Tuolumne, Nevada and Sierra counties, were never more favorable than at present.

NAME CHANGED.—The citizens of Cherokee, Nevada county, have changed the name of their place to that of Patterson.

FINE, large, ripe strawberries are in the market at Coloma, which are raised in gardens in that vicinity.

The store of C. P. Moore, at Craig's Flat, Sierra county, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$4000.

The Wisconsin Company, at Iowa Hill, worked out \$687 25 from one pan of dirt, last Saturday.

THE recent rains caused the river to rise several inches at Sacramento.

Horticultural Department.

Vineyards in the South—A Word to the Wise.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The almost daily accounts we receive of the destruction of wine crops in Europe, and of the partial, and, in many instances total annihilation of the vineyards by an exterminating disease, cannot fail to suggest many serious thoughts as to the influence this may have upon society in this and other countries. The supply bids fair to be diminished fifty or a hundred per cent., while the demand has been increasing latterly at an almost equal ratio. The consequence will, of course, be much higher prices, greater adulteration, and greater consumption of spirituous liquors. What the ill effects of the two last consequences will be, I leave to Physicians and to Moralists to discuss and to combat as well as they can.

To us belongs the first of the three evils, which may indeed be considered as the immediate cause or parent of the others. It is the business of the owners of the soil to grapple it, and in combating to benefit themselves, their country and the world at large; in other words to turn the evil itself into a source of good.

Let us speak plainly, first to the Farmer and Planter, and then to other classes of Society.

Cultivators of the land, (would we say,) what are you toiling for? For the comfort of yourselves and families? For comfort you raise hogs, chickens, cows, vegetables, etc., all of which require a certain amount of labor and trouble; most of you even have a few fruit trees; and then you plant vast fields of corn and cotton, to enable you to enjoy comforts or luxuries which you cannot raise at home. All this is very well; but let me request you to lay aside the poorest corner of your corn or cotton field (provided it be dry land). Procure cuttings or roots of some approved vines, and plant yourself out a vineyard. After it is planted it will give you very little more trouble than an acre of corn or cotton; and only think of the amount of enjoyment it will afford you; an abundance of delicious and wholesome fruit will grace your table, and the charming bright juice will give pleasure and health to your little ones and your "better half;" for be sure they will enjoy it after a while. And do not forget that if once your boys learn to love good wine, they will never take to whisky—they will despise it!

Many of you are, perhaps, deterred from the experiment by some fancied ideas of great difficulties in the way. Let me assure you that vine culture is the easiest thing in the world; any of your sons, or your field negroes will "take to it" in one season; the pruning can be learned in ten minutes; the work is simply hoeing, tight plowing, and tying of branches. The making of the wine and its subsequent management, require some attention. (Can you make good bacon without care and attention?) All this can and will be explained to your satisfaction. Only do not let the fear of difficulties prevent you from making the experiment on one acre; the outlay is not as much as you would give for a milk cow or a second-hand buggy! An acre should yield, at the very least, 300 gallons of wine, which, at the lowest price, is worth \$1 25 or \$2 per gallon; say \$1, to be within the mark. One hand can attend five acres; here you have \$1500 for that one hand. You may say that this is all "paper calculation;" it certainly is; but experience proves that many have realized more than that amount—it has been made, and it can be made. Have the energy to try it.

Now, to merchants and other men of business in cities, I would say: You spend, every summer, vast sums of money in search of health and pleasure for yourselves and families. You go North where you lavish your money among men who hate you, who insult you—(but let us not indulge in politics.) Finally, you travel all summer, undergo great fatigue, experience many provocations, enjoy very little pleasure, (if the truth be told,) and have spent more than you had anticipated. All this is of yearly occurrence, and I doubt not many would be rejoiced to find some more rational mode of passing time, and of improving their health at less expense. I here propose another plan, which, I hope, will be viewed in a favorable light, and acted upon by some. In one of the most healthy regions of the world, extending along the line of the South Carolina Railroad, from Williston, (105 miles from Charleston) to the Graniteville Station, a few miles farther than Aiken, lies a considerable extent of broken land, the principal growth of which is the noble pine, intermixed with the stunted scrub oak and black jack, with occasionally some hickory and other trees. I will speak at present only of that narrow strip from fifteen to twenty miles in length, most easily accessible from the railroad. It is a part of a vast plateau, extending over a portion of our State, and I believe of Georgia, at an elevation of from 500 to 800 feet above the level of the sea; being just at that particular height where the miasma and the damp and heavy atmosphere of the lower country so fatal to health and so destructive to the lungs cannot possibly ascend, and where the air has not yet acquired that degree of rarefaction and that keenness, fatal to those having already the germ of consumption. I need say nothing more of its climate; it is of world-wide celebrity. This plateau is, in many places, very much broken; it is intersected and crossed by valleys (formerly the beds of deep rivers) varying in depth and in width; sometimes with high, steep and rugged embankments, often crowned with huge masses of granite or burr stone thrown up, and then rent asunder by some terrible convulsion of na-

ture, and threatening destruction to all beneath, and at other times gradually sloping to the bottom, where a gentle rivulet weeps its quiet and shaded way to some mightier stream.

The quality of the soil there varies as much as its surface; the bottom of the valley is often very rich, and when well cultivated will yield abundant crops of grain, potatoes, etc. The unbroken lands or levels are of a very fair quality; and all who have ever tried the experiment will certify to the fact that they improve very rapidly by proper management and a free use of manure, the good effects of which they will retain for several years.

Now, Mr. Merchant, go and purchase a small farm, say from 100 to 200 acres, even smaller if your means are limited; you can buy land for from \$2 50 to \$5 per acre; build yourself a comfortable cottage—lumber is cheap and plentiful. Put on your farm an old negro to plant your vegetables and gather your fruit; his wife to raise your chickens and your pigs, and to take care of your dairy; his son to attend to your vineyard, and some little ones to run about. This will form the capital you are to invest.

You generally wish to get your children out of the heated and dusty city by the middle of July. Take them up to your farm; give them a run in your orchards in search of fruit and rosy cheeks; buy you a season ticket on the railroad, and come up every week to enjoy their innocent pleasures and improvement. The trip will be an immense benefit to you, and with renewed health and strength you resume your winter business with more energy, and they their studies with more pleasure and success. Your orchard and garden will supply your table and your friend's table with choice fruit and vegetables; and your investment will not be dead capital on your hands.

A vineyard of six acres will yield you, at the end of three or four years, an interest of 50 or 100 per cent. Be not skeptical as to the quality of the wine. This is no more a problem! it is practically proved that wine of first quality can be made in large quantities; keeps as well as Madeira, and this without the addition of spirits. Why, this is the finest country in the world for wine! and should the grape disease continue its ravages in the old countries as there is every reason to suppose it will, we shall have to supply not only America but Europe also. Good, pure, wholesome juice of the grape will always command a fair price; we need not dread competition, for the more producers, causes the more improvements in the manufacture, and the greater demand for home consumption.

It does not require a great stretch of imagination to fancy our piney woods transformed into vineyards, and this entire section studded with neat cottages (if not chateaux) each sending to market from 50 to 100 barrels of their own particular and renowned brand, dry, sweet or sparkling. We have all in our favor; everything to encourage us in this enterprise; it promotes morality and temperance more than any other measure yet suggested; it improves and enriches the country; it conduces to health and comfort; it is a highly profitable and agreeable employment for any man; requires but a very small outlay, and would ruin no one, even should the experiment be a failure.

Why not try it?

Tell me not that your business would not allow you to devote sufficient time to it! Six weeks in summer when there is nothing doing in your cities, will more than suffice to gather and press your fruit; one week in winter to draw your wine, and occasionally a visit to see that all is going on right.

I again repeat, try it, and you will never repent. South Carolina, 1855.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, from Naples, Ontario county, New York, gives a case of an acre of ground planted with Isabella Grapes, which in the season of 1853, yielded to the value of \$800 worth by actual sales. During the season of 1854, the product was ten tons of fruit, which, at six cents per pound, would amount to \$1200. The cost of tending and picking, he estimates at not more than \$400, which would leave a clean profit of \$800, for one acre of land. The vineyard is situated at the base of a hill, in a valley sheltered from winds, has a sandy, gravelly soil, and is highly manured. Between the rows of the grapes, potatoes and other vegetables are usually planted.

The Ohio Farmer of a late date also gives the following:

"LARGE YIELD OF GRAPES.—Charles Carpenter, of Kelley's Island, one of the most successful cultivators of grapes in this country, from a single acre of his own growing, last season, expressed 800 gallons of juice, making 700 gallons of wine. Besides this he sold \$100 worth of grapes, and it was the poorest season they have ever had at the island for grapes."

And a letter from a Kentucky wine-grower is published in the last number of Putnam's Magazine, in which the writer states:

"Wine can be made in Kentucky as cheap as in Germany or in France; it can be made as cheap as cider, and at 15 cents a gallon it will pay better than any of our staple productions—and now for the proof. Say that an acre of vines will average 400 gallons; 400 gallons of wine at 15 cents is \$60.

"An acre of our land in hemp will average 600 weight, which at \$5 per hundred is \$30, leaving a balance in favor of the vineyard of \$30, or 100 per cent.

"One acre of corn will average 50 bushels, say at 30 cents per bushel, \$15—leaving a balance of \$45, or 150 per cent. in favor of the vineyard."

"The expenses of establishing a vineyard will be balanced by the cost of seeds of hemp and corn sown annually, making all things equal in that respect. The tillage of the vineyard and making wine is not so laborious or expensive as that of corn or hemp. If we could get \$1 per gallon for wine ready for market, or 50 cents at the press, what a source of wealth it would be. Only think of 100 acres in vineyard, the products at 50 cents per gallon, amounts to \$20,000 per annum. A man having five acres, which he could manure himself, would find them more profitable than a Kentucky farm of 200 acres, with three negroes to cultivate it."

All this is very conclusive as to the profits of Grape Culture, and here we rest the question for the present.—Southern Cultivator.

Cranberry Culture.

LAST week we published a Cranberry advertisement, of F. Trowbridge, of New Haven, Ct. In a circular which he sends us he gives some valuable information in reference to the cultivation of Cranberries. Here it is:

The kind most known and best adapted to all kinds of soil, is the Bell Variety or Egg Shaped, and most cultivated in New England. They can be propagated from the seed, or from cuttings, or by transplanting. The last method is most frequently adopted. The first crop obtained by planting the seed will be one or two years later than that produced by transplanting. When cultivated, the berries are large and abundant; after being gathered, they turn from light scarlet to deep red, and sometimes almost black. They will keep a very long time if not gathered too early. They should remain on the vines until it is necessary to gather them from the frost. They should be properly dried by spreading them thin for three or four weeks. They can be packed and sent to any part of the world. If gathered too early, while some of the berries are green, they will not keep.

The soil most suitable for their growth is poor swampy land, where nothing else will grow. They grow naturally on watery bogs and marshes, and bear abundantly on marshes covered with coarse sand, entirely destitute of organic matter of any kind, but accessible to moisture—on pure peat covered with sand, and on every variety of soil, except clay or sand, liable to bake or become hard in dry weather, but not so abundantly on dry soil, (unless treated as recommended by Mr. Bates of Mass.) He has raised 300 bushels to the acre, by spreading a quantity of meadow muck on the soil. After harrowing the soil, plant them in drills. For cultivating the Cranberry on poor swampy land it should be drained, (and the surface taken off for a compost heap,) and sand or gravel carted in, or plowed and harrowed; sometimes it can be burnt over, so as to get it in a condition to set out the plants. Have a pointed stick or dibble, and make a hole for the plant—have the roots emerged in muddy water so thick as to adhere to them—place it in the hole, and press the dirt very closely around it. To have the rows uniform, draw a line and put the plants 18 or 20 inches, in rows—where small patches are desired, which can be kept clean with a hoe—the nearer they are together, the quicker they cover the ground—but where acres are planted, it will save much labor by putting them 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart, then a plow or harrow can be used to keep out the grass and weeds until they cover the ground.

At 18 inches apart, it will take 19,000 plants; 2 feet, 10,000; 2 1/2 feet, 7,000 plants to the acre. After one or two years cultivation, to keep out the grass, they will take care of themselves. Where the ground is slaky or loose, two or three inches of sand is sufficient on the surface.

A more simple mode where there is hardly any thing but brushes and bogs, then strike a hoe into the soil, and raise it a little to insert the roots and press the soil slightly with the foot.

They can be planted out in the fall at the North, from September until the ground freezes, or in the Spring until the middle or last of May—at the South from January until April. Every family can have their garden patch in that case, and in dryish soil, grass, meadow muck or tan around the plant, will be beneficial to retain the moisture. No animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its moisture from the atmosphere. The poorer the soil the less cultivation is needed. The first year they often bear 50 bushels to the acre, and increase every year, until sometimes they bear from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Perhaps the net average is from 100 to 150 bushels per acre.

They are highly ornamental in pots—the fruit hanging on the plants until the blossom appears for the next crop.

One man with a rake made for the purpose, will gather from thirty to forty bushels a day with a boy to pick up the scattering ones.—Ohio Farmer.

THE MONEST VIRGIN, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoat philosophers, blustering heroines, or virgin queens. She who makes her husband happy, and reclaims him from vice, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.

CASHMERE GOATS.—A pair of pure-bred Cashmere goats were recently bought by some gentlemen in Richmond, Va., for fifteen hundred dollars. The wool from another pair of the same lot, when examined by a microscope, compared precisely in fineness with the hair of a \$2,700 Cashmere shawl.

The Muse.

THE MAIDEN'S DESTINY.

[THE South may well be proud of the beautiful poetry of its beautiful young poetess. Here is one of her most charming productions, written for the Louisville Journal:]

The earth had welcomed that calm hour
That wooed the maiden to her tower;
The sky had changed its blushing hue,
And melted to a deep, dark blue,
While o'er the vale and on the hill
The evening star was trembling still,
So deeply bright, so softly fair
It seemed all heaven was glowering there.
The spot was lovely and serene—
Hung round with vine and leaves of green,
With here and there an opening made
For the low wind's sweet serenade—
Yet not for winds alone, for there
Was one whose girlish brow was fair
As starlit waves. And by her side
Knelt one whose soul's unfathomed tide—
Whose dreams, whose hopes of future years,
Whose earliest love was here—all here.
But on her lip there was no tone
In soothing answer to his own;
His heart leaped with tumultuous thrill,
But hers was cold and calm and still,
Save when she met that burning glance—
Then came a momentary trance
Of inward agony. It passed;
The quivering lip was downward cast
And though the cheek was just as fair,
A tear—one only—trembled there.
'Twas dashed aside—why weep in vain,
And thus add torture to his pain!
His soul too long had nursed a care,
That love could never win or share.
The struggle passed with that wild tear—
The lover bowed his aching ear,
As though a poet's glorious lyre
Was trembling on her lips of fire.

I would that thou hadst loved me less,
Or I had dared to love thee more;
It would have spared the deep distress
Which thou must feel and I deplore.

It might have plucked earth's brightest flowers,
And made their fragrance all thine own—
It would have spared the saddest hours
This untamed heart has ever known.

Or had it been my destiny
To haply love as others may,
My spirit would have chosen thee
As one who wins not to betray.

I might have loved! My soul has been
All hope and trust and passion too,
But knowledge plucked away the screen,
And all were found alike untrue.

It told me human love was bright,
And sometimes deathless as the soul,
But oftener fades as yon false light,
Fades from the heaven's unclouded scroll.

'Tis well for those who every hour
Can love, forget—then love again,
But for the soul that feels its power,
Life is too dark, for hope is vain.

I know my heart could nurse despair—
I feared not woe's afflictions deep,
And now the only hope that's there
Is proud ambition's daring leap.

My soaring hopes must only rest
Above mortality's dull fate,
Then should the lightning cease the my breast
The fatal truth will come too late.

Forewell!—I were sweet to have thee here,
But for thy soul's unwhispered strife—
This moment, though it wins no tear,
Is still the darkest of my life.

And thus they parted. One deep sigh—
One mournful glance of that dark eye—
One wall low as the wind's soft moan—
One parting word—and he was gone,
With this sad truth, time now could bless
With but one boon—forgetfulness.
And she a moment bowed her head,
As o'er her cheek a pallor spread
Like unto death. That grief was past,
It was the bitterest, and the last
That love could claim. Her destiny
Was half fulfilled—her soul was free;
Her unchained spirit left to spring
Free as the eagle's dauntless wing
That mounts the tempest—sweeps the air—
Earth has no chain to bind it there.

Flourer, Ala., Jan., 1855.

SALLIE A. REEDY.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—The following incident, from the Knickerbocker for December, says a Pittsburg correspondent, can be relied upon:

"A lady of this city mourns a husband lost in the ill-fated Arctic. Some time before the news of the disaster, and about the time she expected his return, (indeed she had received notice that he would probably return on the very day the circumstance occurred which I am about to relate,) while she was sitting in her room, alone, a friend called, and found her in a state of extreme agitation. Upon inquiring the cause she stated that, just a moment before, while she was sitting, thinking of her husband, perfectly conscious of all around her, the door opened and he appeared before her, with hat and coat off, bending over slightly towards the floor, as he walked toward her, while the water streamed down his shoulders and arms. Just as she was about to question him, he left the room, and a moment after the person alluded to above came in. The visitor rallied her upon her fears, and succeeded in partially quieting her mind. The incident was related to the writer a day or two afterward, but had been partially forgotten, until the dreadful tidings brought it fearfully vivid to my mind. Alas! for that poor widow!"

Miscellany.

Studies in the Field and Forest.

BY WILSON FLAGG.

FEBRUARY.

The deeper gloom of Winter is dispelled,
An earlier, longer daylight is beheld,
The skies are clearer, and the hues of heaven
Are brighter in our morning and our even.
The landscape is more radiant, and the sun
Shines more serenely, when his course is run.
Each waking dawn is fairer than the last:
Our melancholy days are nearly past,
And every omen from the north or sky
Tells that a happier season is hard by.
Earth is more lovely drest in flowers, and while
Autumn's gay splendors make the prospect smile,
Yet there's a deep and still sublimity
Pervading all the breath of land and sea,
That may beguile the wanderer, till he hails
The vernal flowers and April's spicy gales.

It is one of the most cheerful of employments for a leisure hour, to go out into the fields, under a mild open sky, to study the various appearances of nature that accompany the changes of the seasons, and to note those phenomena which are peculiar to a climate of frost and snow. The inhabitant of the tropics with his perpetual summer, who sees no periodical changes except the alternations of rain and drought, is deprived of a happy advantage possessed by the inhabitants of the north; and with all the blessings of his voluptuous climate is restricted by a smaller portion of the most enjoyments of life. In the minds of those who dwell in a northern latitude there are sentiments which are probably never felt by the indolent dweller in the land of the date and the palm; and however poetical to us may seem the imagery drawn from the pictures we have read of those blissful regions, ours is most truly the region of poetry, and of all those sentiments which poetry aims to express.

It will not be denied that in winter, nature has comparatively but few attractions; that the woods and fields offer but few temptations to ramble; and that these are such as appeal to the imagination rather than to the senses, by furnishing matter for studious reflection, and calling up phrasing and poetic images. The man of phlegmatic mind sees, in all these phenomena, nothing but dreariness and desolation; while to the studious or the imaginative, every form of vegetation on the surface of the earth becomes an instructive lesson, or awakens a train of imagery that inspires him, on a winter's walk, with a buoyancy not often felt in the balmy days of June. Then does he trace with unalloyed delight every green leaf that seems budding out for spring; and in the general stillness, every sound from abroad has a gladness in its tone, not surpassed by the melodies of a summer morning.

On these pleasant days of winter, which are of frequent occurrence in our variable climate, I often indulge myself in a solitary ramble, taking note of those forms of vegetation that remain unchanged, and of the still greater number that lie folded in hyemal sleep. For such excursions the only proper time is when the earth is free from snow, which, though a beautifier of the prospect, conceals all minute objects that are strewn upon the ground, or that are still feebly vegetating under the protection of the woods. The most prominent appearances are the remains of autumnal vegetation. The stalks of the faded asters are still erect, with their downy heads sinking in the breeze which has already scattered their seeds upon the ground; and the more conspicuous tufts of the golden rods are seen in nodding and irregular rows under the fences, or bending over the ice that covers the meadows where they grew. All these are but the faded garlands of nature, that pleasantly remind us of the past festivities of summer, of cheerful toil, or studious recreation.

Nature never entirely conceals the beauties of the field and wood, save when, for their protection, she covers them with snow. The faded remnants of last summer's vegetation may have but little positive beauty; but to the mind of the naturalist they are attractive on account of the lessons they afford and the sentiments they awaken. But there are objects in the wood which are neither faded nor leafless; and many that are leafless still retain the beauty and the appearance of life. Besides the evergreens, many of the herbs that bear the early spring flowers still retain their freshness, and spread out their green leaves in the protected nook or in the recesses of the fern-covered rocks. The leaves of the wild strawberry and the cinquefoil are always green in the meadow, and those of the violet on the sheltered slope of the hill. The crowsfoot and the geranium are in many places as fresh as in May; and the aquatic ranunculus and the wild-cresses are brightly glowing with their emerald foliage, in the depths of the crystal water-courses that remain unfrozen beneath the wooded precipice, or in the mossy ravines of the forest.

These phenomena are doubly interesting as evidences of the continued life of the beautiful things they represent, and of the invisible and ever watchful providence of nature. Every step we take brings under our review other similar curiosities of vegetable life, which by reason of their commonness, often escape our observation. On the sandy plain the slender birch trees are loaded with thousands of purple aments, suspended from their flexile twigs, all ready to burst into bloom at the first breath of spring. In the wet lands, where the surface is one continued sheet of ice, the crowded alder bushes are so full of these embryo blossoms, that their branches seem to be hung with dark purple fruit; and the sweet fern of the upland pastures, in still mild weather, often faintly perfumes the atmosphere

with the scent of its half developed leaves and flowers.

Nor is the season without its harvest. The sweet gale, or false myrtle, in dry places gleams with dense clusters of greenish white berries, that almost conceal the branches by their profusion; the pale azure berries of the juniper are sparkling brightly in the midst of their sombre evergreen foliage; and the black-alder trees, glowing with the brightest scarlet fruit, and resembling at a distance pyramids of flame, are irregularly distributed over the wooded swamps. While the barberries hang in wilted and blackened clusters from their bushes in the uplands, the cranberries in the peat meadows shine out like glistening rubies from their masses of delicate and tangled vinery. In the open places of the woods the earth is mantled with dark glossy green leaves of the gaultheria, half concealing its drooping crimson berries; and the Mitchella of a more curious habit, each berry being formed by the united germs of two flowers, trines upon the same stem, adorns similar places with fairer foliage and brighter fruit.

There is a sort of perpetual spring in these protected arbors and recesses, where we may at all times behold the springing herbs and sprouting shrubbery, when they are not hidden under the snow drift. The American hare feeds upon the foliage of these tender herbs, when she exposes herself at this season to the aim of the gunner. She cannot so well provide for her winter wants as the squirrel, whose food, contained in a husk or a nutshell, may be abundantly hoarded in her subterranean granaries. The hare in her garment of fur, protected from the cold, feels no fear of the climate; and man is almost the only enemy who threatens her, when she comes out timidly to browse upon the scant leaves of the white clover, or the heath-like foliage of the hypericum.

But the charm of a winter's walk is derived chiefly from the flowerless plants—the ferns and lichens of the rock, the mosses of the dells and mores, and the trailing wintergreens of the shrubby pastures. Many species of these plants seem to revel in cold weather, as if it were congenial to their health and wants. To them has nature entrusted the care of dressing all her barren places in verdure, and of preserving a grateful remnant of summer beauty in the dreary places of winter's abode. And it is not to be wondered, that, to the fanciful minds of every nation, the woods have always seemed to be peopled with fairy spirits, by whose unseen hands the earth is garlanded with lovely wreaths of verdure, at a time when not a flower is to be found upon the hills or in the meadow.

Whether we are adapted to nature, or nature to us, it is not to be denied, that, on the face of the earth, those appearances established by nature are more congenial to our feelings than others strictly artificial. The lichen-covered rocks, that form so remarkable a feature of the hills surrounding our coast, are far more pleasing to every man's sight than similar rocks without this garniture. All this may be partly attributed to the different associations connected with the two, in our habitual trains of thought:—the one presenting to us the evidence of antiquity, the other only the disagreeable idea of that decadence so generally attendant on the progress of pioneer settlements. Hence the lichens and mosses upon the surface of the rocks have an expression which has always been eagerly copied by the painter, and is associated with many romantic images, like the clambering ivy upon the walls of an ancient ruined tower.

At this season, when the greater part of the landscape is either covered with snow, or with the sear and brown herbage of winter, this vegetation of the rocks has a singular interest. In summer the rocks are bald in their appearance, while all around them is fresh and lively. In winter, on the other hand, they are covered with a pale verdure, interspersed with many brilliant colors, while the surrounding surface is a comparative blank. Some objects are intrinsically beautiful, others are beautiful by suggestion, others again by contrast. This latter principle causes many things to appear delightful to the eye at one period, which at other times would, by comparison with brighter objects, seem dull and lifeless. Hence on a winter's ramble, where there is no snow upon the ground, our attention is fixed, not only upon the lichens and evergreens, but likewise on the bright purple glow that proceeds from every plat of living shrubbery which is spread out in the wild. This appearance is beautiful by contrast with the dull sombre hues of the surrounding faded herbage, and it is likewise strongly suggestive of the life and vigor of nature. It is the vivid hue of health, and entirely unlike the hue of the same plants if they were dead or dying. It is not necessary that we should have meditated upon this idea, in order to be affected by it. We are all unconscious physiognomists of the face of nature; and over a wide tract of country, where the vegetation blasted in autumn by some secret pestilence that had destroyed its vitality, its whole aspect would be such as to sadden every beholder, though unaware of the fatal event. As the human face in sleep wears the glow, if not the animation of waking life—so the face of nature, in her hyemal sleep, has a glow that harmonizes with our feelings and with our sense of universal beauty.

The wild wood is always full of instruction for those who are mindful either of its general aspects or its minutest details; and a ramble on a pleasant winter's day produces on the mind an invigorating effect that might be used as a safeguard against mental depression. The landscape, when undisturbed by art, is never without beauty, and the woods are always redolent of

sweet odors that assist in perfecting the illusions that arise from agreeable sights. While the exercise thus partaken in the open air strengthens the body and improves the health, the objects presented for our contemplation are tonic and exhilarant in their action on the mind. Whatever may be the season of the year, to the student of science as well as to the lover of beauty something is always presented to fix his attention or awaken his admiration, and he seldom returns from a woodland ramble without increased cheerfulness and satisfaction with the world.—*Mag. of Horticulture.*

Atmospherical Electricity.

Professor Joseph Lovering, of Harvard University, contributes to the American Almanac and Repository of Knowledge for the present year, a valuable article upon the subject of atmospherical electricity. In the course of his remarks he says that the passage of electricity between two clouds, or between the earth and a cloud, is sometimes through an intervening space of several miles; and this is an immense distance when we reflect that a large prime conductor, manufactured by the hand of man, will not collect sufficient electricity to give a spark of more than two or three feet in length. Leslie accounts for the great distances which lightning sometimes traverses, by supposing it to find a vaporous conductor, or to make the moisture or rain in the atmosphere a chain of communication. It is known that lightning strikes to the ground most readily during a rain storm.

According to Prof. Lovering, it has never as yet been satisfactorily explained whether lightning always starts from the cloud towards the earth, or whether it sometimes leaves the earth to go to the cloud. (We had supposed that it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that lightning sometimes proceeds from the earth.) Thunder clouds usually hang low in the air, and often sink to within one thousand feet of the surface of the earth. The effects of the lightning's stroke are often found near the summits of the highest mountains; but this is no proof that thunder clouds ever reach so great a height, for it is an established fact that lightning may strike up to a higher peak as well as downward. There is a church in Syria, which stands upon a mountain top. On the first of May, in the year 1700, a physician at that place observed a dense cloud below him. The sky above was clear and blue. Presently a flash of lightning ascended from the cloud, struck the church and killed seven persons.

Lightning is divided by Arago into three classes; the zigzag, sheet and ball lightning. The first of these is commonly manifested between the earth and a cloud; and Professor Lovering thinks that its irregularity of appearance is caused, not by any refraction of the atmosphere, but by the fact that it takes its direction from the accidental, zigzag lines in which the conducting particles of vapor are arranged. Sheet lightnings, or as they are called in Sweden, "lightnings of the barley," are those illuminations which every one has witnessed on a calm summer night, when the horizon is at intervals illuminated by a broad flash of light, and when perhaps not a cloud dots the fair surface of the sky. This kind of lightning is fainter than streak lightning, and has frequently been supposed to be the reflection of distant storms below the horizon of the observer. Arago favored this theory. Nevertheless, strong objections are urged to it.

Ball lightning is entirely different in appearance from the other kinds. It resembles a ball of fire, a sort of electric bomb, which is visible from one to ten seconds, and then explodes. These balls have been known in several cases to fall upon the decks of ships, or rest upon the hulls of their masts, and upon their explosion to destroy every thing around them. They are said to sometimes strike the earth and rebound. Fusinetti states that he has found iron and sulphur in the powdery deposits around the fissures through which lightning has entered, and the question arises—Are these balls mere subjective phenomena, originating in a dazzling brilliancy of the lightning, or are they agglomerations of ponderable substances?

It is well known that some spots of the earth's surface are less frequently visited by storms of thunder and lightning than others. In Lima, for example, but four cases of thunder are known to have occurred since 1652. The natives of the place, who have not travelled, do not know what thunder and lightning are. Arctic navigators state that no thunder storms ever occur north of seventy-five degrees. They are most frequent in the tropical regions. In England, France and Germany, thunder is heard on an average twenty days in a year, and in Rio Janeiro it is heard fifty days.—*Boston Journal.*

Sexuality of Plants.

The doctrine that plants are of different sexes, and which constitutes the foundation of the Linnean system, though but lately established upon the basis of logical induction, is by no means a novel doctrine. It appears to have been entertained even among the original Greeks, from the antiquity of their mode of cultivating figs and palms. Aristotle and Theophrastus maintained the doctrine of the sexuality of vegetables; and Pliny, Dioscorides, and Galen adopted the division by which plants were distributed into male and female; but chiefly upon the erroneous principle of habit or aspect, and without any reference to a distinction absolutely sexual. Pliny seems to admit the distinction of sex in all plants whatever, and quotes the case of a palm tree, as exhibiting the most striking example. Linnaeus, reviewing with his usual sagacity the evidence

on which the doctrine rested, and perceiving it was supported by a multiplicity of the most incontrovertible facts, resolved to devote his labors peculiarly to the investigation of the subject, and to prosecute his inquiries throughout the whole system of the vegetable kingdom; which great and arduous enterprise he not only undertook, but accomplished with a success equal to the unexampled industry with which he pursued it; so that by collecting into one body all the evidence of former discovery or experiment, and by adding much that was original of his own, he found himself at length authorized to draw the important conclusion "that no seed is perfected without the previous agency of the pollen; that the doctrine of the sexes of plants is, consequently, founded on facts."—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

Beautiful Incident.

A correspondent of the Preston (England) Chronicle gives the following anecdote:

"A good while ago a boy named Charlie had a large dog which was very fond of the water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river near which the boy lived. One day the thought struck him that it would be fine fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down with him to the water's edge, where he took off all his clothes; and, then, holding hard by the dog's neck and the bit of string, he went into the water, and the dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side some time, they returned, as they came; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find nothing but his shoes. The wind had blown all the vest into the water. The dog saw what had happened, and making his little master let go the string, by making believe to bite him, he dashed into the river, and brought out first his coat and then all the rest in succession. Charlie dressed and went home in his wet clothes, and told his mother what fun he and the dog had had. His mother told him that he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done, and that he should thank God for making the dog take him over and back again safely; for if the dog had made him let go in the river he would most likely have been drowned. Little Charlie said, 'Shall I thank God now, mamma?' and then he knelted at his mother's knee and thanked God; then, getting up again, he threw his arm round his dog's neck, saying, 'I thank you, too, dear doggie, for not letting me go.' Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier."

A TURKEY STORY.—One of our subscribers in Montague, Mr. Alonzo Pryue, writes us that a turkey belonging to him, was blown from a tree during the storm of the night of December 31, to the ground, where it was buried ten feet under the snow, and there remained without food for thirty-three days, until the thaw of January 4th, when it was enabled to extricate itself from its confinement, and the night following, to take a respectable seat with its feathered tribe, on that self same tree, about twenty-five feet from the ground. Who can tell a larger turkey story?—*Ex.*

THE rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the bird of paradise, the most beautiful of birds, has no song; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit.

Valuable Recipes.

TO MAKE GOOD PANCAKES.—These are made of eggs, flour and milk. The just proportions are, one table spoonful of flour to each egg. To make two small pancakes, heat a couple of eggs thoroughly, and add sweet milk. Then take a couple of table spoonfuls of flour, work it into a thin, plastic, and brittle batter, by adding the milk and eggs, and a slight seasoning of salt. Grease the pan with a piece of sweet lard or butter, and stir briskly to prevent its catching or adhering to the bottom. When the under side is sufficiently browned, turn it. Leave the cakes folded, with sugar or honey and butter between the folds, or sugar alone. If this is found to be too solid, add more eggs, and use a little less flour. A slight sprinkling of grated nutmeg will be an addition.

RICE MILK.—Pick and wash half a pint of rice, and boil it in a quart of water till it is quite soft. Then drain it, and mix it with a quart of rich milk. You may add half a pound of whole raisins. Set it over hot coals and stir it frequently till it boils. When it boils hard stir in alternately two beaten eggs, and four large table spoonfuls of brown sugar. Let it continue boiling five minutes longer, then take it off, and send it to table hot. If you put in raisins, you must let it boil till they are quite soft.

TO DESTROY CUCKERS.—Sprinkle a little quicklime near to the cracks through which they enter the room. The lime may be laid down over night and swept away in the morning. In a few days they will most likely all be destroyed. But care must be taken that children do not meddle with the lime, as a very small portion of it getting into the eye would prove exceedingly hurtful. In case of such an accident, the best thing to do would be to wash the eye with vinegar and water.

TO REMOVE MILDEW FROM WHITE CLOTHES.—Having well washed the part with soap and water, lay upon it, while it is yet wet, a thick plaster of finely scraped chalk, expose it to the air, and as the chalk becomes dry, wet it again and again, until the spots are quite removed, which will most likely be on the second if not on the first day. A grass plot in the shade, is the best situation for bleaching.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!!

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,	Nutmeg, Musk-Melon,
Manila Wurtzel Beet,	Green Citron "
Long blood "	Cantaloup "
White sugar "	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
Early drum head Cabbage,	" "
" " heart "	White Portugal "
" York "	Silver chin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
Large Yolk "	Cup Paraisip "
Late flat Dutch "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early fluster Cucumber,	Squash "
Early France "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Gherkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
White spina "	Celosa "
Short green "	Royal cape "
Long green "	White Cress "
Long orange Carrot,	Green "
Early turn "	Flax Leaf "
Red solid Celery,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White solid "	Summer "
American "	White hirc "
Early Cauliflower,	Marrow "
Lute "	Early Dutch Turnip,
Purple Egg Plant,	Rutabaga "
Green curled Endive,	Yellow stone "
White "	Aherdron "
Early turnip Raddish,	White Norfolk "
Early scurlet "	Red top flat "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red Tomato,
Black Spanish "	Yellow "
Carolina "	Three imperial Peas,
Yellow six week's Beans,	Murrow "
Early Mubark "	Early Charlton "
White marrow "	Orange Orange "
Lima "	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red and white Clover seed,	Grape cuttings,
Red top Grass "	Strawberry plants,
Thoroughly "	

These are all Fresh English Seeds, from the seed store of
Thorburn & Co., New York,
and for sale by
H. McNALLY,
Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street,
opposite the New Merchant's Exchange
San Francisco.

v28-1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Excess"—Just received and
constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sale.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear,
Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry, together
with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden
Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, California and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Libanon Shaker Seeds,
Botanical Herbs and Extracts.

v3-1

Usage Orange.

THE following resolution was passed at the great State of
Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were
represented by nearly three hundred delegates:
"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the
Osage Orange as most valuable plant for hedging, superior in
every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced
in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."
100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$20 per 1,000; or
\$5,000 and upwards at \$15 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the
Pulgas Ranch, near the San Francisco Embarcadero.
All orders left with Warren & Son, Masonic Hall Building,
Montgomery street; or sent to the St. Louis Post-office; or
by Adams & Co.'s Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay
and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to.
v3-9 WM. PAUL.

Fresh Garden Seed.

RAISED and put up at Smith's Horticultural Garden and
Nursery, on the American river, three miles above Sacra-
mento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seed, raised
the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow,
at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages
to suit purchasers.
Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple,
Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nutmeg and Quince
Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Rubarberries, Strawberry of finest
varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus, &c.
Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants,
Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c.
All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to.
Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any
part of the State.
v3-9 A. P. SMITH.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$1 per dozen; Black
Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Elton \$4 per
doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully
packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that
forward the amount of their order to us. Now in the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
v3-9 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland
Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention at
the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100
and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an
early call only can secure them. Please notice the characteristic
them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
v3-9 WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Garden Seeds.

WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden,
Vegetable and Field Seeds, for consignment, to be sold at
wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among
them are invoices of NEW and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS,
from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of
attention.
v3-4 WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Catawba Grape.

WE have received an invoice of this celebrated Grape, from
which the famous "Sparkling Catawba" is made. Garden-
ers in want of any will do well to call and secure them.
v3-11 WARREN & SON.

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received,
from the States.
v3-1m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Hydraulic Pumps.

AN invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just re-
ceived at our office.
v3-1m WARREN & SON.

Happy Valley Flour Mills.

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respect-
fully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the
above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of
1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills
have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during
which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory
assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour,
that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to
any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the
superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the
proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compli-
ments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State
Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both
Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from the Mills.
Domestic Flour—A superior article for family use, manu-
factured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on
hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacra-
mento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Harvesting Implements.

WE invite the attention of the public to the following selec-
tion of superior Harvesting Implements:
Hussey's (Holliston) Reapers;
McCormick's
Manny's
Hall's 8 horse Threshers;
Pitt's
Emery's 2 horse
Kelchum's Mowers;
Grant's 5 finger Wire Brace Grain Cradles;
Gracie Vine
Barley Rakes;
Hay Blades and Forks;
Scythes and Smutlers;
Grant's Fan Mills, &c., &c.
Received and for sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
corner California and Battery streets.

MOWERS, REAPERS, THRESHERS, &c., &c.,
McCORMICK'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES,
of the latest pattern (1854) and improvements, with full
compliments of extra parts.
J. A. PITT'S (Buffalo) celebrated 8 Horse-Power Threshers
and Separators of the latest pattern. These Powers and
Separators are each furnished with Trucks complete for
traveling.
WHEELER'S 2 Horse Railroad Powers and Separators;
TAPLIN'S 6 Horse Circular Sweep Powers and Separators;
Grant's & Bryn's 5 finger Cradles;
No. 1 Scythes and Smutlers;
Hay Forks Hay Rakes;
Hay Rakes on Wheels, or "Grasshoppers," &c., &c.
Just received, per clipper "Morning Light," and
for sale by
JOS. S. PAXSON,
corner of Front and Pine streets.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter,
with all the trass;
Smith's Patent Premium Smut Machines;
Coner and Hard Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Building Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Plow " " " 5, 3 1/2 and 6;
Crown " " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fur Mills;
Thermometer Columns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and
cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and
spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, horrow
teeth, two and four horse furrow rakes, grub and plantation
hoes, six and eight tined mowers, forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes
and chains, Kelchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's
reaping machines.
For sale by
H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange).

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.
Manufactured by Reggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the
famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of
Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet
invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union;
also at the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Reg-
gles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most im-
proved style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the
highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned
with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same
at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Depot).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected from every
year by experienced Seedmen in the Eastern States, and
waranteed, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT,
BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the
same by leaving their samples at our office.
Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen
samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by applica-
tion at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
v3-1m WARREN & SON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
A GENERAL assortment of Implements adapted to the cul-
tivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.
A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducing Hose, of various
widths and sizes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A RANCHO in the county of San Luis Obispo,
within eight miles of the Port, containing 3,000
Acres Level Land, now covered with a heavy crop
of Oat Grass, and having an abundance of water for stock and
planting. Title confirmed. Will be sold for \$25,000.
Apply to
R. J. HOGAN,
v3-11 m cor. Washington and Davis streets.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the
best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State
Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and
Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgo-
mery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to
Austin's.

Saffolk Pigs Wanted.
THIS breed of Swine, if pure, is wanted. Address us at our
office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
v3-13 WARREN & SON.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH.

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,
draw to sight, in sums to suit, on
Van Vleet, Bond & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America, New York.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Philadelphia.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore.
J. H. Morion, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. L. McMurdo & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Demand, Mich., Memphis, and Nashville, Tenn., Cu-
lumbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.
v3-9

Daniel D. Page, Daniel Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Hight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San
Francisco, draw to sight, in sums to suit, on—
Gen. Penbody & Co., London.
F. Smith & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Joseph Fire & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hatchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goullard & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONT-
GOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public
that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose
of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches.
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly
qualified, by having given it their special attention for over ten
years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions
affecting titles, &c., &c.
They will give their special attention to the public sales of
estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees,
&c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale
always open at their office. 20 61a

Ingham's Improved Smit Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to
cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other
machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and
occupy about four feet square in the floor, by sight and a
half inch in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty
Grain, also reaper, straw, wheat, corn, seeds and other
local substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal
which is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and
light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to
be put on the same floor with the chest or wherever
most convenient, without being moved. It is a California im-
provement and designed to meet the wants of the country;
modern machines having been found to be inadequate to that
purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from
all reliable men, among whom are Pettit & Hedges, Brighton
Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San
Francisco; Van Sump, American Mills, San Francisco; Hal-
bit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; J. B. Hill,
Washington Mills, San Francisco.
These Milling Mills can save expense and room by using
this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily
used for that purpose.
Orders filled on short notice. SHIP ON L street, between
Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM,
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN &
SON, San Francisco, will be attended to. v3-5

THE following certificate is among the number received
others can be referred to in quantities:
This is to certify that I have used of H. B. Ingham's Improved
Smit Machines, and believe it to be superior to any miller. I
used no other fixture for cleaning grain, except the machine
itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room;
requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than
any other I have ever seen or used before.
WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pine street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855. v3-5

INDIAN MUMMY.

ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved human-
ity is now upon exhibition at the office of the CALIFOR-
NIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist,
furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the
certificate of himself now most distinguished resident men furnish
facts that should awaken a general interest in our community
to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the
aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly dis-
tinguished chief of some tribe of the Flat-Head Indians. This
race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowl-
edge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Row-
ell, the discoverer, is familiar with the features of the same
variety, speaks their language, and has been years with them;
yet neither they nor him of our day find any trace by which to re-
cover the history of the present relic.
The Chief now measures 5 feet 3 inches in length—full size—
the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural appear-
ance, and, as it lies in the casket, surrounded by the materials
usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and
skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting
specimen.
Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen
to the city and preparing it for the State, and it is now offered
for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to
retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California.
The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFORNIA
FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half-
price. The Price, Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen,
are invited, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.
v3-4 C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully
prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a
manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an
old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
one year. We have also implements for boring through stone
to any depth, and all work done in the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
line, we would refer to Thomas Fuller, San Jose; Rufus H.
Fells, of Hawley & Fells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House
Wharf & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
scale.
2d. Because we undertake all branches connected with the
above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly at-
tended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 Sansome street.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the
"California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
of the work done. 7

Pottery! Pottery!!

NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY,
on J street, near Butler's Port, a large assortment of Plain
and Fancy Flower Pots; Rutter, Preserver, Bread and Cake
Jars, with covers; Cream Pails, Curns, Milk Pails, Jugs and
Buckeye Sales, of superior quality; with everything else in
the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly so-
lited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or
No. 254 J street.
v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the cele-
brated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Co.,
Boston.
Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Sugar Cutters, Corn
Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sawmills,
Cultures and Stalkers, Horse Powers, Smut Mills,
Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Barre, Halls,
Jacks—everything with all the small tools and
implements pertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly
attended to. v3-5

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on space with the Age and Times!

Hunt for Vaner's new Daguerreotype Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

No Building, car, Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every man go to VANER'S who wishes
a PERFECT LIKENESS? Because he has now the
best arranged Gallery in the Pacific Coast, and not to be sur-
passed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses
more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before
used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which
he can burn three distinct lights—day, night, and half day light—
that no other gallery can in any way equal the great brilliancy which
every artist in this city has to command with—namely, in order
to obtain perfect likenesses, different formal features require
different arrangements of light.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures
in half the time of any other establishment in the city; there-
fore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter
the time the more perfect the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating
of pure silver (which produces the clear, hard and lasting picture
that is so much admired), and which cannot be produced on the
common plates, as they are now made by other artists.

5th. Because his plates are late, after much experience brought
his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds
entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which
enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with
that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his
pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before
going elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
6th. Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the
city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S

GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best
paying property in Sacramento county, viz.

The Well Known Dairy!
Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick
& Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best
MILK COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk
Wagon, Cans, Pails, Household Furniture, Good Will of the
same, &c.; likewise, Stock sufficient to increase the whole.
The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of
milk the calves. The whole will be transferred in perfect
order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is
known who is the lucky one. The above described property
makes up the:

First Grand Prize, \$30,000
2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs, 1,000
3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs, 500
4th & 5th each a pair of Rural Horses, 1,000
6th, 1 Bay Huggy Horse, 300
7th, 1 Bay Pony, 100
7th to 16th inclusive, TEN LOTS, ranging in value,
each containing five acres, and valued at \$1,500
each, 15,000

17th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch, 200
18th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch, 175
19th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch, 150
20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and job chain, 125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$34,500.

The Lots all front on Y street, Sacramento, and are inclosed
and under cultivation. Better title, and more secure given.
Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the property are
well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom
they would respectfully refer.

Southwick & Co.
We the undersigned, being well acquainted with the Propri-
etors of the above Raffle, and the Property offered to the public
in the same, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme
to their friends and notice, and we have every confidence in its
being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property
put up at a fair valuation:

W. B. GOTHIN & CO., S. W. & E. R. BURKE,
JNO. M. RHODES, O. SIMMONS & CO.,
J. R. HARDENBURGH, W. B. ROCHSTER,
ROOTH & CO., JOHN KILK.

Tickets for Sale and Raffle for every Day and Evening,
at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo
& Co.'s Printing House.
v3-3

* Tickets for sale at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will
always find a market for the same by leaving a memo-
randum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand
for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls;
one Short Horn Cow—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood);
a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to
promptly. 22

WARREN & SON.

Varieties.

NOT SO VERY GREEN.—A young and apparently verdant ship, who gave his hailing place as "old Vermont," found himself surrounded, upon a certain occasion, by a crowd of quizzing upstarts, who seemed bent upon displaying their own smartness at the expense of the Yankee. "Hello, Jonathan!" says one, "where you bound?" "Deonn to Boston, on a little tramp," was the reply. "What's your business in Boston?" continued the inquisitive gentleman. "Oh, I'm deonn arter my pension money," responded greeny. "Pension money!" ejaculated whiskee—"how much do you get, and what are you drawing pension money for?" "Oh!" answered the countryman, "I get four cents every year—few mind my own business, and few let other folk's business alone!" The crowd had no more remarks to offer. The answer was entirely satisfactory.

ANOTHER MUSICAL PIGEON.—The editor of the Lowell News, upon reading the paragraph which has been going the rounds of the papers about a pet pigeon which dances to the sound of the harp, recalls to mind the following: "We remember seeing, many years ago, a pigeon belonging to the late Dr. Wm. L. Richardson, of Boston, which was singularly affected by the sound of a flute. If a person commenced playing a slow air upon this instrument, the bird would fly to the person's head and remain there till the music ceased, unless the time was hurried or a more lively air commenced, in which case it would descend to the person's shoulder and stretch out its neck toward the instrument, with evident delight. It made no difference with the bird if the flute was played by an entire stranger."

A PATRIARCH LOCATED.—A clergyman, preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was extremely high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far exceeding every saint in the calendar. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy, but in vain; he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues as he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where, then, can we place this great patriarch?" One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition exclaimed: "As I am going away, you may put him in my pew."

A CLEAN TOWEL.—One of the most amusing incidents of the late excursion to Rock Island is thus related in the Utica Telegraph: "A gentleman in the wash-room said to the captain of the boat, 'Can't you give me a clean towel, captain?' 'No,' said the captain, 'more than fifty passengers have used that towel there, and you are the first one that's said a word against it.'"

NO HONORS FOR THAT.—"Can you tell me, my dear fellow," said a hen-pecked gentleman to a bachelor friend, "what look is that which even Hobbs himself cannot take to pieces?" "Not I," was the short reply. "Happy dog?" was the rejoinder, "to be without my experience! It is wed lock!" If ever that gentleman offends us, we will tell his wife—that's all.

"PERSEVERANCE," said a lady, very earnestly, to a servant, "is the only way to accomplish great things." One day eight dumplings were sent down stairs, and they all disappeared. "Sally, where are all those dumplings?" "I managed to get through them, ma'am." "Why, how on earth did you contrive to eat so many dumplings?" "By perseverance, ma'am," said Sally.

THE CHIEF END OF GIRLS.—Young women generally do much better when set up with men, than when set up in business. The two arrangements are quite different. If there is one thing more than another that the female institution was cut out and finished for, it is the other half of a courting match.

"WHAT ARE YOU ABOUT THERE," said a gentleman to a boy whom he had found in his orchard, disposing of a few apples to the best advantage, viz.: in lint and handkerchief, for pockets he had not. "I'm about going," replied the boy.

WHY ARE WOMEN CALLED THE SOFTER SEX? Because they are so easily humbugged; for out of every hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer ostentation to modesty and real worth, a dandy husband to a mechanic.

A YANKEE IN HORN has just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs. Who says this is not an age of improvement?

PRETTY MUCH THE SAME.—"Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse-jockey. "No, not exactly," replied Simon, "but I've broken two or three wagons."

"SAL," said one girl to another, "I am so glad I have no hair, now." "Why so?" asked the other, "Oh, cause I can eat as many onions as I please."

"IF YOU DON'T GIVE ME A PENNY," said a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy that's got the measles, and I'll go and catch them, so I will."

COMFORTING.—To lose a small fortune in an unlucky speculation, and have all your friends wonder how you could have been "such a fool!"

WHY IS A WOMAN'S TONGUE LIKE A PLANET? Because nothing short of the power that created it, is able to stop it in its course.

WHATEVER AMOUNT OF "COOING" there may be in our honeymoon, it may be pretty sure of having a tearful amount "bbling" afterwards.

WHY IS A LAZY SCHOOL-BOY LIKE A POSTAGE STAMP? Because he has to have his back licked to make him stick to his letters.

NURSERIES, &c.

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY.
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the following Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Paeonia blanda, in all the colors;
Mass and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and Lemn Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flamingos, Azobollas, Azobollas, Paeonias, Honeyuckles, Convolvulus, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be sent on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to J. L. SANFORD, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(7-3a) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show them, ready for sale, this fall, a fine collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.
The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruit, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes 12 do
Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large
Rose Acacias, for hedges.
Orange Orange.
In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand small Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are not numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Dr. LAMSON, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who are testifies of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.
Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery.
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
H. A. SONNAT & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINOHAN & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablets weigh one pound and are equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHOLESALE interests its value is inestimable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.
The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
New York, April 4, 1854.
Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. MUNFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a California, dated May 31, 1854.
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you exhibited to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and I will, I have no doubt, keep for years. This preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.
Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully, RICH. S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
v3-3

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.
WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Hart's New Pine " 35 " "
500 Royal Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Harvey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Profuse Humboldt, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Camp, " 15 " "
Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.
Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.
Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.
v3-4

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: Two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 61a

Flowering Flowers!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY.
Corner Fourth and Folsom streets.
Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.
PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:
Camellia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the colors; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Paeonias, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honeyuckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuschias, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.
Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing H. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1, 957 Post-office.
v3-9-3a W. C. WALKER.

Cabbage Seed.
WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage, from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh. Will be sold low by the culture importer.
v3-10 WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to these products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would have cost a million of money, and the loss of the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
The undersigned, holding the Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln, offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *salus vici* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain the invention removes all the difficulty in securing Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
The proprietor offers only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Bulkley, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

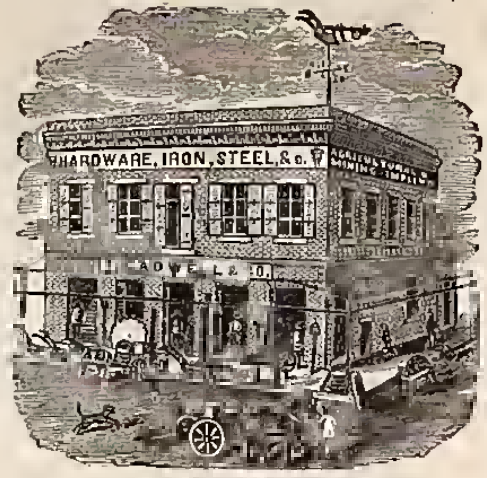
A Diploma and Silver Medal.
Was awarded to the inventor at the New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.
Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become everywhere skeptical on the subject of patent rights. This simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to reinforce in a moment my doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little consumption. You will be able to raise steam to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away; and we may outstrip large shipments both for meal and wheat. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,
I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of H. G. Bulkley's Patent is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
(17) W. H. SULLENBERGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.
Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Paints, Oil, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grangers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.
v3-5

DR DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS AND COLDS
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered
For COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
They will be found the best article to use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.
Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the columns left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,
"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Ministers and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.
Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
San Francisco, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.
Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:
San Francisco..... Little & Co.
Sacramento..... C. Morrill
Marysville..... Rice & Coffin
Stockton..... E. S. Hollen & Co.
Benicia..... J. W. Jones
Nevada..... Dr. Alban
Downsville..... Dr. W. Carr.
Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.
v3-4



COLLINS & CO., PRACTICAL HATTERS.
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of
Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

NO. 15.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
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Italian Agriculture.

WHAT we have so often asserted relative to the conversion of our hill sides into vineyards and gardens, we know to be worthy the attention of all who are interested in Agriculture and Horticulture. We ask attention to the article we publish from the Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture, as worthy particular notice, believing as we do that our mountain sides, even high up the lofty Sierras, may all in appropriate seasons and under proper care be made fertile and productive.

Some of our most beautiful locations for scenery and some of the richest soil can be found upon our mountain slopes; and there can be established homes far happier than those that are found in the palaces of the cities of our land. We trust a due attention will be given to this subject; now is the time to give heed to it. This is the article referred to:

Under the blue heavens and delightful sun of Italy, even its mountains are fertile; and the fruits of the earth are reared with ease in every part of the ascent from the base almost to the summit. An admirable terrace-cultivation—such as prevails in the mountains of Syria and China—has everywhere converted the slopes, naturally arid and sterile, into a succession of gardens, loaded with the choicest vegetable productions. "The grapes hang in festoons from tree to tree; the song of the nightingale is heard in every grove; and all nature seems to rejoice in the paradise which the industry of man has created." Nor was that industry a small matter. The earth for these gardens had to be brought from a distance—retaining walls had to be erected—the steep slopes converted into a series of gentle inclinations—and the mountain torrents diverted or restrained, so as to provide the means of artificial irrigation, wherewith to support vegetation during the long drouths of summer. By the incessant labors of centuries all this has been accomplished. The rocky debris have been cleared off the slopes, and built into walls and terraces; these terraces are always covered with fruit trees, and amid the reflection of so many walls the fruit is most abundant and of a superior quality. One who has himself visited this mountain paradise, thus speaks of it: "No room is lost in these little but precious freeholds; the vine extends its tendrils along the terrace-walls; a hedge formed of the same vine-branches surrounds each terrace and covers it with verdure. In the corners formed by the meeting of the supporting walls, a little sheltered nook is found, where fig trees are planted, which ripen delicious fruit under their protection. The owner takes advantage of every vacant space to raise melons and vegetables. Olive-trees shelter it from the rains; so that, within the compass of a very small garden, he obtains olives, figs, grapes, pomegranates and melons. Such is the return which nature yields under this admirable system of management, that half the crop of seven acres is sufficient, in general, for the maintenance of a family of five persons; the whole produce supports them all in rustic affluence. It may be added, that the sweet chestnuts, which grow luxuriously in almost every part of the Apennines, contribute to uphold this dense population, by the subsistence

which they afford in regions where the terrace-culture cannot be introduced. And much care, and the constant labor of the husbandman, are required to uphold the little freeholds thus formed out of natural sterility; for, if his attention be intermitted for any considerable time, the violence of the tempest speedily destroys what it cost so much labor to produce. The heavy rains and swollen torrents sweep away the soil; the terraces are broken down; everything returns rapidly to its former state; and of so much labored construction there soon remains only shapeless vestiges, covered with the wild-briers of the mountains.

Treatment of the Horse Distemper.

By request, and in consequence of having had an unusual number of horses under treatment during the last few weeks, suffering from influenza (commonly called distemper) which I believe to be, to a certain extent, contagious, I ask the liberty of communicating to gentlemen who own, or are interested in that noble animal, the horse, my opinion of what predisposes and makes them more susceptible of being affected by it, also what ought to be done to prevent it. The conditions inducing it may exist alone, for some exciting cause may be required for their full development; for instance, gunpowder wants a predisposition to dryness, and peculiar composition in order to take fire from a spark. The most prominent predisposing causes, are sudden and undue exposure to extremes of cold and heat, impure atmosphere in stables, arising from dampness, darkness and bad ventilation.

The skin of a horse at ordinary work is raised in temperature in order to maintain organic and animal activity; there is an unusual rapid passage of blood through the lungs and the whole system, and perspiration is excited; if, under such circumstances, he be suddenly exposed to the action of cold, by being put in a damp, cold stable, or any other way, this action of cold would greatly disturb the balance of circulation, particularly in spring, (when a horse changes his coat,) and produce a contracted state of the skin and its vessels, consequently blood collects around and within internal organs, by being repelled from the outward surface, which causes congestion of the internal organs, a condition only one stage short of inflammatory action; for instance, suppose we perspire from exercise, then to cool off, sit in a draught; in a short time we shall shudder without and chill within, and probably in less than twenty-four hours suffer from sore throat and chest caused by it. I believe that a cold, northeast wind, (which ought to be guarded against,) in which there seems something especially irritating, blowing into a well-ventilated stable, would induce cold and cough, for which reason I should recommend gentlemen contemplating building stables, not to have doors or windows, or any other way exposed to the north-east. If the stable be warm and close, bronchitis and pneumonia will present themselves, and sometimes bad cases of influenza (if that disease be prevailing) will follow the cold and cough contracted as above. A horse shuns offensiveness instinctively, because his lungs require such a quantity of good air; he avoids offensive smells probably more resolutely than any other animal.

The heart of a man averaging about eight ounces at each pulsation, propels about two ounces of blood into the system, say one hundred and forty to fifty ounces a minute, and about as much more is sent into the lungs in the same period; his lungs during ordinary breathing, contain one hundred and seventy to eighty cubic inches of air for the support of life. To maintain this at the proper purifying standard, he breathes out (expires) all hurtful products continually collecting in the blood, and draws in (inspires) about twenty cubic inches of fresh air, some sixteen times every minute. The heart of a horse, at a low computation, is twelve times heavier than that of a man; it propels five times as much blood, viz: upwards of forty pounds are sent into the system, and as much more into the lungs every minute. This amount, great as it seems, is increased when in exercise, and so ample and so perfect is the apparatus for respiration, that the lungs are continually supplying adequate means for the purification of this enormous vital tide. This is not practically borne in mind, and those in immediate charge of horses (especially in this country) are often most ignorant of the properties of air and the requirements of blood.

Consider for a moment the size of an ordinary room, with its windows for light, its fire and its doors for ventilation, contrasted with many of the stables in this city, and you will find five, six and seven horses, (each requiring eight times as much air as a man, are stabled in less space than this, with perhaps no window that admits light, no provision to remove dampness and gasses originating in the natural evacuations

Why, may I ask, are so many stables almost dark, even in the day time? A kind Providence, as if to show man his duty to the lower animals, brings forth the choicest natural productions of organic life where there is the best light and the purest air.

Where there is darkness in stables, there is almost always a dampness; where darkness, dampness and a close atmosphere combine, each and all reeking with decomposing animal evacuations, particularly where the manure is put under the stable floor, which is of too frequent occurrence, there is the worst possible provision for sustaining life and health in a state of integrity. Small indeed, is the spark here required to kindle a great amount of disease. When influenza or any other kind of epidemic disease prevails, each is most severely felt in dark, damp stables, the unnatural heat of which is caused by many horses being crowded into a small compass. It has also a very serious effect upon the eyes, the details of which time and space will not at present allow.

Many horses bought by dealers, of farms in Connecticut, Vermont and other States, are brought here, and two-thirds of the number are more or less attacked with distemper soon after their arrival. The reason is asked why. Visit the farmer; there you will find the horse surrounded with pure, healthy atmosphere; if in the spring, (when most are bought,) living upon grass, clover, &c., not overworked, probably never driven fast; if stabled, fed regularly, good wholesome water, &c. It may take four, five, and sometimes eight or ten days, according to distance, to arrive here. One man is generally employed, (who often knows as much about a horse as a horse knows about him,) to bring a string of half a dozen, more or less, as the case may be. During the journey, which is generally made as quick as possible, that no time may be lost, and more particularly to curtail expenses, they are fed on cut feed, with probably a little extra quantity of meal, (no shorts,) and watered when conveniently met with. Upon arrival they are at once ushered into the stable, (such an one as described above,) in some cases washed and showered all over with cold water, perspiring or not, immaterial; put in a stall to be dried by heat of the body and atmosphere combined, without even a thought of rubbing a hair dry. Such treatment, with diet changed from grass to hay and meal, with perhaps a great degree of difference in the atmosphere to what he had been accustomed, and crowded in a dark, close, ill-ventilated stable, can any reasonable man be surprised at the horse being sick? I should be much more so were he not, no matter what kind of a constitution he had previously.

If, instead of the above treatment, he traveled say about twenty miles a day, fed and watered regularly, the former to consist of shorts, principally, instead of meal, and upon arrival, (same feed continued a few days,) well cleaned, a good bed of straw, in a dry, well ventilated stable, and such treatment followed up a few days, not one in ten would be attacked with disease, (unless previously contracted,) the owner save the expense of medicine and medical advice, and I probably lose the chance of having to present my bill for services rendered.

If the public, individually or collectively, derive any benefit from any of the foregoing remarks, I shall consider myself well paid, from the fact that I have been able to prevent even one of God's noblest animals (the horse) from sickness and probably from a premature death.—S. Marlor, in the Providence Journal.

Cutting Hay.

Messrs. Editors: It was a saying of the sage of Monticello, that "all religious opinions would be tolerated in a free country, where reason was left free to combat it," so, the advocating of a wrong theory in agriculture will do no harm, for the judicious tiller of the soil will cull and select what seems to him right; may we claim then the right to combat the correctness of our friend Sargent's theory on the cutting of hay. He says, the "ultimatum of all plants is their seed, therefore, no plant will decay until the seed is perfected in its growth." Plants are raised for different purposes; some are grown for their seeds, as with the cereals; some for the feed of stock, as the grasses; no man will suppose that plants raised for different purposes require to be harvested at the same time. Our observation and practice confirm us in the opinion, that early-cut hay is far preferable to late. If the seed is matured, a large part of the heat of the qualities of the grasses is evaporated in the process of the ripening of such seed, besides drawing heavily on the soil in the last stages of its growth. Has our friend not noticed, with what vigor the second crop of grass starts if the first is cut early; for instance, the last of June or the first of July, compared with the fully matured seed of August?

We have a small piece of grass that has been cut twice for several years without sensibly diminishing the crop, always careful to cut when it is in blossom. The past year we had one acre of clover cut the last week in June, making eighty heaps; the last of August it was cut again, producing about one ton, and this in a season of great drought. We would ask our friend, if he supposes that we could have done better to have let the seed mature? That stock can lay on fat better with late-cut hay than early, we think our friend is quite mistaken in; our observation among farmers that practice the two systems, we think can bear us out in the assertion, that it is in favor of the early system, and by the looks of the animals themselves. Early-cut fodder is eaten clean by all stock; none is wasted, as is the case with late-cut. An old and successful farmer informed me a few years ago, that he had been in the habit of stall feeding oxen every year for a great number of years, and that his cattle would fat far better on early-cut hay than late.

That there is more nourishment in early-cut grass than late, we believe; after the maturing of the seed, the stalk and leaves are more like the straw of the cereals, after they have matured the grain, and are lathel by all stock that can get anything else. We have practiced and advocated the late system, and found it all wrong in every part; an injury to the soil and less nutritive to the animals that are designed to be fed; we had rather pay \$1.50 per day for labor the first two weeks in July, than to have it for nothing in August.

As to our friend's statement, "some may say, it is not eaten as well; I readily admit they do not eat so much, and good reason for it, they do not need it, for it has more nutrition, and they do not require the same amount." Not long since a case came under my observation: a teamster purchased two or three loads of early-cut hay; he fed his team for two or three weeks upon it, and afterwards he obtained a load of late-cut, which his animals refused to eat, and he refused to pay for it! Now, the natural qualities of this hay were alike, one late cut, and the other cut early, but it appears his team found out the difference, and refused to eat it.—D. L. Harvey, in Boston Cultivator.

Cultivation of Sandy Soils, Long Island.

Messrs. Editors: A large portion of the soil of the country is of this class, and very little of it is under what may be considered good cultivation. The greater part is managed on the skinning or starvation system. That these soils possess many advantages, has been long acknowledged by those who have given the subject the least consideration, whilst their peculiar adaptation to the culture of root crops is now generally admitted. The absence of alumina and their porous character rendering them unable, in a great measure, to retain moisture, the best portions of manure are lost, either by percolation or evaporation; and hence has arisen a great objection to the cultivation of this class of soil, which their cheapness, ease of tillage, and facility for raising early crops, do not seem to have obviated. And yet that such soil can be profitably cultivated has been long known; witness the barren sand of Belgium and the estates of Coko and Hatherston in England, or, nearer home, the blowing sand near Albany, and some small portions of Long Island. Their adaptation also for sheep husbandry is well known; and yet, within a few miles of this great city are thousands of acres, every way capable of supporting immense flocks, with not a sheep on them. I have been led to make these observations from a recent trip on the Long Island Railroad, when, in the space of about fifty miles, I did not see that number of sheep; and, as a friend with me observed, on passing Hempstead Plains, here are the Downs, but where are the South-Downs? Certainly not there. A great many sheep, I understand, are raised on the north side of the island, and the stock is generally improving; Wm. Becar, W. W. Mills, and J. Smith having some fine flocks. Still they are the exceptions, not the rule, and it is the latter that we want. The growing taste for mutton, and the high price a good article will always command, we think should stimulate the farmers of Long Island to push forward in what I consider a profitable branch of husbandry; and instead of being satisfied with raising eight or ten bushels of rye to the acre, and then carrying the straw off the farm, consume it on the farm, not rest satisfied till they can, from the same land, raise from five to six hundred bushels of turnips. That this can be done, we will endeavor at some future time to show.—L., in the Plough, Loom, and Anvil.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, held on the 2d inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Convention of the Agriculturists of the State be called, to assemble in the city of Sacramento, at 11 A. M., of Wednesday, the 25th of the present month.

The objects of such Convention are numerous and important to every cultivator of the soil, every grower of stock, and every manufacturer, in the State. It is hoped that public mass meetings will be held in the evenings of the days which may be occupied by the sittings of the Convention. Such meetings will be seasons of free discussion, and public speaking by the best talent available.

It is earnestly desired that every County or Town Agricultural Society will send delegates, and that where no such societies exist, the inhabitants of the several towns, villages, and precincts, will meet and appoint representatives. Where no such representation can be obtained, it is desirable that the members of the legislature from said districts should be considered, *ex-officio*, such delegates.

The call is issued at this day in order to give time for every part of the State to be represented.

O. C. WHEELER,

Rec. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

SACRAMENTO, April 3, 1855.

Agricultural Convention.

We call the attention of all the Agriculturists of this State to the Convention which is called for the 25th of this month, at the Capital.

In order to make the State Fair of the present year prosperous, and to have its influence spread widely over the State, it is important that every portion of the State should be fully represented, so that committees can be selected from every county. These committees should be working men, men that will take hold in earnest and see that every farmer in his district is notified of the Exhibition in season, and be sure that he has no excuse for not having his farm and grounds examined and reported fully. The success of the farmers can be greatly promoted by an energetic and earnest attention to these matters in season.

Will all who are engaged and interested in these matters feel they are a committee for their own neighborhood, to rally a delegation that will be present on the 25th? The cost of traveling is now but a trifle, the California Stage Company carries passengers at a very low fare, and the steamers do everything that could be desired, and there is no excuse for any for not being present.

By reference to the call, it will be seen that important matters will come before the meeting and able speakers will be present to advocate the best measures for the advancement of Agriculture.

Those Presses that feel disposed to publish the call and notice it, (and it is hoped all will do so,) will confer a great benefit upon the whole State, and cannot fail to receive benefit from it themselves.

Large Sales of Plants.

An increasing love of flowering plants and a greatly improved taste, are manifested by the public sales of Blooming Plants that are now made in our principal cities, almost weekly. Handsome collections of Greenhouse Plants are offered in this city from the fine gardens of, Sontag & Co. and Center & Co., of the Mission, and also from the conservatory of W. C. Walker, Esq., Golden Gate Nurseries, and from Donnell & Co. At Sacramento city, very handsome plants in large quantities are exhibited and sold, and at very satisfactory prices. The last week we saw two large sales in one day—one collection from San Francisco of nearly 300 plants, and a still larger lot of about 450 plants from the extensive gardens of Messrs. Smith, and also Mr. Keehler. These collections embraced every variety of choice plants worthy of growing, Camellias, Geraniums, Lillies, Passion Flowers, Heliotropes, &c. We noticed fine Moss and Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, and superb Yellow Roses. One beautiful Climbing Rose, "Laura Davoust," brought \$16 50; others \$13, \$12, \$10. Such evidence of taste and improvement, even under depressing influences upon trade, is a sure and abiding proof that the country is steadily progressing, and we hail such truth with satisfaction; it speaks well for our State.

Dairy Ware—Water Pipes.

MANUFACTURES are springing up all over our State. The want of an article creates a supply. The increase of dairies has produced a demand for milk pans, churns, &c. The necessity of conveying water over extended grounds, called for water pipes. The drainage of wet land required pipes also, and the potteries have now extended their business so as to embrace all the articles in demand. We feel it our duty to note these things, and to make them known.

Recently at Smith's Gardens, at Sacramento, we saw extensive preparations for the water pipe which was to convey water over the entire grounds of many acres. We saw the pipes and learned they were made near by, at the pottery on the plank road, above the Fort, where afterwards we saw them, together with earthen churns, drainage pipes, milk pans, water coolers, beer bottles, flower pots, and ware of all kinds, equal to any that can be made in the States. All and everything needed in this line can now be procured here, and the result is, so much gold saved to the country by "Home Manufactures."

Should not these be encouraged?

Let our legislators look to the needed aid required to cheer our Home Industry, and our country is sure to prosper.

Noble Tennessee in the Field.

We believe we cannot better serve the cause of agriculture and the mechanic arts than by publishing entire the most excellent address of Ex-Governor Brown, delivered at Knoxville, last Oct., on the occasion of the Public Fair held by the State Agricultural College of Tennessee.

The Legislature of Tennessee, with a magnanimous liberality, have established an Agricultural College, and given power to establish branches in every county in the State. Here we have an example worthy of imitation. The address should be read by every legislator in our own country, and no farmer can read it without being better prepared for his duties.

We especially commend this address to Californians. Tennesseans speak of the gold of California and her climate, &c.; but they prefer Tennessee and her agriculture. They love both, for both are protected by a wise and noble legislation. We trust ere long California will imitate Tennessee and have her college also.

We copy the following notice of the address, and it is worthy all that is said of it:

We have received two copies of the Agricultural Address, of Ex-Governor A. V. Brown, delivered at Knoxville, Oct., 1854. It is a very neat pamphlet of some 18 pages. As to the matter, we need not speak, every man in Tennessee knows the author, and knows there are few as great men now living, as A. V. Brown. We would like to see him President of these United States.—*London Free Press*.

Oysters! Oysters!

CAPT. RUSSELL, the pioneer of the Shoalwater Bay trade, and the particular pioneer in the Oyster Trade, has just received two more cargoes of these bivalves, for the satisfaction of our citizens, and to please their increasing taste for the good things of—the waters.

The last two cargoes consist of some 5,000 baskets of the best oysters yet brought to market, and we learn that Captain R. is planting them on the Oakland side of the bay. A friend at our elbow asks us, (as we tell of planting oysters,) if they will grow? We assure our friend that nothing increases faster by planting than oysters.

Some may think but little of the announcement of the oyster trade on this coast, but it is an important fact. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are thus retained in California, giving employment to vessels and men, that otherwise would go to the East for preserved oysters. Now we have them fresh and save the gold in the State.

STRAWBERRIES ARE COMING.—We saw fine ripe strawberries at Smith's Pomological Gardens, at Sacramento, on Friday last, and the prospect of a very large and early crop. Strawberries are coming in now to our markets from various gardens around the city and from Oakland. The San Jose papers tell of fine fruit from the Stockton Ranch, under the care of E. F. Kennedy, Esq., under whose care these grounds have reached a high degree of celebrity.

ROCHESTER HORTICULTURIST.—Barry's Magazine, one of the best of the present day, is being widely disseminated over the States, and is obtaining a deserved popularity. No magazine of Horticulture deserves more success. Recently we have not received it regularly; will our friends please see to it?

Address of Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You do wrong in calling me to address you on the present occasion: Wrong to me for want of previous notice, and consequently for want of proper preparation: Wrong to that elaborate and able Address to which you have just listened, no word of which I would obliterate from your recollections: Wrong to this noble occasion, when everything around us is speaking to you in language more eloquent and effective than any which I can hope to utter. The farmer is here, speaking to you through the rich and varied productions of his fields; the manufacturer is here, speaking to you through his curiously wrought and costly fabrics; the mechanic is here, speaking to you through the wonderful ingenuity of his peculiar art; but, above all, the fair daughters and matrons of East Tennessee are here, speaking to you in the delicate texture of their own handiwork, and shedding over the exhibitions of the day, the light of their presence and approbation. Well might we exclaim, "The Occasion speaks for itself."

But what is this occasion? To appreciate its importance, we must fully understand it. It is no isolated and disconnected movement of the people of this part of the State, to accomplish some local and temporary purpose, and then to pass away, never to be repeated. No, fellow citizens, we have assembled under the authority of the law, as a duly constituted Agricultural College and Mechanic Institute, rounding off and completing that grand and comprehensive system of education which Tennessee has devised for the advancement and improvement of her people.

This agricultural bureau, or college, for really it is nothing else, has been located at the seat of government, as the common centre of the State. It has been duly chartered, with ample powers to locate similar institutions in each of the grand divisions, and indeed in every county in the State. In pursuance of these powers, that one has been established, on whose exercises and duties we are this day engaged. Until the last session of your legislature, our system of popular education had never been fully and completely established. At different periods of her history, the State had erected universities and colleges, and endowed them with all the liberality which her means and condition would admit of. She had also diligently husbanded her resources, for the establishment of county academies and common schools. Individual liberality and devotion to the cause of learning, had generously come to her aid in building up male and female colleges and institutes, of the highest respectability and usefulness. These were intended to meet the mere literary and scientific wants of the country, whilst law schools, medical colleges, and theological seminaries, of high repute, had been provided, partly by individual and partly by State endowment, for the benefit of those who desire to betake themselves to the learned professions.

Still it was evident that, as yet, however creditable and praiseworthy had been our exertions, we had done little or nothing for the education of the millions who, at no distant day, are to inhabit our State—little or nothing for the farmers and planters, the manufacturers, the mechanics, and artisans of every description. Where were they to go, in order to learn and grow proficient in their respective callings? Where even to exhibit the products of their untutored industry, and by observation and comparison, keep pace with the rapid and wonderful improvements of the age? The legislature, at its last session, responded nobly to these questions; and the people everywhere, from your mountains here in the East, to the shores of the Mississippi, are approving and confirming their action—enrolling themselves as members of agricultural societies—appointing times for their frequent meetings—making arrangements for their public fairs—selecting men of sound, practical learning, to lecture on agriculture and the mechanic arts. In fact, doing every thing to organize and arrange these new institutions, upon the best plan to secure the great object intended by the Legislature. In this view, how great, how beneficent, how sublime, is the present occasion!

When this degree of education, and this mode of imparting it to the agriculturist and the mechanic, was first proposed, many doubted its success; but the spirit which animates this large assembly—the spirit which animated the 7,000 or 8,000 persons assembled at Nashville and Gallatin, on a similar occasion, gives unerring evidence of a final and triumphant victory over every obstacle. It is a spirit not of wild disorder and destruction, but of rational progress and improvement. It wages no war, and bodes no evil to any of the other institutions of society, but generously seeks to aid, to enlarge and perfect them, until all men, of all classes and pursuits, shall participate in their blessings. If it be thought by any, that the means appropriated by the legislature are inadequate to the great end designed, let it be remembered that this is but the beginning—a mere experiment—and if started right, and sustained with proper earnestness larger means will never be withheld in so good a cause. Besides, it is not money that can best accomplish what is so much desired. It requires zeal, energy, determination, more than money. Take an agricultural society for an example. What need for money? To build some stately edifice, in which to hold their monthly or stated meetings? Some neighboring church, some Odd Fellow's or Masonic Hall, or even some capacious school house, will fitly serve for that purpose. Is it to procure standard and scientific works, and ably conducted periodicals on agricultural subjects? A small contribution by individuals, always to be had in a generous and liberal country like this, can easily procure them. Is it to pay salaries to able

and competent lecturers? Why, you are to be your own lecturers! Your own members and others of your fellow citizens from other societies, will be the very best orators on such occasions. They will give you the oratory of facts, the eloquence of experiment and observation. The exercises of the society will consist often in discussions or debates among themselves, of all the disputed problems of agricultural science; of criticisms on the prevailing modes of building farm houses, barns and other plantation fixtures; on planting out orchards; the selection of fruits; making fences; on plowing and otherwise cultivating the different varieties of crops. Now, all these things can be done and ought to be done without any great deal of money. The great object is to awaken inquiry; to excite emulation, to stimulate to the highest exertion, by the distribution of premiums and medals, as the rewards of merit, and the incentives to industry. An earnest and energetic people, firmly resolved to inform and improve themselves on one of the most important sciences ever known to man, cannot fail of success.

In no portion of the State would the results of that success be more striking and gratifying than in East Tennessee. For more than half a century you have been mountain bound, and consequently excluded, save at vast expense, from the great market places of the world. Deprived by the fiat of nature, of the usual stimulus to action, you have put forth no great agricultural or mechanical exertion. Your houses were not promptly and neatly repaired, your orchards were left unpruned and neglected, your best grass and meadow lands were unreclaimed, your fields were cultivated with a slovenly indifference, both as to regards durability and production. Indeed, the whole aspect of your country was that of a dissatisfied and desponding people, ready to seize the first opportunity to sell out and be off, to some new and more favored land. But now, how changed the scene! The genius of internal improvement has waved his magic wand over you, and house, and field, and orchard, all the splendid exhibitions of this day's fair, proclaim you a contented, happy and prosperous people. The traveler pauses and tells you in vain of the rich prairies of Texas, or the deep alluvion of the Arkansas. Even his gorgeous description of the diamond-studded and gold-glittering California, can extort from you nothing more than the reply: "East Tennessee is good enough for me." And so it is, my countrymen. After years of travel and observation, I cordially endorse the sentiment, that East Tennessee is good enough for you, and good enough for any body. Where, upon this continent, can you gaze upon a more varied and lovely landscape than now spreads out before you? Hill and dale, forest and field, torrents gushing from the mountain side, and streamlets gently flowing through valleys fragrant with flowers of perpetual bloom! Further off in the distance, we behold mountains in which lie imbedded, in close proximity, the largest supply of coal and iron ore, that the whole Appalachian chain can boast. In the opposite direction, but in full view, lies another range of mountains, from whose bosom are daily borne inexhaustible treasures of copper and other valuable minerals. Between these mountains lie a succession of luxuriant valleys, irrigated by streams of unrivalled purity, and capable of sustaining, in elegance and plenty, ten-fold their present population. In these valleys the iron horse is already making his restless way, and winking to his fiery tread the slumbering echoes of six thousand years. When to these mere geographical advantages we add the charms and attractions of a population of whom it may be well said, without poetic license:

"Where man is brave and woman true,
And free as mountain air."

who would exchange his own native or adopted East Tennessee for any other land on the globe?

I pause at this point in the current of my observations, to submit a few remarks on the joint action and influence of Railroads and these Agricultural Fairs. I hail their advent into our country not for the riches they confer. They will make you rich; rich in the increased value of your lands; in the annual increase of their products; in the development of your amazing mineral resources; in every way they will make you rich; but who can repress the fear that they may make you a proud and luxurious people. Not so much, therefore, for the wealth they may bestow, do I hail and welcome them, as because they are well calculated to make us a contented and settled people; contented with our State, with our particular region of the State, with our homes and our fire-sides.

No people, whether ancient or modern, have made any striking progress in the elegant or even comfortable arts of life, until they have become thus contented and settled. Until then, there will be no elegant and costly mansions, no wide-spread and verdant lawns, no ample and convenient institutions of learning, no temples of religion lifting their lofty spires to the skies; all these are too much neglected or postponed, in the restless inquiry about other and better lauds, where mountains do not interpose their eternal barriers to the approach to market, and whose interminable forests will not require a whole life-time to reclaim the land and put it in a condition for successful cultivation. The census tables exhibit an annual drain from our State, for which no want of climate or soil can account. Illinois and Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, have gained hundreds and thousands from us, during the trying and unsettled period to which we have alluded. But those days have passed. Our mountains are being levelled, or we are bursting through them, many thousand feet below their summits. The heavy forests of the middle and western portions of the

State, have given way before the sturdy blows of the axeman, until their fields, like yours, will soon begin to resemble a blooming and cultivated garden. Our whole system of internal improvement is in the course of rapid completion, and we shall then see the accumulated products of our mines and our forests, of our fields and our workshops, wending their way to the great market places of the world.

From the observations which we are now making, you will perceive that, according to my views, Tennessee is just now in a condition to enter fairly upon a career of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Improvement. Let no man reproach her for supposed negligence in the past. Let no man institute comparisons to her disparagement with older and once more favored States of the Union, for not commencing sooner. The early settlement of Tennessee commenced in blood. The red man of the forest warred against you at every step of your progress. Your own end of the State is studded with battle-grounds, where your fathers signalized their valor. Nashville, and indeed all Middle Tennessee, was one vast theatre of Indian warfare and depredation. When these were over, our early pioneers had to contend with heavy and interminable forests, year after year, reclaiming but a few acres from its inexorable dominion. It is no over-estimate of fact to say, that it required two entire generations to open land enough, and to put it in reasonable condition for cultivation, to meet in abundance and plenty, the current wants of the people. During this tedious but unavoidable process, how nobly she has sustained herself in all her social and political relations with her sister States of the Union. She has furnished already, before her Indian forts have disappeared, or her earliest log cabins have mouldered down, two Presidents to the Republic, five members of the Cabinet, and many Foreign Ministers. In war—in every war—she has sent forth a full proportion of her gallant sons to sustain the violated rights or the insulted honor of the nation.

But Tennessee can need no labored vilification from me. Having secured her safe lodgment in the wilderness, having felled her forests, having provided well for the literary wants and professional demands of her people, she now enters upon the final and noble work of advancing and improving her Agricultural and Mechanical interests. I shall speak of Agriculture first, as the great interest of every State. It is, in fact, the substratum or foundation of all others. It spreads every sail and drives forward every car of commerce. It gives motion to the vast machinery of manufactures, and nerves to vigorous exertion the arm of the mechanic, the artisan, and the day-laborer. There is, indeed, no subsistence to man or to beasts that he subjects to his control, without it. In the terse and expressive language of an old adage, "It makes all, pays all, and supports all." It is not only the most necessary, but it is the natural and ancient employment of man. Adam was created a farmer; born swift, and deeply to impress upon him the advantages of rural life and occupation over all others, he was located on a farm or garden, surrounded with its fruits and vines, and flowers. This Divine indication of the proper and best pursuit of man, has been faithfully preserved through all ages and nations to the present day. The patriarchs preserved it, in the ownership of their extensive flocks and herds; the apostles, or at least some of them, preserved it, by laboring in the field, whilst engaged in the sublime vocation of regenerating the human family; among the Greeks and Romans, the greatest philosophers and proudest patricians disdained not the cultivation of the soil with their own hands. Cincinnatus, in the hour of peril, went forth, not from the capitol, but from the plow-handle, to shield and save his country. And it is precisely from such situations, that the purest patriots and statesmen have been most frequently selected. Washington was called for, from his fields, far distant from the first outbreak of the revolution, and Jackson sighed when he left the precincts of the hermitage, "to sway the executive sceptre of a mighty empire." There can be no other employment so well calculated to inspire deep and undying sentiments of patriotism. In this country a large proportion of those engaged in agriculture, are the owners of the soil. The title has been secured to them by the laws of the land. The very fields which they cultivate may have been moistened by the blood of some honored ancestor, in repelling the rude invasion of the red man. Thus consecrated by paternal valor, they will relinquish it only with their lives. And such has been the lesson taught us by American history. The officers and soldiers of the revolution were farmers, and the sons of farmers. They waited not for formal proclamations and the slow-moving ceremonies of military organization. Like Putnam, many of them literally left their plows in the furrow, and hastened to the tented field. What a lesson to the legislators and statesmen of our land. What an appeal to them, loud as the thunders of the revolution, to make haste, by all the means in their power, to identify every freeman and citizen of America, with the broad and fertile acres of our public domain.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements and labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned,
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, proud navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride:
No, men! high-minded men!
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain."

This noble profession, for such in every respect it deserves to be called, although the most ancient and useful, has, however, been most neglected. Apprenticeship, or some specific course of instruction, seems to have been considered necessary in

all other pursuits. How many years of hard and laborious study have to be employed in the University or College, with its Greek and Latin; its Mathematics and Philosophies, in order duly to qualify the Lawyer, Physician, or the Theologian? Not so has it been with the Planter and the Farmer. How to wield the axe, to hold the plow, or to swing the scythe, has commonly been regarded as the sum total of a Farmer's education. No wonder, then, if not knowing by instinct, the nature of the soil he had to cultivate, the adaptation of manures to the soil and to the crop, the natures of the plants they cultivated, the food they require, and the best method of administering that food, in order to produce health, and vigor, and fruit—no wonder, I repeat, if farmers, not knowing these things by instinct, have been generally content to pursue the course their fathers have pursued, and to rely on the earth and seasons, good fortune and Providence, to help them out at the end of the year!

I pause in order to point out to you another great cause for the neglect and low condition of Agricultural knowledge. Who is it in most of our families that are set apart and devoted to the business of farming? Not the sprightly and energetic, whose progress at school points them out as likely to become eminent in whatever they pursue—no, not these—the bar, the healing art, or the pulpit, take them, and leave a profession which a Washington has followed, to the less promising members of the family. "Oh he will do for a farmer," says many a farmer, when speaking of one of his most unpromising boys. Well, if he will, then I would say to that father, he will do for any thing else. Give him the same general education at school. Let him take lessons in the College, under the Professor of Agriculture, as the other son does under the Professor of Law. When he comes out into the world, let him lecture and debate in the Agricultural Societies, as the other pleads in the Courts of Law, and my word for it, the accomplished lawyer will bring no higher honor to the family than will the educated, dignified and enlightened farmer.

And why should not the planter and farmer claim equal rank in this country with the lawyer, the physician, or the clergyman—rank in public employment—rank in the social circle? Why should he stand back in my conscious inferiority to either of them? His general education is as good; as learned in his profession as they; remunerated by as large profits, and expending those profits in charities as benevolent, and hospitalities as elegant, why should he not stand forward as the compeer of all or any of them? Let us set our faces against unjust discriminations like these, which have long existed and which yet exist, though in less degree than formerly. Let us give rank and dignity to labor in every honorable pursuit.

We would submit to you similar observations, even with more striking emphasis in relation to our mechanics and artisans. They, too, by some strange infatuation, have failed to acquire, in some degree, their just position in the social circles of life. They do not often mingle in full fellowship at the festive board and evening parties of the rich, the gay and the fashionable. The merchant, the extensive manufacturer, the lawyer and the physician, the man of science and letters, is there in free and unrestrained hilarity—but by a sort of silent acquiescence by both parties, the mechanic and tradesman but rarely is seen to mingle in the throng. Yet, in the eloquent language of an extract which I have seen this morning in one of your city papers, "they are the palace builders of the world; not a stick was here, not a stone was shaped, in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, which does not owe its beauty and its fitness to the mechanic's skill. The spires that raise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend on the mechanic's art for their strength and symmetry. The thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world; the magnificent steamers that plough the Northern lakes and Western rivers; the swift locomotives that traverse through the States with the rapidity of lightning, are all the constructions of that noblest of human beings, the mechanic. Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, but bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalted is their calling, how noble their pursuits, how sublime their avocation!" A class of our fellow citizens, deserving encomiums so high, ought not to be neglected or slighted in any of the educational arrangements of the State. In every University and College, there should be professorships endowed for full and accurate instruction in the general principles of the mechanical sciences. In our Academies and Common Schools, text books should be introduced, and all the information imparted which circumstances would allow of. But it must be, after all, in Mechanic's Institutes, that the highest degree of general improvement may be expected. They should exist in every city, town and village, these being the places where most of our mechanics reside. By private or public contribution, small but well selected libraries should be provided. They should meet frequently, to hear lectures and addresses from those who may be best calculated to impart instruction. Each Institute should hold its own fairs, and come forth at the general one, in proud exhibition of its progress and improvement. Simple as these means may seem, a steady and energetic application of them cannot fail to obliterate existing distinctions in social life, and exalt honest labor in every department, to its proper dignity and rank. If I were asked what constituted the true nobility of manhood, I should answer labor—labor of the head—labor of the heart—labor of the hand. By it, man has accomplished all his great achievements since the day

it was declared, "thou shalt live by the sweat of thy brow." From that day, labor became Heaven's great ordinance for the improvement of mankind. It has sanctified the heavens, and discovered all the beauties of creation. It has encompassed the earth, and brought forth the richness of her valleys, and all the glittering treasures of her mountains.

It has reared our habitations, and sent forth the fairest flocks and herds upon the hills. It has built the ship, and guided it in safety through distant oceans. It has opened the bosom of the earth, and given to man all its teeming fruits essential to his subsistence. It has laid at our feet, with a provident care, the contributions of every soil and climate. With magic hand it has touched the lightning, and sent it flashing round the world, speaking the language and uttering the sentiments of every people who inhabit it. In fine, the labor of the mind, of the heart, of the hand, has, and will conquer all things. The earth, the seas, the winds, will all stand sublimed in its all-prevailing presence and power? Who, then, shall be ashamed of either intellectual or manual labor? Ashamed to obey the high ordinance of God; ashamed of the hard hand, because it be sanctified with honorable service; ashamed of the dingy work-shop or the dusty labor-field; ashamed of his soiled and weather-beaten garments; soiled by the sun whom he has beaten in his early risings, by the rain, whose descending torrents he has defied, in the noble discharge of industry and duty! Say not ashamed of these. It is treason to nature! It is impiety to Heaven!

But I honor not labor, mental or manual, if its sole or even chief object be sordid and selfish. What honor would Franklin deserve for smothering the lightning from the clouds, if his object had not been the peace and safety of his fellow-creatures, in the hour of storm and of tempest. What credit is due to him who invented the Printing Press, that great instrument of civilization and refinement, if his purposes only were "to set mankind by the ears," and to put money in his purse, out of the stripes and dissensions which he himself had created. If Fulton looked not to the good, the moral good, as well as to the gains of mankind, his sublime invention of the power and application of steam, loses nearly all its value, in the eyes of a sound and benevolent philosophy. The labor of Whitney, in inventing the Cotton Gin, of Arkwright, for Spinning, and Cartwright for weaving, did indeed lead mankind to the acquisition of great wealth; but they also brought honorable and useful employment, and with them abundance, and plenty, and joy, to many millions of the human family. For this I honor them. For this I honor all the great improvements and inventions of the age, intended to advance mankind to the highest state of moral improvement; to make them good as well as great; happy as well as rich. But there never has been, and never can be, happiness without employment—that degree of employment, intellectual or manual, which we call labor. Man may build his palaces; he may adorn his grounds and throw around him all the blandishments of Asiatic luxury; still, if he have not employment, something constantly to call forth his energies, he becomes languid and dissatisfied. The merchant must embark in new enterprises, even though former success had invited to retirement and repose. The lawyer and the statesman engage in new encounters in the forum and the Senate House, long after either necessity or fame have invited them to the conflict. The great warrior of antiquity, reposing on the laurels of an hundred conquests, still sighed for more victories and more nations to subdue. All this is by a great and fixed law of nature. Without this law, the body of individual man would sicken and die. His mind grows trivial and effeminate. Without it, even nations could not survive the blighting, sulcating influence of inglorious ease. Tyre and Sidon, Babylon and Palmyra, even Imperial Rome, laden with the spoils of the world, could not escape the stern and inexorable penalties of this law.

There are no lessons in history more impressive than these. The same law and the same penalty have been imposed on our own country. I mean the great law of labor and continued exertion. Let us all pay to it the homage of a prompt and ready obedience. Nay, more, let us honor the men of toil and labor, intellectual, moral and manual, who go forth into the field of industry, science and art—who go with stout arms and brave hearts, amid the struggling elements, to fight the battle of human progress and improvement throughout the world. And where should that great battle be fought so well as here, in our own young and vigorous America? We have already fought the battle of human liberty, and flashed the light of our triumph over half the habitable globe. In the fondness of hope, nay, in the confidence of a firm conviction, I maintain that America, in the Providence of God, is destined to be the grand theatre of man's moral and intellectual advancement, to the very highest degree of perfection. Be not startled at the boldness of this word perfection. We mean not that of angels, but of men. The great seal of divinity stamped upon him, stamped on his origin, on his destination, makes him and perfection one and inseparable.

"How complete, how wonderful is man!
Dim salaried of greatness absolute,
—A worm! a God!"

Extremes how wide, how wonderful! and yet, as sure as in his feebleness he is a worm, so surely in his capabilities he is a God. Slowly it may be, but certainly, step by step, he must and will rise upward to his lofty destination. Be not incredulous. Look backward into the dark ages of his existence, and mark how he was on the scale

of his being; the mere savage, the barbarian; compared with them, how noble, how majestic he now stands, with all his temples dedicated to learning and piety, and good government, around him! He is yet, however, only midway in his high career; but he can now behold, reflected from his native skies, not only "the dim miniature," but the bright portraiture of his future greatness.

Speech of Hon. C. W. Cook, OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The following glowing extract is so full of true enthusiasm of the right kind, so full of earnest pleas for truth and right, that we insert it with much pleasure. We wish all our legislators would mark the great boundaries of nature, and not only boundaries, but the wonderful revelations that this country affords, and do what they can to promote their development, and thus place our State before the world, as grand and glorious as nature designed her to be.

We note with much pleasure the zeal of the honorable member in behalf of all great interests of the State; they are worthy of just commendation.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. COOK, ON THE QUESTION OF A BOUNDARY LINE FOR STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Sir: Our possessions on the Pacific are the wonder of the world. California is an anomaly in the history of nations. There is not now and never has been another country like it. She is not, from Siskiyou to San Diego, one republic only, but a valley of a thousand republics in one. With the scenery of the Alps and the climate of Italy, every valley in her mountains is a republic, independent as any in the valley of the Mississippi. Every gulch and ravine makes its own laws and regulations. This, sir, with me, is the crowning glory of its acquisition—that its political organization is the highest earthly commentary on the genius and perpetuity of our institutions.

While the leading democratic statesman will point to this country as the proudest trophy of his progressive and expansive policy, and others gaze on her with admiration as the future commercial seat of the world's great empire, I, sir, prefer to contemplate her as the realization of that belief entertained by the Humphreys and Cromwells of long ago, but here for the first time practically demonstrated, that the voice of the majority is the only true government, and that man when enlightened and free needs no king but God. Sir, the hand of God in that immense river canyon, has traced the natural boundaries between the two counties; and as I have shown that an overwhelming majority of the people of that district wish it there, you cannot, you dare not, locate it elsewhere, without violating the fundamental principle of our Republic.

THE MAMMOTH OX.—The Mammoth Ox now exhibiting at Sacramento city is indeed one of the finest specimens that has ever been shown; every feature of the animal is pleasing; noble in size, weighing nearly 4,000 pounds, this ox strikes you at once with pleasure; the color of a soft chestnut brown, with broad dashes of white, after the character and marks of the Kentucky and Ohio cattle. A large and finely formed head, full, clear, but mild eye, large and handsome horns that have been polished and tipped, present this noble specimen before you in the most pleasing manner; no one can fail of being gratified. The ox is enclosed by a railing, within which you can pass to examine him. He stands upon several inches of sawdust, for ease. He is so fat that he is obliged to lie down during the heat of the day, and is now exhibited only in the evening. Stock raisers should all examine this animal, and note his fine points; it will guide them in their selection of stock for fattening. This ox was under the yoke till within a few months, and this extraordinary result will be of great good to those who raise stock for the markets. All should see this mammoth creation.

To our READER.—We have occupied a large portion of our paper to-day with the noble Address of Ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee, to which we refer our readers.

"Address of Hon. Edward Everett"—this address contains sentiments that should be engrained upon every heart engaged in Agriculture.

"Female Education"—California should rear a high standard for education. Educated mothers present to the world the only nobility that exists—men of virtue and intelligence.

"All is not darkness yet!"—lines by "Mary May,"—are most appropriate at the present moment, when so many hearts are oppressed with care and misfortune. The sentiments are most truthfully expressed, and breathe a strain of true poetry; we trust to hear often from Mary.

"Peep behind the curtain," should be read by every woman in our land. There is a voice in it that if heard in season, would save many a breaking heart.

Horticultural Department.

Evergreens.

We publish the following article upon evergreens with the hope that a proper attention will be given to this subject in California; for here we have some of the finest specimens of evergreens that can be found in the world.

In addition to the rules laid down by Mr. Cross, we would add one, and we believe the all important one—"the time of planting." We believe the best—we would say the only time that evergreens (we mean more particularly all the tribes of pines,) should be planted, is when their buds are just starting into new growth: remove them then, and follow the rules of Mr. Cross, as alluded to, and success is certain.

We really hope all who are laying out grounds will reflect upon this matter before their whole space is occupied.

In looking around among the enlightened farmers of the Empire State, I am sorry to see so little taste manifested for planting evergreens. Some pretend to say they are good for nothing but to look at. This a great mistake. They are useful in many ways. They are good for the eyes; but some will ask, how can they benefit the eyes? Physicians tell us that green is the most strengthening to the eyes of any color we have. During the long and gloomy winter, when the earth is white with snow, which by its perfect whiteness almost blinds us, how quick the eyes are relieved by looking at evergreens or any object whose color is green. They are good for a defence, when planted on the exposed sides of an orchard, by keeping off those blasting winds which injure the trees and destroy the fruit. Some of these evergreens, especially the firs, yield a rich balsam, which is very much used for medicine. Although these trees are so useful, not one farmer in ten ever plants an evergreen in his lawn or around his orchard. Ask them the reason; they reply it takes too much time; by which I understand it costs too much money. Ask them if they are in debt for their farms, they say no; and by inquiring, we find they have hundreds of dollars on interest. You may ask them what they intend to do with their money; they say they want to get a big pile to leave for their children. Poor creatures, they are to be pitied; they do not seem to think that their children may quarrel about dividing this pile, and feed out half of it to the lawyers, while the other half may be spent at the tippling house. Thus you see many people deprive themselves of many of the enjoyments and blessings of this life, for the sake of having it said they left a big pile of money. These remarks will apply to many farmers, but not all, for I have seen some farmers set out many evergreens, and lose every one, all for the want of knowing the secret of transplanting them. As I have said there is a secret in transplanting evergreens, which all do not understand, some may be led to inquire what this secret is; therefore I will try to tell them in few words. First, do not get trees that are too large. Second, be sure to procure trees that have been exposed to the sun. Third, in taking them up, do not break or mangle the roots. Fourth, don't prune them too much; and last but not least, be sure not to let the roots dry before they are placed in the ground, for if you do, your labor will be lost. If these directions are heeded, there is not much danger.—*Elihu Cross in Country Gentleman.*

Hints on Grafting.

Much is written in every horticultural journal upon grafting, and each treatise of fruits gives all the information desired, numerously illustrated with cuts. Yet a lamentable ignorance exists among farmers and many fruit culturists upon the subject.

It is not our intention to give the mode of the operation, but to say when it should be performed, and the stocks applicable to each kind. Any work on horticulture may inform sufficiently a novice who possesses an average amount of skill and care, so that he may be able to graft successfully.

The first step to be taken is to obtain scions of those varieties which are desired; they can be cut from bearing trees, or from young plants, if genuine, between which there be no choice, only that the shoots should be well ripened. They may be cut during March or April, or at any time the buds commence to swell, indicating the approach of Spring. They may be kept till wanted in a moist cellar, partly imbedded in sand.

There are only two forms practiced in ordinary grafting, viz.: Stock grafting, and whip or tongue grafting. The former is adopted for large trees, where the stock is more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The latter is applicable only to seedling stocks, and small trees. The stock and scion ought to be about the same size, that the cut may unite on both sides; but it is nearly as well if the point of union be only on one side, when a stock, two or even three times the diameter of the scion, may be worked in this manner.

The season for grafting is during March and April, and in some localities it may be deferred till May. As a general rule, however, it should be done as the buds begin to swell, and several days before they will expand. The cherry is one of the first trees that shows the approach of Spring, and therefore should be grafted first—then plums, pears and apples.

When scions are kept fresh and in good condition we have had considerable success resulting from grafting trees when in leaf or in bloom.

This may be accomplished sometimes with such easy growing sorts as apples and pears, and often with plums, but with cherries never. The composition for grafting is about equal parts of beeswax and tallow, and double the quantity of rosin into which, when melted, dip narrow strips of cotton cloth or colico.

As a general rule scions should be grafted upon their own kind, as apples upon apples, pears upon pears, except when some specific object is wished to be obtained. All experiments in grafting the pear upon apple trees, on the mountain ash, will fail, giving the cultivator no reward for his pains. The apricot upon the plum stock is an exception, which however, can not be successfully grafted, unless a piece of old wood, say three-fourths of an inch, is attached to the scion.

Address of the Hon. Edward Everett, AT THE DERHAM CATTLE SHOW.

Remarks at the dinner of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, at Dedham, on the 26th of September, 1849, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the society, in the chair.

After making his personal acknowledgments to the Chair and to Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett went on as follows:—

You have been pleased, Mr. President, to inform the company that I am a Norfolk man. I am, sir. I was born in Dorchester, and my ancestors, from the first settlement of the country, were born and bred in this prosperous town of Dedham. I am not ashamed of my descent. My forefathers were humble men, farmers and mechanics, and pursued a most unambitious career. They left nothing to their descendants of either fame or fortune, but a good name. But as times go, he is not the worst citizen who gives himself up to unpretending industry to a private career; content to embark in the ship of state as a private passenger, and if need be, to work his passage before the mast. My course of life has carried me away from the paths trod by my ancestors. But as I advance in years, I am inclined to think with his excellency, that the pursuit of the farmer is most conducive to virtue and happiness. I will not compare it invidiously with other occupations; they are all honorable and all respectable, when pursued by honest men and for honest ends; but I do think, sir, upon the whole, and for the mass of mankind, that agriculture, as it is of necessity the only occupation which could be pursued by the majority, is in its nature entitled to the preference. I believe it to be the occupation most favorable to health, to tranquility of mind, to simple manners, to frugal habits, and to what is of utmost consequence in a republican government—equality of condition. What more is wanted to make up an occupation in life most favorable to happiness? Certainly there is no other pursuit, which, to the same degree lies, at the basis of the entire social system. I am not speaking without warrant, Mr. President, for you have told us the same thing to-day in better language. It is in fact the consenting judgment of the world.

In the infancy of our race, men could express their feelings of gratitude and wonder in reference to agriculture and its fruits only by saying that the products of the soil were the gifts of Heaven. Corn, wine, and oil, the implements of husbandry, and the skill to use them, were, to their simple apprehension, all given by the gods. The wisdom of man was not sufficient to account for the introduction of these beneficent gifts. The descriptions of China tell us that even to this day, the sovereign of that empire, the despotic master of one third part of the human race, in order to show his high esteem for agriculture, once in the year, holds the plow and turns a furrow, in the presence of his court and of all the highest dignitaries of the land. When we consider the almost idolatrous homage paid by the Chinese to their emperors, we shall better appreciate the significance of a ceremony like this. One cannot but recall the beautiful allusion of Thomson,—

"In ancient times, the sacred plow employed
The kings and awful leaders of mankind;
And some, with whom conjured, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war; then, with unwearyed hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow, and greatly independent lived."

But we need not, sir, go back to the past, to find the times when agriculture has been held in the highest estimation. The gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Webster) will bear me out when I say, that in England, at the present day, it is the great interest. Land is the favorite investment, though it rarely yields an income of more than three per centum. As soon as a man becomes possessed of a fortune in England, he buys land. If the estate be large, the greater part will be leased to tenants; but a considerable proprietor generally retains a portion of land in his own hands. Every thing pertaining to its cultivation—the improvement of the soil, the contrivance of agricultural implements, the choice and succession of crops, the warfare against noxious insects—receives a degree of attention, in that country, hardly known here. The best talent, unwearyed research, and capital in abundance, are enlisted in the service of husbandry. Mr. Webster, from his own observation, will tell you that the annual meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society are deemed of greatest interest by the most intelligent portion of the community. The prizes that are given at those meetings are objects of competition to all, from the consort of the queen down to the tenant farmer and the farm laborer. At these festivals, persons belonging to the highest nobility and to the wealthiest gentry in the kingdom are seen examining the condition of the animals at the pens, or carefully

inspecting the implements of husbandry in the machine yard.

The character of the agriculture of any region must depend on the soil and climate. Mr. Webster has given us an account of the root culture of England. We cannot have it, as he has told us, to the same extent in New England, although it will be carried, unquestionably, much further than it has been. Nor will our climate and soil permit us to cultivate, on a large scale, what may be called, in the temperate region, the great staple of agriculture—that is, wheat. Much less can we produce the staples of southern and tropical climates. Still, however, I do not know that agriculture is not as important an interest in this as in any other part of the world. I believe that by the aid of our golden grain, the Indian corn, (which I imagine will prove in the end the most valuable gold dug out of the earth on either side of this continent, eastern or western,)—I believe that with the aid of Indian corn, the invaluable potato, and the other vegetable products adapted to our soil and climate, we may have farms that will compare advantageously with those of any part of the world. I mean farms on which a moderate outlay of capital, judiciously invested and well worked, will yield a reasonable profit; and that is the most that can be done any where; for great speculative profits can never exist in the pursuit of any great permanent business, and are of course not to be taken into account in a comparison of this kind. It is true that no skill, that no thrift can make our soil yield the cotton plant, the sugar-cane, the tobacco—what shall I call it—plant, or rather weed. But we have no reason to regret them. On the contrary, it is these comparatively barren plains, these sterile hill sides, to which we owe, in the last result, the prosperity of New England. It is precisely to these that we are indebted for that patient industry which is more than a counterbalance for a rich alluvial soil, and for that aptitude for the arts and energy of purpose which are vastly more productive of wealth than a genial climate. Who does not know that it is precisely such a region as that in which we live, that has been at all times the cradle of those inventions which seem to endow metal, and wood, and stone, with muscular activity and living sense; which enable a man to say to this piece of machinery, framed of wood and metal, "Go and remove the chaff from the wheat," and to that structure of stone and wood, "Throw out your revolving arms to the winds, and grind my corn into bread?" Where were these primitive machines, and the thousand still more ingenious and complicated contrivances of modern art, invented? On a soil and beneath a climate like our own. May I not go further, and say, that it is a soil of moderate fertility, beneath the climate of the temperate regions, that has always been the cradle of constitutional freedom, and of that passion for liberty, which are the great hereditary glories of the Anglo-Saxon race? Poor as our soil, ungenial as our climate may be, it is precisely to these that it is owing, under Providence, that our farms are tilled by the arms of freemen.

There were some things, Mr. President, that I thought to say to you; but Governor Briggs and Mr. Webster have dealt with my intended speech somewhat as the farmer deals with a barberry-bush on the side of his field. They have passed their great breaking-up plough through it, and grubbed it all up. I will only speak of one circumstance which is going, as I think, to prove more favorable to our agriculture than has been generally supposed, and that is, the multiplication of railroads. We have hitherto, perhaps, thought more of the benefit resulting from these new facilities of communication, in connection with commerce and manufactures. But I believe they are to do quite as much for our agriculture. I think that this network of railroads thrown over the land, is to be of more benefit to the husbandry interest of New England, than all the gold of California. It will put it in the power of the farmer to get his supplies from the seaboard, and to carry his produce to market, much more advantageously than formerly. In short, sir, it will enable him to live three days in one; and that, if one lives wisely, is no small matter.

There is another thing worthy of consideration. You stated, sir, that our young men of enterprise had hitherto committed a great error, in leaving all other pursuits and thronging to the city. I agree with you entirely. But a counter-current is now taking place. It is getting to be much more common now than formerly, when a man has acquired the means of doing it, to go back to his native village, and to seek a quiet retreat under the trees, beneath whose shade he was born. This practice will be greatly facilitated by the railroads. Within a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles around the metropolis, we see constantly springing up a crop of these neat little cottages. Men find that they can do business in town, and yet enjoy the pure air and free elbow-room of the country, for the residence of their families, far away from the smoke and dust, and noisy streets of the city. This practice, sir, you will find, will prevail more and more. It has not only healthfulness to recommend it, but it is in consonance with the deepest sentiments of our nature, which bind us by the strongest associations to the homes of our childhood and to the graves of our fathers. There is a charm even in a single visit to one's native spot. I do assure you, sir, that I have not been able, even for this single day, to breathe the air of these fields where my fathers lived and acted their humble part for two hundred years, without experiencing emotions that words fail to describe.

"I feel the gales, that from ye blow,
A momentary bliss bestow,
As, waving fresh your gladsome wing,

My weary soul you seem to soothe,
And, redolent of joy and youth,
To breathe a second spring."

I look to this growing custom of returning to the native village, after the meridian of life is passed, as a circumstance tending greatly to the improvement of our agriculture. The effects are already seen in the multiplication of fine farms, neat and even elegant dwellings, spacious barns, substantial and permanent enclosures, fields under the highest cultivation, and avenues of trees, planted for ornament and shade. This last point is worth the particular attention of our fellow-citizens in the country. Till lately, perhaps, this generation, following the had example of the last, has not done quite so much in this way as might have been wished. It is a kind of instinct in the settlement of a new country, to destroy trees; and it takes a good while to restore to the community a disposition to spare, protect, and propagate them. Some public-spirited individuals, however, in our country towns, began to think of this matter, in the middle of the last century. There are in the interior of New England a great many noble trees, planted eighty or one hundred years ago; and most certainly nothing grows out of the earth, and man can put nothing upon it, so beautiful. I hope, my friends, we shall let our children and grandchildren enjoy the great comfort to be derived from this source. Sir Walter Scott represents one of his characters as saying that his father used to tell him to be always putting down a tree. "It will be growing, Jack, when you are sleeping." It will be growing, sir, when we are sleeping to wake no more. The acorn which you cover with a couple of inches of earth, the seedling elm which you resene in your garden from the spade, will outlive half a dozen of our generations. Cicero speaks of it as a kind of natural foresight of the continued existence of man, that men "planted trees which were to benefit a coming generation." Yes, sir, and if every man, before he goes hence, would but take care to leave one good oak or elm behind him, he would not have lived in vain. His children and grandchildren would bless his memory.

I am afraid I have spoken too long, sir, in this rambling way; but if you will allow me one other word, I will say that there is a species of culture more important than any within the range of material husbandry,—I mean the culture of the mind. But I need not say much on this topic. You have yourself, sir, in your instructive discourse, placed its importance before the company in a clear light. Still more, sir, am I led to spare my remarks on this subject, when I reflect that I am speaking in the presence of one (Mr. H. Mann) whom I may without impropriety call the very apostle of this uninspired gospel. He has told you over and over again that education is the great interest of every class in the community. I will only say, sir, that if the women of New England wish their principles to prevail, or their influence to be perpetuated over the country, the only way in which they can for any length of time effect this object, is to educate their children to understand those principles, and firmly and effectually to maintain them.

Allow me, sir, in taking my seat, to thank you and this company for your very kind attention, and to express my best wishes for the prosperity of the Norfolk Agricultural Society.

Will Good Bread ever be a Common Blessing in this Country?

We fear not till some more efficient steps are taken by the managers of the various agricultural societies than they seem as yet to have even dreamed of. Something more is needed to reach the root of the difficulty than the award of a premium for the best bread at an exhibition. Particulars are as important in such a case as a minute description of the process of making butter, such as has frequently been given to country societies by successful competitors for prizes. The kind of practical knowledge that shall enable others to attain the desired result, is the very thing most needed, and which seems thus far to have been overlooked.

A recent exhibition in London shows that in this matter of bread making as well as many other of the arts of life, "knowledge is power." It was by a French firm in that city, showing the method by which, by a peculiar modification of the fermenting process, the amount of bread from a given weight of flour could be increased at least fifty per cent. Two sacks of flour were used, one being manipulated in the ordinary way, the other by the French manufacturers. The first sack converted into bread by the usual method, produced ninety loaves weighing 360 lbs. The second bag of flour placed in the hands of the French bakers, produced one hundred and fifty-four loaves, weighing 520 lbs.—an increase which, it is asserted, could not have arisen from any weighty substance being mixed with the dough, by the French bakers, as no extraneous ingredient could be discovered in the loaf by the most rigid chemical analysis.

There is unquestionably a great lesson to be learned in the economy of the use of flour, as well the production of a palatable and wholesome article of diet made from it, of our French neighbors. It has for years been the uniform testimony of travelers in all parts of the country that at all public houses, and even in the meanest way-side inns, the bread furnished is invariably of excellent quality. It follows as a matter of course that their knowledge on this subject is very superior to that of the great majority of our own people, and that a friendly interchange of ideas would very much promote our comfort and increase our happiness.—*Cambridge Chron.*

The best outlay of money is on good deeds.

Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]
"ALL IS NOT DARKNESS YET."

Though shadows drear, should cloud our sky,
And griefs our inward peace destroy,
Some rainbow tint may soon come by,
And bring to us sweet drops of joy.

Though brightness may depart awhile,
And darkness shroud the present roll,
A star may rise, with happy smile
illumine the desert of the soul.

The gorgeous shades of sunset hour
Dissolve in twilight's sombre wave
Till Luna, radiant in her power,
Wakes, Phoenix-like, from Sol's dark grave.

The friends of youth's own sunny throng
May all depart, one after one,
Yet in the hours of manhood's prime
New forms supply the hearts now gone!

When flowers of gay, delicious spring,
Soon wither 'neath an early doom,
The summer days profusely bring
A richer and more lasting bloom.

When fondly cherished hope decays,
And dreams dispelled in waking thought;
When treacheries black, our trust betrays
Our friendship, by a traitor sought;

Even in this time, 'neath sorrow's sway,
When heart, and soul, and mind are bowed,
A hand may chase the gloom away
And show bright living to the cloud.

So cheer in life, though in its sea
Our bark by storm and tempest tossed,
Upon its prow, this truth shall be,
"All that's in danger is not lost!"

And when our voyage here is past
And Charon's boat will guide our oar,
Oh! may we anchor safe at last,
Our haven, Heaven's eternal shore.

MARY MAY.

[For the California Farmer.]
OUR LITTLE DAUGHTER ELLA.

We had one little daughter,
Sent to us from above,
Our darling little Ella
Was formed to bless and love;
So peaceful, innocent, and true,
So gentle and so dove-like, too.

She came, our home to gladden
For two short fleeting years;
She's gone, our hearts will sadden,
Our eyes grow dim with tears
Whenever we think of that dear one,
So early called, her sweet life done.

She filled our hearts with sunshine,
She filled our home with love,
Before the Angels called her
To dwell with them above;
Before we laid her down to rest,
Within her little "cotton chest."

Dear Ella looked so sweetly
When laid upon her bier,
We thought her far too lovely
To be a dweller here;
Too fair to be of mortal birth;
Too fair to be a child of earth.

Peeps Behind the Curtain.

Domestic happiness! thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall!
Though few now inside thee uninspired and free,
Or, tiring, long enjoy thee; too infirm,
Or too incutious, to preserve thy sweets
Unmixed with drops of bitter.

Cooper's Task.

Home, sweet home! around which centre the
hopes, the holiest aspirations, and the dearest af-
fections of the human heart!

To be homeless, the greatest calamity; to pos-
sess a home, in the true sense of the word, the
greatest happiness of earth!

There are happy homes, hundreds of them, in
our land; and alas! there are also hundreds of
homes seemingly happy, where selfishness, or
willful waywardness, a want of forbearance, or a
teasing, fretful, fault-finding spirit, in one or
other of the married pair, has destroyed all love
and all happiness, and the matrimonial fetters are
eating like a canker into the very soul.

Not most frequently, by great derelictions from
duty, is domestic happiness destroyed; it is by
the trifles of daily life, those little things, scarcely
noticeable as they occur, one by one, yet, in the
aggregate, making up the sum of happiness or
misery. Little attentions or little neglects, inci-
dental approvals or slight fault-finders, an ap-
preciating sympathizing spirit or an ill-disguised
contempt, nay, even a distaste for the beloved sen-
timents and pursuits of a companion, will fill to
the brim the cup of happiness, or cause the foun-
tain of domestic love to become as the waters of
Marah.

The great remedy for all these evils is to begin
right. It is true, there may be domestic reforms
as well as any other, but more seldom than the
reform of an inebriate is that of a capacious, ex-
acting, fault-finding husband or wife. Therefore
not for the benefit of the long married shall we
presume to lift the veil of the inner temple of do-
mestic life, but for the benefit of those young,
loving hearts to whom home and affection are al-
most synonymous with heaven. Those who
really desire to avoid the rocks of domestic dis-
cord, and the equally dangerous shoals of indif-
ference, should be allowed a peep behind the cur-
tain, that they may draw their own inferences
and treasure up their own appropriate warnings.
It is not intended to give veritable daguerre-
types of married friends; but if any one fancies
a picture and thinks it a good likeness, there will
not be the slightest objection to the individual
appropriation.

I.—THE GOON HOUSEKEEPERS.

"I have brought home a new book to read to
you this evening, dear Mary," said Edward Her-
vey to his young wife, as they rose from the tea-
table, "we are fairly settled now, and can begin
to enjoy our home."

"Oh, I shall be so glad if you can only spend
your evenings at home," exclaimed Mrs. Hervey.
Her husband smiled at her enthusiasm—it
nearly equalled his own. "I must sometimes be
gone an hour or two after tea," he said; "but
most of these long winter evenings I hope to
spend at home. Home! How sweet that word
sounds. It is a long, long time since I have had
a home, and now—" Hervey's emotion prevented
his completing the sentence. Thoughts of his
long years of orphanage—his struggles with the
world—and his heart-loneliness, contrasted with
the present blissful fruition of all his fond day-
dreams, choked his utterance, the crystal tear-
drop bedimmed his eye—and turning abruptly
away he left the room.

Mary Ellsworth, the object of Hervey's choice,
his "gentle Mary," as he fondly called her, was
a woman of warm affections, and not one of the
varying shades of thought that passed quickly
but eloquently over her husband's face had escaped
her notice, and her heart throbbed joyously at
the thought that it was to be her delightful life-
task to bless him whom she loved most de-
votedly.

She knew she was well instructed in those do-
mestic duties which are indispensable to home-
happiness, and she looked around her on her
little domain with the satisfaction and pride of
an empress.

Half an hour later, and the shaded lamp, the
easy chair and slippers, the brightly blazing fire,
and the smiling wife with her work-basket, pre-
sented to the eyes of the returning husband the
fac simile of his ideal domestic Eden.

"Now for the book," said Hervey, when fairly
escorted among the cushions of his luxurious
chair; and he proceeded to remove the wrapper
from an elegantly bound volume.

"What have you there?" asked his wife, at-
tracted by the beautiful appearance of the book.
"Let me look at it a moment—Cowper's Poems."
Well it is very handsomely bound; and after
carelessly turning over the leaves a few moments,
she returned the book to her husband.

Hervey took it with an indefinable feeling of
disappointment—a half conviction that he ought
to apologize for—he knew not what.

"I am anxious to possess the works of all the
standard poets," he said at length, "and thought
we would read them together this winter; and
it seemed to me Cowper's 'Task' would be an
appropriate beginning. I believe you like poetry
—do you not?"

"Oh, yes, very much," was the reply; "why
don't you begin to read?"

Hervey commenced reading, and for a time his
wife seemed interested, and her appreciating
glance, as he commented on the poet's fancies,
banished all feelings of disappointment. But an
hour passed and Mary became more absent-
minded, and so deeply absorbed in her own
thoughts that she heard not the reading; and
when a remark from her husband roused her, a
half-uttered response plainly told that her mind
was otherwise occupied.

At length he paused.

"What would you like for breakfast, Ed-
ward?"

Alas! how that question destroyed every ves-
tige of one scene in his ideal panorama of a mar-
ried man's existence.

"She's a fool!" was his first indignant thought;
but the second cooler reflection was—"I have
read too long; I have wearied her; and 'twas her
very love for me prompted that question."

A few more attempts on succeeding evenings,
and the "standard poets" were read in silence
and without comment. Mary had discovered
that she did not like poetry.

Time passed on. Mrs. Hervey was a pattern
housekeeper, a good wife, and an excellent mother,
so far as all things relating to physical well-being
were concerned. The home of the Herveys was
a quiet, well-ordered house, but the husband and
wife were not happy. They never quarreled;
but there was no congeniality of feeling. Mrs.
Hervey was a good housekeeper, and nothing
else.

Did her husband seek himself for a quiet even-
ing at home, he was entertained with the details
of domestic management and domestic troubles;
and if a more ennobling topic of conversation was
introduced, Mrs. Hervey was too busy or too
much fatigued to listen.

Gradually Edward Hervey withdrew from his
home to spend his leisure hours alone in his office.
With too much principle to fall into vice, he be-
came a cold, stern man, burying his warm affec-
tions so deep in his own bosom, that none would
have dreamed that Judge Hervey had ever loved.
And he believed woman to be mentally inferior
to man.

It took years to effect this change—years to
convince the fond husband that, for his sake, and
for the sake of her children, his wife would not
spend her leisure moments in developing, discip-
ling, and strengthening her mind; that she
would not seek a higher aim in life than the daily
answer to the questions, "What shall we eat?
what shall we drink? and wherewithal shall we
be clothed?"

But she was bound to her idols. To be mis-
tress of a well-ordered house, to keep her children
neatly clothed, and to prepare excellent dinners
for her husband and friends, were to her the sine
qua non of existence.

Yet she was unhappy. She knew nothing of
what progress the world was making beyond the

gossip of the day, or the chance remark of her
husband or his guests; nor did she care to know.
She was well aware of the uncongeniality of
thought which existed between her husband and
herself, but she made no effort to lessen the dis-
tance. She considered herself the aggrieved
party, and looked upon a man who would not
relinquish books and intellectual improvement,
for the society of his wife and children, as a most
selfish specimen of humanity.

And thus they continue to live. Outwardly
all is calm, and they are called happy. But there
is no soul-communion—no interchange of beauti-
ful thoughts and high and ennobling sentiments.
The torch of love burns more and more dimly,
and, imperceptibly, mutual confidence is being
withdrawn; and when, at last, death shall come,
the survivor will scarce mourn the departed.

One hour, nay, even half an hour—each day,
devoted to self-improvement, with woman's native
intuition and love's gentle teachings, would have
made Mary Hervey a congenial, though less ad-
vanced intellectual companion; would have so
united husband and wife, that each could have
vied with the other in self-sacrifices; and the hour
of dissolution would have found the hymeneal
torch burning with a purer, brighter flame than
on the day of their espousals.—*Life Illustrated.*

LIME WATER IN BREAD MAKING.—In bread
making, the vinous fermentation sometimes
passes into the acid, thus rendering the bread
sour and disagreeable. Liebig has lately per-
formed a series of experiments to improve the
preparation of bread, from which he comes to the
conclusion, that the only effective and innocuous
means of improving the qualities of wheat and
rye bread, is lime water. In making dough he
advises one pint of clear lime water to be used
for every pound of flour. The lime water is first
added to the flour, after which a sufficient quan-
tity of common water is added to work the whole
into common dough—the lye being mixed
with the water. The lime water prevents the
bread becoming sour, and is a healthy ingredient.
Lime water can be prepared by stirring some
quick lime in a vessel containing pure cold water,
then allowing the sediment to settle. The clear
is then poured off, and kept in bottles for use.
No care is required respecting the quantity of
lime to be stirred in the water, as the water will
only take up a certain quantity of lime, and no
more. Those who use saleratus (bicarbonate of
soda) in the making of bread, are recommended
to cease its use, and employ pure baker's yeast
and a little lime water. Our bones are composed
of the phosphate of lime, and those who use lime
flour require for their health a little more lime
than is contained in their food. Cream of tartar
and carbonate of soda are far inferior to common
yeast in making healthy bread.—*Scientific Am.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—For the last
four years considerable attention has been paid
at the Museum of naturally history in Paris, to
the cultivation of a plant coming from China, and
known under the name of *Dioscorea Japonica*.
This plant, says the writer of a paper sent to
the Central Agricultural Society, may, by its
size, weight and hardy character, become exceed-
ingly valuable for the potato. Its tubercles, like those
of the Jerusalem artichoke, resist in the open air
the severest winter, without sustaining any injury.
Several specimens of these roots, of very large
size, were presented in 1852 to the Society, one
of which, of cylindrical form, was three feet in
length; another presented in 1853, weighed three
pounds; the former having been in the earth
twenty months and the latter sixteen. The fla-
vor of this vegetable is more delicate than that
of the potato.—*Galignani.*

**NOVEL MODE OF MOUNTING A HORSE IN
PERU.**—The women do not all work, and the men
are a good-for-nothing set of gamblers and thieves.
The women ride on the hind quarters of their
horses, without a saddle, cross-legged, with the
load on the horse in front. They mount the ani-
mal by taking hold of his long tail, making a
loop by doubling it up, and clamping with one
hand the upper part of the tail, then putting one
foot in the loop, and the other foot on the joint
of the horse's leg, they ascend as if going up
stairs. They usually stand erect on the horse
before sitting down. The horses never kick or stir.

GOOD MORNING.

"Oh, I am so happy!" a little girl said,
As she sprang, like a leaf, from a low trundle bed;
"The morning—bright morning! good morning, papa!
Oh, give me one kiss for good morning, mama!
Only look at my pretty canopy,
Chirping his sweet good morning to Mary;
The sun is peeping straight into my eyes—
Good morning to you, Mr. Sun, for you rise
Early to wake up my blide and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be."
"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,
As the mother struck softly a clattering curl—
"Happy you can be—but think of the One
Who awakened this morning, both you and the sun."
The little girl turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"Ma, may I say, then, good morning to God!"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may,
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray."
Mary knelt down, with her eyes
Looking up—earnestly—into the skies;
And two little hands that were folded together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother,
"Good morning, dear Father in Heaven," she said—
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed;
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light;
Oh, keep me from naughtyness all the long day,
Dear Father, who taught little children to pray!"
An angel looked down to the cradle and smiled,
But she saw not the angel, that beautiful child!

Ladies' Department.

The Standard of Female Education should be Raised.

We are pleased to notice that the importance
of raising the standard of female education and
of making provisions for that end, is beginning to
attract the attention of some of the legislatures of
the States, and of the more intelligent classes of
citizens throughout the country. It seems to be
thought by many that our daughters should have
the opportunity of acquiring an education of as
high a grade intellectually, as our sons have had
procured for them in the several colleges through-
out the Union; and that it is not wise nor in ac-
cordance with a just sense of the best interests of
society, that the latter institutions should receive
State and other patronage and material aid, while
the education of females is left almost wholly to
the contingency of female enterprise. The happy
improvement in public opinion which is indicated
in the demands made in our legislatures for Fe-
male Seminaries is evident in several other forms,
and especially in the increase of the number of
females sent to the various Union Schools, Nor-
mal Schools, Academies and other seminaries
provided for them.

We hail this improvement in public opinion as
likely to be productive of much good. Even if
schools and colleges for females should be mere
copies of those provided for the education of young
men, there would be much good, along with a
drawback of some evil, from such an education as
the female mind would thus receive. But we
trust that female higher schools, seminaries and
colleges will not be modelled after the pattern of
collegiate institutions as they at present exist,
and as they have been since their first organiza-
tion in a remote ago. The course of study pur-
sued in colleges two or three generations ago,
might be well enough for the wants and the cir-
cumstances of those times, but that course, re-
ceived by tradition, inheritance or otherwise from
our fathers, is very far from being adapted to the
wants and interests of the present age. We
could have education, both in schools and colleges
have a more direct bearing on, and connection
with, the practical business of life. And when a
course of study and a plan of culture are adopted
for female colleges we trust that very little re-
gard will be paid to the mould in which almost
all our present colleges have been cast.

But we are wandering from our purpose, which
was to state a consideration in favor of raising
the standard of female education, which has been
suggested by the perusal of some facts and statis-
tics of adult crime and juvenile delinquency. In
the briefest possible form we will give some idea
of the tenor of these statistics, and then state the
suggestions which they originated, bearing on the
subject of female education, and especially on the
importance of a higher esthetic and ethical cul-
ture.

The connection between character and habits
and the tastes in youth, and the fully developed
character in manhood, has been so generally ob-
served to be very close indeed, that the observa-
tion has passed into the proverb which affirms
that "the boy is father of the man." There are
aspects in which this truth is of very melancholy
import. But there is, also, an aspect in which it
may be regarded, which is very cheering and
suggestive of the great importance of bringing all
possible good influences to bear on the young,
during the age when character and habits are
forming. This question was recently submitted
to a large number of city missionaries, viz: "How
many do you estimate, who have lived an honest
life up to twenty years of age, have afterward
fallen away, and entered on vicious habits?"
The answer from almost every missionary was,
"Not even two in a hundred!"

While good training and virtuous habits are to
such an extent a safeguard against the inroads
of vice in adult life, the converse is also well es-
tablished, namely, the juvenile delinquency almost
always leads on to adult criminality.

The argument which may be drawn from facts
and conclusions such as those we have just named,
in favor of a very high standard of education, and
especially of moral education, for females, is one
which appears of much force, though seldom, if
ever, used by the advocates of Female Colleges,
&c. The argument may be put in this form.
Children are much more in the company of their
mothers than of their fathers, during the most
docile and impressionable years of their life, and con-
sequently mothers usually have more influence in
determining the character of their children than
their fathers have. Now if females generally had
a higher grade of culture, especially of esthetic
and moral culture, than hitherto they have had,
they would be better prepared to exert a good
influence on their children, during the period of
the molding of their tastes, dispositions and
habits. In other words, better mothers would
make better children. Vice, folly and vulgarity
would decrease, and all good and excellent qual-
ities be more generally developed. And in this
respect it appears of more importance that females
should be well and highly educated than that the
other sex should. For, however highly the edu-
cation of the male sex may be carried, it will af-
fect but little the children of the next generation.
But if the education of females is raised to a
higher standard, the results of that improvement
will very extensively, if not universally, perpetu-
ate themselves, and produce an improvement in
the manners, tastes, dispositions and moral qual-
ities of the generation which has the advantage
of mothers so educated. Elevation and improve-
ment will thus increase with every succeeding
generation, and multiply themselves indefinitely
through all the future.

FROM THE EAST.

THE Nicaragua steamship Sierra Nevada, arrived at this port Monday evening, with over 400 passengers. Dates from New York are to the 12th ult., and from New Orleans to the 13th. There is no later news from Europe.

A great uproar has been created in the New Jersey Legislature, in consequence of a bribe of \$1000 being offered a member to vote for the renewal of certain bank charters.

Fears are entertained concerning the safety of the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 26th Sept. last, for Valparaiso.

Old Nassau Hall, at Princeton, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire, March 10, together with the books, clothing, and furniture of the students. The gallery of pictures, however, a choice and valuable collection, was rescued.

Bill Poole, the pugilist, who was so savagely assaulted and shot at Stanwix Hall, N. Y., in the latter part of February, died at his residence, on the 8th of March, from the effects of his wound.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, has vetoed the Free Banking Bill.

The members of the Mexican Boundary Commission appointed by the Government of Mexico, had at last accounts left Guaymas for the Rio Colorado.

The entire business part of the town of Monroeville was destroyed by fire on the 3d ult. The loss is over fifty thousand dollars.

The famous Kinney Expedition, it is said, "has exploded."

The Ostend Conference, which convened last summer, and the object of which was never fully understood, it now appears was assembled at the request of the President, and composed of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, our Ministers at the Courts of St. James, St. Cloud, and Madrid. A publication has been made of their proceedings, which decides that Cuba ought to be purchased, and if Spain refuses to sell, wrest it from her. Mr. May replies to the report, and recommends a resumption of peaceful negotiations, at which Mr. Soule takes offence, asserting that such a course would be humiliating to his self-respect, and so resigns.

U. S. SUPREME COURT, March 10.—No. 72; John Charles Fremont vs. the United States. On appeal from the District Court for the Northern district of California. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion, reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of the court.

One of the boxes of gold, containing about \$20,000, lost from the shipment of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. about two weeks previously, had been found in the coal bunk of the Sierra Nevada, the ship which took the gold down from San Francisco. The thieves had evidently concealed it there and had not been able to remove it ashore. When the ship was being coaled, preparatory to leaving for San Francisco, the box was discovered.

Burgoyne & Co. are under protest in New York and Boston for \$175,000. It is said they expect to be able to pay their debts in full, but leaving their drafts entirely unprotected has been the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction and hardship.

SUTTER CLAIM.—The Sacramento Union learns that in the event of the departure of Commissioner Felch for the Atlantic States, his written opinion on the Sutter claim will be left with the remaining Commissioners. It says the speedy adjudication of this claim has been determined upon, and the decision will unquestionably be made public in a few days.

LARDER STRAWBERRY.—We have received a cluster of "Honey's Seedling," from Ed. Cornett, Esq., from vines grown in his garden in Bryant street, in this city. One of the strawberries measured 3 3/4 inches in circumference.

As we go to press, a fleet of clipper is entering our harbor—more goods, more freight to pay, more money to leave our shores, and more hard times, until we stop this ruinous system that is eating out our life blood.

WE have received the first number of the Fireman's Journal, which made its first appearance on Saturday last. It presents a lively editorial tone.

FREMONT'S CLAIM.—It is said that a great majority of the citizens of Mariposa are favorable to the confirmation of this claim, from the fact that when quartz mining companies can get title to their claims, a large amount of capital will be brought into the county. The richest quartz veins in California are in Mariposa county.

DECIDED LAND TITLES.—The Alta gives a statement of the whole number of land titles decided by the former and present U. S. Land Commissioners, as follows: Former Board, 72; Present Board, 510; of which Commissioner Felch decided 273; Commissioner Campbell 83; Commissioner Thompson, 103; and Commissioner Farwell, 42.

ASSIGNEES' BONDS.—In the 4th District Court Monday, an order was issued requiring assignees of Adams & Co., Messrs. Roman, Jones & Cohen, to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties in the sum of \$1,000,000 for Adams & Co., and \$250,000 for I. C. Woods.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We return our thanks to Messrs. Murray & Co., Montgomery Block, and the proprietors of Noisy Carrier's Hall, No. 77 Long Wharf, for late New York and Boston papers received per the steamer Sierra Nevada.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. for files of eastern papers by the Sierra Nevada. We also received from their attentive messengers, by the steamers from Oregon and the Southern Coast, full files of Oregon, San Diego and Los Angeles papers.

The Pacific Express Company have kindly furnished us with up-river papers, daily, and files of Oregon, Southern and Eastern papers.

REV. FREDERICK T. GRAY, the late pastor of the First Unitarian Church in this city, died in Boston on the 9th of March. Mr. Gray was born in Boston in 1804, and was consequently fifty-one years of age. The disease which brought this good man's life to an end in this world was a cancer in the stomach.

A NEW DRESS.—The Southern Californian has improved its typographical appearance, with a suit of new and beautiful type. Several of its columns are now printed in the Spanish language.

MARRIED.

On the 1st April, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Wirde, Wm. H. Hule and Hannah A. Fowler.
On the 4th April, in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Luther Knight and Miss C. D. Oliver, all of this city.
On the 1st April, in Placerville, by Rev. Bishop Low, Daniel Gelwick, Esq., editor of the "Mountain Democrat," and Miss Bridget Delaney.
On the 1st April, in Marysville, by Justice Nagrada, Howell Davis and Mrs. A. C. Armstrong, all of Marysville.
On the 25th March, in Sonoma, Dr. T. Thompson, late of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Kate York, late of Buffalo, N. Y.
On the 5th April, in Placerville, Wm. A. January, formerly of Kentucky, and Miss Mary H. Murgutson, late of Indiana.

DIED.

On the 4th April, in this city, of phthisis pulmonalis, Anton Ruseenthal, a native of Riden, Germany, aged 40 years.
On the 3d April, in Sacramento, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Gotcher, wife of Wm. Gotcher, in the 35th year of her age.
On the 5th April, in Columbia, Mr. John Penabody, of Potomac, Canada East, aged 26 years.
On the 5th April, in Columbia, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Terry, aged 10 years.
On the 31st March, on Sutter Creek, Catharine, wife of Jonathan Jones, aged about 45 years, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
April 4.—Bark Desdemona, Fallley, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Sch. Walter Francis, Scudder, from the wreck of the bark W. T. Whetton.
April 5.—Steamship America, Haley, San Diego, 2 1/2 days, with passengers, 30,000 grape vines, etc.
Sch. Francis Flyer, Allen, Alhambra, 2 days; lumber.
Sch. Alta, Matthews, Point Angella, four days, in ballast.
April 6.—Sch. Odd Fellow, Seddon, Fajuro, 50 hours; produce.
Sch. Kate Hill, Parker, Monterey, 3 days, with stone.
Sch. Queen of the West, Dime, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Sch. Mt Vernon, Parker, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Sch. Reporter, Smith, Tomales, 24 hours; 1200 lbs. potatoes.
April 7.—In ship Jura, Robertson, Hong Kong, 69 days, mds., and 378 passengers.
Ship J. N. Gossler, Emerson, Port Discovery, 12 days; plies.
April 8.—Sch. Astoria, Willoughby, Pajaro, 36 hours; potatoes.
April 9.—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 12 days, with passengers, etc.
P. M. Steamer Fremont, Isham, Crescent City, with mds., clipper ship Telegraph, Harlan, Boston, 109 days; mds.
Big Detroit, Hoes, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Sch. Quindaro, Henderson, Columbia River, 8 days; lumber.
Sch. Bayliner, Davis, Shoshone Bay, 8 days, with potatoes.
Sch. Lee Chou, Heales, Unipung River, 24 hours; lumber.
Sch. Horace, Dean, Tomales Bay, 7 hours, with potatoes.
April 10.—Steamer Gullish, Funtleroy, Crescent City, 30 hours, via intermediate ports, with mds., etc.

CLEARANCES.
April 4.—Steamer Goliah, Funtleroy, for Crescent City; Fr. ship Paquet, des Mers du Sud, Harlan, Calhoun; Chile ship Maria Sofia, Evans, Valparaiso; bark Ackland, Nelson, Hla. Arms.—Steamer Fremont, Isham, for Crescent City; bark Chris Dorman, Neely, Astoria; scbrs Far West, Bixler, Tahiti; Oceola, Hutton, Tomales.
April 7.—Steamship America, Haley, for San Diego; Humb. ship Ann, Bruhn, Hong Kong; sch. Restless, Sawyer, Honolulu.
April 9.—Steamship Uecla Sea, Baldivin, for San Juan del Sud; ships Marlow (Humb), Gronmann, Calhoun; Tulma, Bon-diaen, Alzalan; big Cyrus, Dicks, Port Vancouver.
April 10.—Ship Don Quixote, Mott, Hong Kong; Cairo, Jones, Calhoun; Sir big, Jacob, French, Valparaiso.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchaser. [v3-13] WARREN & SON.

Legal Notice.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA: County of San Francisco.—To the undersigned Judge of the Court of Sessions, of the County of San Francisco, do hereby give notice that an application for the pardon of David D. Dunn, who was convicted in said Court of the crime of Grand Larceny, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1834, and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for One Year, will be made to the Governor, on the 30th day of April next, by his mother MARY D. DUNN. Received copy of the above notice March 28th, 1855.
T. W. FRELON,
County Judge of County of San Francisco. [v3-15]

Wilson's Exchange.
Is heretofore to be conducted by
W. H. Eschbrook,
One of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to render it all the public can wish. [v3-15]

Stocks for Sale.
SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York. Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York. Also—State Comptroller's Warrants on General Fund. City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund, payable for paying Street Assessments.
For sale in lots to suit by
J. PERRY, Jr.,
P. S.—EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, payable at sight, in sums, to suit. Apply as above. [v3-15]

Banking House of Page, Bacon & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1855.
WE desire to notify our friends and the public that we shall resume our business on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at our new Banking House, corner of Clay and Battery streets, where we shall be happy to see all our old friends and customers. [v3-15] PAGE, BACON & CO.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS.

TO SHASTA, WYANDER, YERKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 23, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no secret to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tendler & Wood,
Benjamin Shurtell,
Goldstone & Bro.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Hobbs & Jones,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Van Wie & King,
Simon Selig,
M. Stoss & Co.,
A. Roman,
Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin on demand. [v3-15] E. W. TRACY & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. [v3-5]

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery
OF ALL KINDS. [v3-5]

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CARPENTERS AND OIL
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento. [v3-4]

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CARPENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CARPENE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. [v3-1]

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. [v3-15]

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel, Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. [v3-15]

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements,
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Taylor's Sledge Hammers;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fam Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. [v3-15]

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
119 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles prepared in this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. [v3-15]

"Take no thought for the morrow."
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON-
ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice
readily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests.
Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the
temper is sour, and the good dispositions of the soul languish,
the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr.
DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind
and soul repose in that angelic reliance on Divine Providence
which the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1.
Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street. [v3-11]

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle.

IN consideration of the extreme difficulty which enterprises
of all kinds have to contend against at the present time,
owing to the scarcity of money in this city, and all parts of the
mines, and feeling sure that Southwick & Co. have not had a
fair chance to dispose of their tickets, through times of unpar-
alleled depression and stagnation in the business community,
as well as with the laboring population in this city and all por-
tions of the mining region, we are induced to come forward
and purchase the tickets of Southwick & Co., so as to insure
the drawing coming off at an early period. They have already
sold a large portion of their tickets, and in soliciting the for-
bearance of those who hold their tickets, we have every cause
to defend in assuring them, that they run no risk in consenting to
a further postponement of thirty (30) days, at the expiration of
which time, we feel assured, they will have disposed of most of
their tickets; we feel they call upon all who may feel favor-
able to the Scheme, to come forward at once and purchase
tickets without delay. This postponement, we feel sure, will
be more satisfactory to the ticket holders and the public gener-
ally, than that the proprietors of the Raffle should retain a large
quantity of tickets themselves. Under these circumstances the
proprietors have fixed the day of drawing for
Monday, 30th of April,
from which there will be no further postponement.
Heartily concurring in the above, and recommending the
Scheme to the favorable notice of the public. We are, &c.,
SIMMONS & CO.,
W. S. COTHRIN,
MEYER & CO.,
RIVETT & CO.,
LANDERS, OLIVER & CO.,
THOS. N. WARD,
J. M. RHODES,
HIRAM KELLY,
JAS. ANTHONY,
E. P. FIGG,
M. D. CORSE,
W. H. WATSON,
MOREHOUSE & BRAINARD. [v3-14]

To Printers.
FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hoe's DOUBLE CYLINDER
PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
F. BLAKE, 63 North street. [v3-13m]

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company;

ARRANGEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1855.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Ceneklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson
street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Co.,
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. [v3-7]

Freights in Sacramento, \$11 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE CHINA'S Steam Navigation Company's
steamship QUEEN CITY, Geo. R. Barclay, Mas-
ter, will commence her regular trips for the above places, leav-
ing San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board. [v3-12]

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet,
in the most central part of the city, built of brick and
three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed
by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading
Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choicest
of the market.

At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers
of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables,
superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for
Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of K
and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart
for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior
manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommo-
dations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California
Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts
of the State. [v3-2] HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Russetto House,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting
San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or fami-
lies with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are
furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels
of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over
five hundred boarders. [v3-3m]

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House,
Corner of Second and D streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the
travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call,
entire satisfaction will be given. [v3-17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable
terms. Stable and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses
kept on hand, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [v3-28]

California Stage Company.
Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following
places: Nevada, Ophi, Auburn, Yanco
Jin's, Georgetown, Placerville, Mormon
Island, Coloma, Drytown, Jackson, Mukhehine Hill, Stockton,
Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern
and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " 6 " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for in their residences, and the
utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
J. P. DEIGMAN, Secretary. [v3-14f]

Travis & Van's International Hotel Stage.
PASSENGERS will be taken to the inter-
national Hotel free of charge, and to any part
of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases,
be responsible for baggage, after it is put in their charge. Any
orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be
promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, hav-
ing the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the
night time it will be seen on the lamps. [v3-10d]

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

Take notice.—Adams & Co., in consequence of the
disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a
joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the
purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding
business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and
the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one,
having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be con-
ducted on safe and economical principles.
The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner
of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours,
for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the
Southern Mines, San Juan, San Joaquin and Santa Cruz, Mon-
terey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as
to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Par-
cels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every
steamer.
The parties who have organized this company are well
known in the community as old and experienced express men,
and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their
business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much,
when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of
Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and
personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of
the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to
transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt
and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any
of the points mentioned above.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. R. G. NOYES, President. [v3-10]

BANKERS.

DRENEL, SATHIER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,
draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Van Vleet, Bond & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America, Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bro. & Co., Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. McMurdo & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.;
Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.
13-9

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON & CO.

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Kennedy & Co., London.
F. Huth & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. DEWEY,
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE, AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches. For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office. 20 613

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

These Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the purest samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straws, white caps, seeds and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the official rubbish is collected in a reservoir, while the grain and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being unloaded. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate in that respect. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hillebrand, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

These building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will unload all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM, N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills, Pine street, San Francisco. v3-5

INDIAN MUMMY.

ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved humanity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. The residents of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the certificates of five of our most distinguished men furnish facts that should awaken a general interest in our community to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly distinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians." This race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowledge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Russell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them; yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to recover the history of the present relic.

The Chief now measures 5 feet 5 inches in length—full size—the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural appearance, and, as it lays in the casket, surrounded by the materials usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California.

The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half-price. The Press, Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen, are invited free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.

C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor. v3-4

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fulton, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Hawthorn & Fell; N. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Over House will be promptly attended to.

SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors, 118 Sansome street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done.

Pottery! Pottery!!

NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserver, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jam and Storehouse Jars, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 254 J street.

T. R. FREEB, Agent. v3-3

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Harvesting Implements.
WE invite the attention of the public to the following collection of superior Harvesting Implements:
Hussey's (California) Reapers;
McCormick's
Manny's
Hussey's 8 horse Threshers;
Pitt's
Emery's 2 horse
Kelchum's Mowers;
Grant's 5 Stage Wire Bruce Grain Cradles;
Grain Vine
Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes and Forks;
Scythies and Smithies;
Grant's Fan Mills, &c., &c.

Received and for sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
corner California and Battery streets, v3-13

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, &c., etc.
MCCORMICK'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, of the latest pattern (1884) and improvements, with full complements of extra parts.
J. A. PITTS (Bullido) exhibited 8 Horse-Power Threshers and Separators of the latest pattern. These Powers and Separators are each furnished with Tracks complete for traveling.
WHEELERS 2-Horse Railroad Powers and Separators;
TAYLOR'S 11-Horse Circular Sweep Powers and Separators;
Grant's & Bryant's 15-horse Cradles;
No. 1 Scythies and Scythies;
Hay Forks, Hay Rakes;
Hay Rakes on Wheels or "Grasshoppers," &c.;
Just received, per clipper "Morning Light," and
For sale by **JOS. S. PAXSON,**
corner of Front and Pine streets, v3-13

Agricultural Implements.
FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the Irons;
Smith's Patent Precision Saw Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Cotton Shellers;
Anchor Brand Rolling Cloth;
Burr and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rivet Steel Plates, Nos. 7 and 8;
Peoria " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Clipper " " " 5, 6, 16 and 18;
Tipton and Eagle Brand Plates, all sizes;
Extra Points for all Plates;
Stump Pullers and Fan Mills;
Farmers' Churns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;

Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, hutchers' saws and cleavers, planes, Axes' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrow teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and rhines, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines. For sale by

H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, (Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.
Manufactured by Rogers, Norton & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Anglo Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Rogers, Norton & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned, through the cultivators of California in cult and examine the same at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco, TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burdell's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Stump and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimens samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.
A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Potatoes.
A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Who. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Rubber Belting and Conducting Hoses, of various widths and sizes.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.
RAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Room—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Astin's.

General Taylor.
The celebrated Trotting STALLION GENERAL TAYLOR will stand at the stable of D. S. Campbell, upon the Union Race Course, at \$20 the season, and \$1 to the groom. Gen. Taylor is in fine health; is half brother of the famous "Gray Eddy," was sired by "Morse Gray," and his dam was the fast trotting mare "Flora." Mare sent to Gen. Taylor shall have good grass pasture, at a small charge, during the season.

Suffolk Pigs Wanted.
THIS breed of Swine, if pure, is wanted. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

WARREN & SON.

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WE invite the attention of the public to the following collection of superior Harvesting Implements:
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Hussey's 8 horse Threshers;
Pitt's
Emery's 2 horse
Kelchum's Mowers;
Grant's 5 Stage Wire Bruce Grain Cradles;
Grain Vine
Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes and Forks;
Scythies and Smithies;
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Tipton and Eagle Brand Plates, all sizes;
Extra Points for all Plates;
Stump Pullers and Fan Mills;
Farmers' Churns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;

Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, hutchers' saws and cleavers, planes, Axes' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrow teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and rhines, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines. For sale by

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11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!!
THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,
Mangel Wurtzel Beet,
Long blood "
White sugar "
Early drum head Cabbage,
" ax heart "
" York "
" sugar loaf "
Largo Vink "
Late dut Dutch "
Early cluster Cucumber,
Early dango "
Gherkin "
White spin "
Short green "
Long green "
Long orange Caulif.,
Early turn "
Red solid Celery,
White solid "
American "
Early Cauliflower,
Late "
Purple Egg Plant,
Green curled Endive,
White "
Early turnip Raddish,
Early scurlet "
Long Island Water-Melon,
Black Spanish "
Carolina "
Yellow six week's Beans,
Early marrow "
Early marrow "
Lark "
Red and white Clover seed,
Red top Grass "
Timothy "

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of
Thorburn & Co., New York, and for sale by
H. McNALLY,
opposite the New Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street,
opposite the New Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1884.

FRESH AND GENUINE, per "Excelsior." Just received and constantly arriving—

500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
100 " Red "
60 " White "
200 " Top Onions for sets.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1884; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry, together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retailly
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.

Usage Orange.
The Best and Cheapest Fence.

THE following resolution was passed at the great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Usage Orange as a most valuable plant for hedges, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."

100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$20 per 1,000; or 5,000 and upwards at \$15 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Palgas Ranch, near the San Francisco Embankment.

All orders left with Warren & Son, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street; or sent to the Steinberger Postoffice; or by Adams & Co.'s Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

Fresh Garden Seed.
RAISED and put up at Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, on the American river, directly across Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow, at whole-sale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.

Also Fruit and Ornamental Trees, including all Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Raspberries, Strawberries of three varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus Plants.

Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Orange House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Hollies, Rums, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be carefully packed and sent to any part of the State.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

Strawberry Plants.
A LARGE Monthly Strawberry Vine, at \$1 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hussey's \$1 per doz, and Elton \$4 per doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to purchase the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Optimal Bell Cranberry.
WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Optimal Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in packets of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are required, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character in them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

Garden Seeds.
WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are invoices of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Catumba Grapes.
WE have received an invoice of this celebrated Grape, from which the famous "Sparkling Catumba" is made. Gardeners in want of any will do well to call and order them.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

Choice Seeds.
A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Lathmus. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Hydraulic Pumps.
A N invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Divina Building), Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices. Comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Season: Over Coats, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletots, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants, rich Velvets and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cashmere and Vesting, Butler and Elton's Clothes and Dressing, for our custom department.

Garments made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.

Branch KEYES & CO.,
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to his own? Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and back light—thus giving him the most perfect and the most difficultly obtained in this city has to contend with—namely: in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different facial features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All these striking perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Astin's.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.

EMPHATICALLY, JOHNSON AND RETAILERS OF
Hardwood and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Rogers, Norton & Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties:
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Root Rakers, at all kinds;
Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Plant Mills, Sausage Cutters and Sifters, Horse Powers, Bunt Mills, Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Buoys, &c., &c., together with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.

N. B.—Branch House in Marysville. All orders promptly attended to.

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S
<

Varieties.

SUNNYSIDE.—The following interesting particulars of "Sunnyside," the residence of Washington Irving, we find in the Detroit Tribune:

The house at "Sunnyside," in which Washington Irving resides, is one he built some three years ago. It is about two and a half miles below Tarrytown, directly on the banks of the Hudson. It is built on the site of the "Van Tassel House." In fact, the new structure includes a portion of the old walls. At an earlier day it was called Wolfert's Roost—Wolfert Acker being one of the Priory Councilors of the renowned Peter Stuyvesant. Afterward it came into the possession of the Van Tassels. It was here that the quilting party and dance took place so graphically described in the Legends of Sleepy Hollow. It was here that the unfortunate Ichabod Crane and Brom Bones unequivocally met, both being suitors for the hand and heart of Kate Van Tassel. Your readers will recall the amusing incidents of that story, and especially the last appearance of Ichabod Crane. A weather cock of miserable appearance is perched upon the gable end of the main building. It was once the ornament of the old Stadt House of New York, in the time of the old Dutch rule. The House is surrounded by trees—some wild and some planted by Irving. The buildings are nearly covered with vines and creepers. The Trumpet-flower and Ivy-rine are the most conspicuous of them. The ivy, that grows unusually rank, has a peculiar interest. It was brought from Melrose Abbey, near Abbotsford, Scotland, some twenty years ago. It was brought by a Mrs. Trenwick, an intimate friend of Mr. Irving, and planted at "Sunnyside" by her own fair hands. This lady was a Miss Jean Jeffrey. Her father was a minister, and it was of this lovely girl, then about 17, that Burns wrote the beautiful stanzas among the gems of his poetry.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society; whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent—without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, which the well off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom, in the comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

"Now," "Now" is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. "Now" is the banner of the prudent. Let us keep this little word always in our mind; and whenever anything presents itself to us in the shape of work, whether mental or physical, we should do it with all our might, remembering that "now" is the only time for us. It is indeed a sorry way to get through the world by putting it off till tomorrow, saying—"Then I will do it." No! This will never answer. Now is ours; then will never be.

"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go to heaven?" "Yes, my dear, they will be all alike there." "Then, ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate together here?" The rich mother did not answer.

A CHAP stopping at the one of the hotels of the city of New York, being asked by the waiter whether he would have green or black tea, said he didn't care what color it was, if it had plenty of sweetnin' in it.

The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half of the human species.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."

The President, in his speech to the Veterans of 1812, who recently visited the Executive Mansion, en masse, said:—"You are welcome to this house, of which you are the proprietors, and I but the tenant."

BETTER AND BETTER.—A candidate for county clerk in Texas, offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent undismayed, promised to do the same and throw a cradle in.

There is no right, without a parallel duty; no liberty, without the supremacy of law; no high destiny, without earnest perseverance; no greatness, without self-denial.

Somebody says a wife should be like roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed. Somebody else wickedly adds—"and without sauce."

"RACHAEL, is your mistress out of spirits this morning?" "Yes, yer honor, she's jest taken the last drop from the decanter."

To some men it is indispensable to be worth money, for without it they are worth nothing.

"What is treason," asked a wag, "but reason to a t?"

GOVERN your thoughts when alone, and your tongue when in company.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!

From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following list of Plants, viz.:

1,000 Boston Pine,	at	\$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen,	"	35 "
1,000 Burr's New Pine,	"	35 "
500 Rival Hudson,	"	35 "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet,	"	15 "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling,	"	15 "
1,000 Double Highbury,	"	15 "
1,000 Black Prince,	"	15 "
500 Crimson Cone,	"	15 "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sniffler, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator, Shell Mound, near San Antonio; or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor, Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear. Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above are guaranteed to quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees four \$1.00 to \$2.50

Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50

Extra sized trees in proportion.

REARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders will be promptly attended to, 18 6m

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Corner Fourth and Folsom streets,

Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.

PERSONS desiring to embellish their gardens or conservatories, will find in this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast.

Among which are:

Camellia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Passifloras; Heliotropes; Verbena, Honey-suckle, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuchsias, Dahlias, Daffodils, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,957 Post-office.

14-93m W. C. WALKER.

Cabbage Seed.

WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh, will be sold low by the entire invoice.

13-10 WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving their products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount almost a million of money, and the loss by present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, out for trials also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in handling Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt, that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your invention is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes the main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, through a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkeley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Pull one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the swelling in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To H. O. Bulkeley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. O. Bulkeley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

W. H. SOLLERBERGER.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties; Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes; Moss and climbing Roses, do do; Fuchsias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety; Rose and Lemon Geraniums; Lemon-scented Verbena, flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Orlandera, Passifloras, Honey-suckle, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor, (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,

Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Poaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Rogues, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees are offered this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do	Figs Trees;
Apple do 54 do	Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do	Mulberries;
Apricots 6 do	Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do	Loam Trees, very large
Quinces do 2 do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do many do	Orange Orange,
Grapes, 12 do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand fine Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LAUNGS, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in this season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

18 5m L. FREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, will be promptly attended to.

Pieces guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Albion Building,

South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,

opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and malignant growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Disease of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the bladder, Uterus, Seminal and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus); and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly healed Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the knee, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: Morning, From 10 till 12.

Afternoon, " 2 " 5.

Evening, " 7 " 9.

18 3-12

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!

\$48,540!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.

Remember!—Monday, 30th day of April next.

Secure your Tickets without delay.

18 3-5

Shanghai Hens Wanted.

THOSE who have these Fowls for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office.

WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEN. DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being

The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, Whooping Cough, INFLUENZA, Incipient CONSUMPTION,

PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when just at hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs are affected, are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO, Apothecaries,

137 Montgomery street,

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco, Little & Co.

Sacramento, C. Morrill.

Marquette, Rice & Coffin.

Stockton, E. S. Hadden & Co.

Benicia, J. W. Jones.

Reynolds, Dr. Allen.

Downville, Dr. H. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.

130

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS.

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

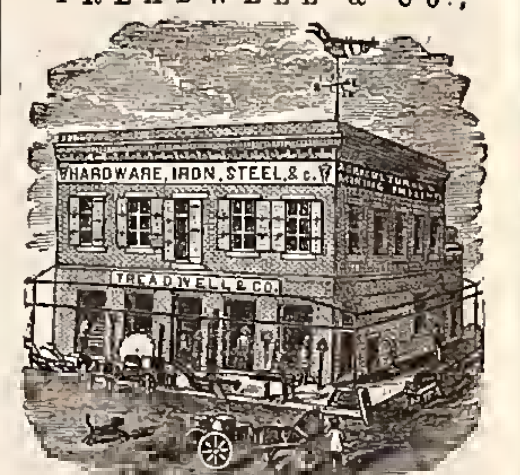
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,

MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.

No. 36 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gracers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glass, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

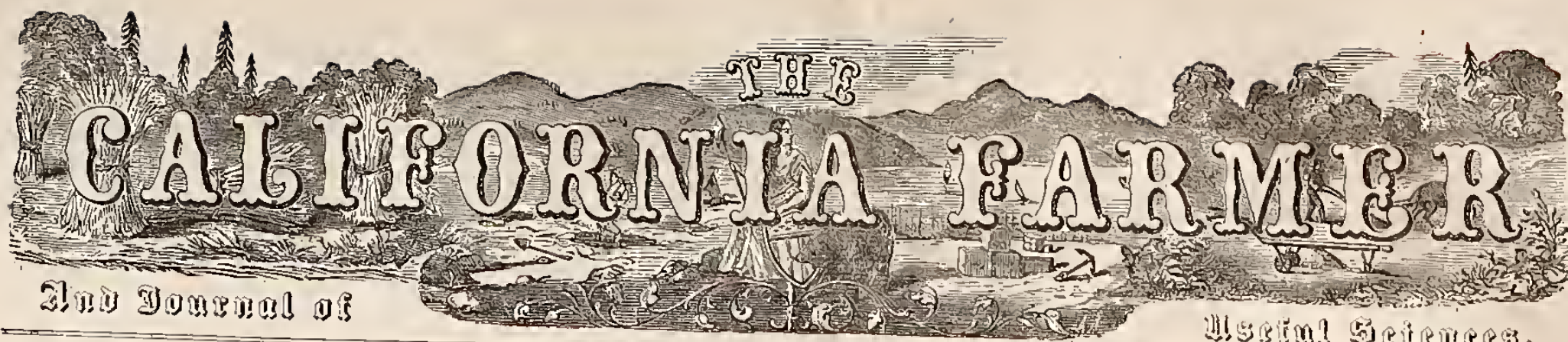
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WYMAN & CO'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,

15



And Journal of

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855.

Useful Sciences.

NO. 16.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery Street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club
of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

AGENTS.

Messrs. LANTON & CO.—At their Offices throughout the
Country.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—At all their Offices in the State.

Messrs. HAYES & BAKER.—Napa City and County.

GARDNER & KIRK.—Napa City and County.

R. H. LEE.—Sacramento City and County, as Collector and
Traveling Agent.

Messrs. LANTON & CO. for Downville, Foster's Bar, Good-
year's Bar, Minner.

Messrs. LELAND & MCCORMACK.—Crescent City, Port Orford,
Uniontown, Eureka, and Buckport.

SULLIVAN'S News and Stationery Store, No. 5 Post Office Building; KIM-
BALL'S, Napa City and County.

P. F. FRY, Bidwell's, Napa City.

D. G. WADSWORTH & CO., Columbia.

Treadwell & Co., Marysville.

James & Co., Napa.

A. W. Potter, Nevada.

Nash & Davis, Placerville.

C. O. Burton, Stockton.

Dr. Thomas J. Hurvey, P. M.,
San Luis Obispo.

Cram, Rogers & Co., Yreka.

Parker & Roman.

Howard & Chamberlain, Un-
ion City, and Mission San Jose.

* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act
for us.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

[For the California Farmer.]

Improving Our Social Condition.

NO. III.

COL. WARREN: Since furnishing you with our
second article on the Female Emigrant project,
we have had the pleasure of perusing our Gov-
ernor's message to the Legislature, and we are
much, very much, pleased at finding our views
so nearly identical, as regards the introduction of
proper companions for the enterprising men so-
journing among us. We are more convinced of
the necessity of our measure, and that if carried
into effect would be of more real value to Cali-
fornia than any other one measure, or project,
that could be adopted, not excepting the inter-
oceanic railroad.

Supposing Gov. Bigler to be well posted as to
the history and condition of California, we take
pleasure in quoting some of his language and
conclusions. He says: "Situated as California
is, on the confines of a continent, midway be-
tween the Indies, Asia, and the millions of Eu-
rope—with a population unequalled in intelli-
gence, enterprise, and progressive spirit—she
cannot fail to take the lead of the nations of the
old world, and bids fair soon to rival in commerce
her sister States of this mighty Confederacy, as
she already surpasses them in mineral wealth
and fertility of soil." And we add—in the beauty
of her scenery, and salubrity of her climate.

These are the ominous facts, and should prompt
every patriot, every lover of social order, to
do their part, to make California *viz* with even
the best of other States, in moral worth and social
condition.

"THE FAMILY CIRCLE, and the blessings of
HOME," the Governor sets down as "the only
sure basis of State prosperity and permanent
welfare;" and that in consequence of the ineffi-
cient traveling facilities, and the expense now
necessarily incurred, in getting to and from our
sister Atlantic States, "many are compelled,
either to forego migration, or to leave behind
them" the only conservator of men's character,
comfort, and happiness. And that the pretty
little sum of "ten millions of dollars is now being
annually remitted to the Atlantic States, or a
sum nearly equal to one-fourth of the entire
monthly shipments, for the support of families
residing there, the heads of which are now labor-
ing in our mines, and engaged in various voca-
tions throughout the State." And he adds—
"Most of these families, I am induced to believe,
would gladly become residents of the Pacific
country, if possessed of means sufficient to defray
the expense of the journey. And instead of
being the recipients of the proceeds of labor"
here, and exported "for their support, they would
become consumers of the products of our own soil,
and share in common with us the responsibilities
and blessings of this HIGHLY-FAVORED LAND."

To facilitate such a desideratum, the Governor
recommends the speedy completion of a safe and
convenient over-land route to the Atlantic States.
And while we would God speed every such mea-
sure, we aim at organizing a Society that will not
only be ready to appropriate all increased facili-
ties to the common good, but to induce the
better halves of men to come to our Pacific
shores—even while better facilities are being pre-
pared.

All reasonable doubts, as to the immense and
permanent wealth and value of our State being
removed, good citizens may safely venture now
to make California their permanent home.

Says the Governor—"Actual observation and
experience of the past, have satisfied me that
fifty years hence—when most of those now prom-
inent on the stage of action, shall have passed
away—it will be said, that mining operations in
California, have but fairly commenced. And
notwithstanding the immense mining operations
being carried on over a district of country "six
hundred miles long by forty-five wide," a busi-
ness is being done too, in the development of our
immense agricultural resources. Already we
have an ample supply for our own consumption
—we measure wheat and barley by the millions
of bushels, while corn, oats, potatoes and other
vegetables are almost the spontaneous growth of
our valleys.

The Governor says: "Immense farms have
been cultivated, and have yielded their fruits and
grains with a productiveness unrivalled in other
parts of the world; and, with labor comparatively
insignificant. Large sums of money have
been expended in fencing, ditching, and improv-
ing those farms, and are unmistakable proofs of
the prosperity of our people. And also, that
they are no longer mere sojourners in the land,
but have determined to make this really and
truly, the State of their adoption. From the ex-
treme north to the extreme south boundaries of
our State, this same spirit of enterprise marks
the progress of our people, in rearing and devel-
oping all the true greatness and enduring worth
of our State. Southern California is destined to
equal France or Spain, for grapes and olives—
wine and oil, of good qualities, are already being
manufactured."

SUCH IS CALIFORNIA—by dame nature blest—
To outshine, out-vie, and to eclipse all the rest!
And the wretch that would ask more, should not be forgiven;
Surely not by man on earth; if, by God in heav'n.

From the spirit of the Governor's message it
is clear to be seen that if such a Society as the
one we propose, were in existence, that he would
have recommended it to the favorable considera-
tion of the Legislature, as it would be the means
of saving to the State a goodly portion of the
ten millions alluded to above; and improving in
yet a larger proportion, our moral and social
condition.

The assisting of married ladies, with their
families, in getting to their husbands already
here, would of course come within the sphere of
our operation. We should also encourage the
marrying of our single men as fast as opportunity
and prudence might permit; and as some are
puzzled to know how we should get immigrant
females introduced to candidates for matrimony,
we will give an outline of our prospective ar-
rangement.

It will be remembered that we propose the
Society to be governed indirectly by a Directory
of Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco, of
the best class, and directly by a Governor and
Governess, who shall have charge of the receiv-
ing and boarding house; which house should be
large and convenient, with a laundry, drying
yard, &c., so that the immigrants may have room
to show their working habits and neatness—first,
in washing and doing up their own clothes, and
second, in doing any other work that might be
offered, for themselves or others. We propose
that the forenoon of each day be spent indus-
triously, and in the afternoon, say from 3 to 5
o'clock, they should be dressed and prepared to

receive visitors, when and where any Director or
Directress, or member of the Society, could in-
terduce, personally or by letter, such persons as
might seek an introduction to the immigrants.
We propose to have a suitable parlor for the pur-
pose, furnished with a piano, guitar, accordi-
on, and music books, hymn books, &c. &c.,
so that each one may enter at once into a hearty
glee of amusement, show out their character, and
break all spells of monotony, moroseness, hash-
illness, and disposition to stall—at "popping
questions." In such a concert, some would play,
and some sing; while others might be conversing
more seriously. These concerts might be con-
tinued from 7 to 9 in the evening, if thought ad-
visable, or by consent of the Governor and Gov-
erness, who should always be consulted and ad-
vised with, as to points of order, propriety or
utility; and who should have power to reject or
eject from the house any who might be, or be-
come, unworthy of confidence and respect—sub-
ject to an appeal to the Directory, who should
meet once a month or oftener, to attend to the
interests of the Society. Such arrangements
would be for those immigrants who might be on
hand, or in the city; those for whom situations
may have been obtained, would of course find
amusement along with their employment.

We design being particular—first, in requiring
the best showing possible as to the moral char-
acter of immigrants, requiring a brief history of
themselves in writing, to be filed for reference;
second, in requiring the same from visitors, or
those who might aim at drawing a prize in the
"lottery." By which means the Governor could
the more easily decide for the best, or advise for
the best, upon being consulted by either party.

These concerts would not be exclusively for
courtships, but to give an opportunity for all
parties concerned, to see and be seen, on other
business matters—where the employer and em-
ployee, may introduce such business contracts as
might be desirable. And for the sake of con-
venience and dispatch, we propose that the Gov-
ernor be authorized so marry such as prefer it,
and such as he could advise to enter into the
"HOLY ESTATE."

Such is the arrangement we have figured out
unadvised, or unassisted, and subject to the con-
sideration of those who may feel disposed to en-
gage in the enterprise. We are down on long
courtships—constitutionally so; and we cannot
promise to favor such, especially in the *fast*
times! We annex a slip from our scrap-book
containing the narrative of "a business-like
courtship" which occurred in England, and
which we heartily recommend to the serious
consideration of young and fast Americans, as
well as old bachelors:

"A BUSINESS LIKE COURTSHIP.—There is a
story extant about a five minutes' courtship be-
tween a thriving and busy merchant of a water-
ing place in England, and a lady, of whom, in
conjunction with a deceased friend, he was trustee.
The lady called at his counting-house, and said
that her business was to consult him on the prop-
riety or otherwise of her accepting an offer of
marriage which she had received. Now, for the
first time occurred to the Bristol merchant the
idea of this holy estate in his own case. 'Mar-
riage,' said he, listlessly, turning over some West
Indian correspondence; 'well, I suppose every-
body ought to marry, though such a thing never
occurred to my before. Have you given this gen-
tleman an affirmative answer?' 'No.' 'Are
your feelings particularly engaged in this matter?'
'Not particularly.' 'Well, then, madam,' said
he, turning round his office stool, 'if that be the
case, and if you could dispense with courtship
for which I have no time, and think you could
be comfortable with me, I am your humble ser-
vant to command.' 'There were people who
thought the lady had a purpose in going there,
but, if so, she promptly dismissed it. She said
she would consider the matter.' The Bristol
merchant saw her out with the same coolness as
if she was merely one of his correspondents, and
when she was gone five minutes, was once more
immersed in his letters and ledgers. A day or
two after he had a communication from the lady
accepting his offer, very considerably excusing
him from an elaborate courtship, and leaving him

to marry the 'most convenient day.' They were
married."

Though—

"Many a flower is born in bluish unseen,
And waits its sweetness on the clearest air,"
We'll pluck the fairest, for better luck—we mean
LADIES' LOVELINESS is better fate than mine,
As ever,
T. J. HADVEY.

P. S.—Those familiar with Phrenology, or An-
thropology, need but little time to select a good
companion—out of an assortment of characters
and living habits.

Sonoma Agricultural Society.

PURSUANT to public notice, a meeting of the
citizens of Sonoma County favorable to the for-
mation of a County Agricultural Society, was
held at Miller's Hotel, in the city of Sonoma, on
Saturday, April 7, 1855, and organized by select-
ing Dr. John H. Hill as Chairman, and John A.
Brewster as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was announced by
the Chairman, and suggestions offered for a plan
of action.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of
seven be appointed to draft a set of rules for the
government of the Society, to be reported at the
next meeting.

The Chairman appointed on the committee
Messrs. W. P. Ewing, M. G. Vallejo, J. H. Jen-
kins, Julio Carrillo, Ph. R. Thompson, Fredk
Fitch, and Jasper Q. Farrel.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting, Dr.
Hill, was added to the committee.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of
eighteen, from throughout the county, be appoint-
ed to present the objects of the meeting to the
citizens of the County, and advocate the forma-
tion of the Society.

The Chairman appointed on the committee,
Messrs. Daniel Grayson, James Cooper, of So-
noma; Capt. Smith, Samuel Potter, of Bodega;
Alex. Copeland, Wm. Hagnus, of Vallejo; J. H.
Pine, M. Gilliam, of Annully; H. P. Mollison, of
Mendocino; Wm. Bond, Martin Hudson, of Gull-
neous; Robt. Smith, Mr. Wright, of Santa Rosa;
Lambay Carson, Dr. J. Ormsby, of Russian River;
Calvin Rohen, John Merritt, of Petaluma; A.
Gouldwin, of Washington.

On motion, Resolved, That when this meeting
adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet at Santa Rosa,
on the first Saturday (5th) of May next, at 2
o'clock, P. M., and that the Secretary notify the
members of the committee thereof.

On motion, Resolved, That the Secretary fur-
nish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to
the "Sonoma Bulletin," the "California Farmer,"
and the Secretary of the State Agricultural So-
ciety.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this
meeting be tendered to Mr. G. W. Miller, for the
attention extended to us to-day.

On motion, adjourned.

DR. JOHN H. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN A. BREWSTER, Secretary.

Messrs. Editors: Herewith please receive a
copy of the proceedings of a preliminary meeting
held at Sonoma, for the formation of a County
Agricultural Society.

At the next meeting at Santa Rosa, the county
sent, in May, a large attendance is expected, and
all interested are of opinion that there will be
manifested a zealous and favorable spirit to the
formation of the new Society.

Your obt. servt.
JOHN A. BREWSTER, Sec'y.

SONOMA, April 19, 1855.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—Lord Lind-
say states that, in the course of his wanderings
amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a
mummy, covered by its heretofore pious to be at least
2,000 years of age. On examining the mummy
after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its
closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was
interested in the question how long vegetable life
could last, and he therefore took that tuberous
root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a
sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven
to descend upon it, and in the course of a few
weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst
forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, held on the 2d inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Convention of the Agriculturists of the State be called, to assemble in the city of Sacramento, at 11 A. M., of Wednesday, the 25th of the present month.

The objects of such Convention are numerous and important to every cultivator of the soil, every grower of stock, and every manufacturer, in the State. It is hoped that public mass meetings will be held in the evenings of the days which may be occupied by the sittings of the Convention. Such meetings will be seasons of free discussion, and public speaking by the best talent available.

It is earnestly desired that every County or Town Agricultural Society will send delegates, and that where no such societies exist, the inhabitants of the several towns, villages, and precincts, will meet and appoint representatives. Where no such representation can be obtained, it is desirable that the members of the legislature from said districts should be considered, *ex-officio*, such delegates.

The call is issued at this day in order to give time for every part of the State to be represented.

O. C. WHEELER,

Rec. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

SACRAMENTO, April 3, 1855.

The Surplus Produce of California.

What shall be done with the surplus produce of California? These questions are daily propounded in the various journals of our State; but none seem to give a very satisfactory response. It has been said by some that California could not export produce; that there were no places on the coast, no islands, no commercial marts to which the surplus produce of California could be sent with profit. Is such the fact? Wheat, wool, mustard seed, besides the old articles, "hides and tallow," have been shipped to New York, with good profit. Harley and other grain have been sent to Australia, with profit. Large quantities of potatoes have been sent to the Islands. These are but the beginning of the exports of California.

One reason why there are no more exports, and why there are not more profitable results, is from a want of correct information relative to the crops raised here and the markets abroad. People ship to try the markets—an adventure merely. They are not so well advised upon these subjects as upon other matters.

We need a regulation of our markets; some plans by which we can be fully advised of the quantity of produce of all kinds grown in the State; and also the conditions of the markets abroad. This can be effected in only one way. In Europe they have a corn exchange, a grain market, committees, registers, boards of trade for all given articles of produce, and at short notice every species of produce arriving is known, the price it brings, its rise and fall, &c. Such plans are being adopted in the East, and such should be adopted here.

We would suggest, as the quickest means to accomplish this in California, the organization of societies among the producers of grains of all kinds, and to have one central board and branches in all the counties. These could embrace in their reports, not only grains, but produce of all kinds, and the central board could be advised of all happening in foreign markets, and thus know the time for prosperous shipments.

California can and will become an exporter of all kinds of produce. It only needs organization and system, so as to enter wisely into a fair competition with other producers. A true knowledge of the wants of this State, with a correct knowledge of the conditions of other markets, through such a board of trade as is suggested, and California can compete with the world. The fertility of her soil and climate guarantee this.

NEW WORK ON BOTANY.—We perceive a new work upon the science of Botany has just been issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York, under the title of "An Analytical Class Book of Botany," designed for academies and private students. Mrs. Frances H. Green is the author. It has also a copious Flora of the Northern States, by Joseph W. Congdon. It is highly spoken of. We hope to have editions here soon.

The Dark Side of the Picture.

Amid all the changes that are daily taking place around us, there will be found circumstances pleasant and agreeable, as well as those that are adverse and painful. These are the "lights and shadows" of California life; they are the necessary consequences of progress in human affairs.

The steamers weekly bear away near and dear friends, and these events cast a shade over the household and social circles of many; but there is a light breaks through the cloud that darkens that sky, in the hope that ere long they will return to gladness and make happy those who are beloved by them. But there is at this present time a cloud of deeper shade and darker omen than that which has usually spanned the sky of California history.

The departure of so many wives, mothers and daughters, so many families, many of them, to come back no more, is a "sign of the times," that casts a shade so sombre as to hide the light beyond the prospective, is so dark, the human eye cannot yet penetrate it. The sailing of the Golden Age, on Tuesday, taking away nine hundred of our citizens, many of whom were the earliest pioneers in California history, together with entire families who leave us to return no more, are events that shade the picture too darkly.

When our business men leave us for a brief season to prosecute their legitimate calling, and again return to their families; when the miner goes hence, and on his return brings a family with him; and the mechanic and the artisan also make a visit and return, accompanied by hosts of kindred friends, to make California their homes—that is a picture whose light and shade are sure to give all pleasure. But when we see our population leaving our shores, and those who make our homes worth possessing, taking their families with them to return no more, we cannot but exclaim, "the picture is too darkly shaded."

The departure of so many of those identified with California; the breaking up of so many families; the export of so much gold, and the certainty that this drain both of citizens and wealth will continue for some time to come, is a matter of so much moment, of so much import, that every true friend of California should make it a matter of serious inquiry. These questions must be met. There is no dodging the truth that this continual drain of the life blood will soon leave the patient too feeble to recover. Consumption of the blood is a terrible disease. If neglected too long, doctors cannot save, and the patient dies. The tonic must be administered in early season. When this is done, new blood is made and the patient is saved—and so with California. We need a tonic, life blood, more population, and we must have them. The chief aim or effort now is, "To keep what we have got, and get more if we can."

Why are so many leaving us? The answer by the mass is, "the depression of business" and "the cost of living here." The enormous rents of stores and dwellings, the cost of help and every other expense has so eaten up the substance of men that there is no alternative but to close up business and leave. It costs less to be absent six months, and do nothing, than to remain here and do nothing, and this is the inducement to leave. These things ought not so to be, and they cannot long continue without serious and lasting evil to our State.

Prompt measures should be adopted to remedy the evil. Public meetings should be called for the vast interests at stake demand it. The evil can be remedied. "When the people will," the thing is done. The government! corporations! real estate owners! merchants! manufacturers and mechanics, all see it and wish a remedy, but do not act. That something should be done all will admit. What shall that remedy be? We wait an answer.

The Convention.

BEFORE another issue of our paper, the Convention which has been called will have assembled. And what shall be the RESULTS? Will Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, San Jose, Alameda, Sonoma, Napa, and the many other agricultural counties be represented? Will the Stock Raisers, Rancheros, Farmers, Grain Growers, Millers, Manufacturers—all these—be present? All are interested; they should be acquainted with each other, and no better place and time than at such a Convention.

Favors—From Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Express; the usual favors; from the clerks of the Southern and Oregon steamers, full files of papers; from Assembly and Senate, many valuable reports, which we cannot notice till next week. The report on internal improvements is a valuable document.

State Convention.

THE Convention of the Farmers of the State will meet at Sacramento city on the 25th of this month, as will be seen by the call of the State Society. It is not only desired, but anticipated, that every section of the State will be represented fully. Matters of great interest will come before the Convention: the plans of the State Fair the coming autumn, with the Stock Show, the Exhibition of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will all be subject matter of discussion.

All who are engaged in the Home Industry of California should become interested, and should enlist those in their neighborhoods to join them, and make delegations from every section of the State. If those who are engaged in Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanics, the Arts and Sciences, will not meet and consult for the advancement of their own interests, it cannot be expected others will do it for them. All professions have their organizations, and they watch with a jealous eye everything that endangers their interests; and shall not the Farmer, the Manufacturer, and the Artisan? Let the coming Convention prove they will.

Sonoma County.

WE are glad to notice the action of the Farmers of Sonoma county. They are beginning to realize the importance of action in order to save and protect their own interests. There are many considerations which should arouse every county in the State, and every Farmer in every section of the State to immediate attention to their own profession and to all connected with it.

The Agriculture of California is assuming an importance and having an influence upon the markets of many other sections of country, and if the Farmers of the State would but regard their interests in a true light, every county would immediately organize its association and co-operate with the State Agricultural Society for the advancement of the general good.

In Sonoma county a lamblable interest is evinced, and they call upon their friends to meet them at Santa Rosa in May next. We trust a large attendance will prove there is an abiding interest. Other counties should send delegates, so there might be an interchange of thought; each receiving and each bestowing some good on the other. It is to be hoped Sonoma will be represented at the State Convention to be held at the Capital on the 25th April, at 11 A. M. Sacramento city.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Circumstances beyond my control prevented me from arriving in the city in time to make the necessary effort really to commence our desired project in time to have secured a charter from the present legislature; and indeed considering the present embarrassed state of our commercial and financial affairs, I deem it most prudent to postpone the matter until next winter, hoping that confidence and stability may be in a great measure restored. In the meantime, however, permit me to earnestly select others to take up the cause and assist us, in maturing and developing the very best scheme possible—to secure so desirable an object. We consider the ice fairly broken and the field open, while every interest of society demands that something permanent in the premises be done.

The above was received too late to add to the communication of our correspondent from San Louis Obispo published on the outside.

The Mails.

WE received a communication purporting to come from citizens of San Louis Obispo, relative to the mails due there, stating that no mails had been received for three months. Some of the names attached to the document we recognized as our subscribers, and their complaints were loud and bitter, and so well stated that we were on the point of sending it to press, when the former Post Master, just from that place, called on us and handed us the following communication. Wishing to do all in our power to extend information, we publish the annexed, explanatory for not publishing the first.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.

EDITORS FARMER: We of San Louis Obispo county have just cause of complaint we think, that we cannot be accommodated with mail facilities, but I have made myself acquainted with the facts in the case, and have asked for a remedy without effect; however the department at Washington authorized me to contract for a land service, but did not offer enough to secure the service, and so the matter will rest we presume for a season. The communication left on your desk by some unknown person, purporting to be from San Louis, and which you were on the eve of publishing, we believe to be from some meddling fellow, and the signatures to it forged.

T. J. HARVEY, P. M.

The document to which the Post Master alludes was in a different hand from any of the signatures, and if hereafter necessary to publish, and any good will come of it, we'll cheerfully do it.

United States Agricultural Society.

WE think we cannot subserve this cause of Agriculture in California better than by publishing the full doings of the United States Agricultural Society, recently held at Washington, D. C. The various and important themes acted on will be matters of interest to this State, and should lead to thought and to action among all. Most especially do we commend to the careful perusal of every reader the preamble and resolutions which were passed touching the importance of AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION AND PROTECTION.

THE third annual session of this society commenced February 21, 1855, in the "East Room" of the Smithsonian Institution. Twenty-six States were represented by credited delegates from State and county societies, and there was also a large number of individual members of the society.

The Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Mass., President of the society, on taking the chair, delivered a pertinent address, in which he recapitulated the operations of the society during the past year, including the cattle show at Springfield, Ohio. The address was received with applause, and has been printed for distribution in pamphlet form.

On motion of Mr. King, of New York, a committee of one from each State represented was chosen by the President, to nominate a board of officers for the ensuing year.

A letter was read from Col. Selden, resigning his office as treasurer, and accompanied by securities for the funds of the society deposited in the bank, was referred to Messrs. Wager, of New York, Calvert of Maryland, and Worthington of Ohio. They subsequently reported, complimenting Col. Selden for his integrity, and expressing confidence that the funds are secure.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Holcomb of Delaware, and Kemmel of Maryland, which were sustained by Messrs. Calvert, Peck, and Kennedy, of Maryland, King of New York, and Jones of Delaware, and then laid on the table for future discussion.

Messrs. Wager of New York, Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Proctor of Massachusetts, Steadman of Ohio, and Jones of Delaware, were appointed a committee to receive and report on amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, offered a resolution recommending political action on the part of agriculturists, and supported it by able remarks.

He was followed by Messrs. French of New Hampshire, Dyer of Connecticut, and Kennedy of Pennsylvania, and the resolution was laid on the table for future discussion.

Mr. Jones, of Delaware, presented a memorial, showing the effect of legislation upon agriculture, and embracing a mass of historical facts.

After having been read, it was on motion of Mr. King, of New York, placed on the files of the society.

Mr. Clenson, of Maryland, introduced a resolution recommending agricultural education.

An informal discussion of the potato rot, deep plowing, and other matters of great agricultural interest, followed, in which a large number of gentlemen participated. Many facts of importance were elicited, as gentlemen from various sections related their "experience," and the debate was continued until 4 o'clock.

In the evening the society was favored by a lecture from their vice president from Virginia, the venerable George Washington Parke Custis. His eloquent narrative of the illustrious "Farmer of Mount Vernon" was listened to with marked attention by a large audience, and was warmly applauded.

After the lecture, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were introduced by the President to the orator.

After the lecture, the officers and committees were unexpectedly entertained at the National Hotel, by Colonel C. B. Calvert, the proprietor of "Riversdale." A sumptuous repast graced the festive board, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

SECOND DAY.

This morning the society met at 10 o'clock, and, after the report of Mr. King, of New York, chairman of the nominating committee, elected the following

OFFICERS FOR 1855.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John D. Lang, Maine,	J. T. Worthington, Ohio,
H. F. French, N. H.,	B. Bratz, Ky.,
Fred. Holbrook, Vermont,	M. Gentry, Tenn.,
B. V. French, Mass.,	Jos. Orr, Ind.,
Jos. J. Cooke, Rhode Island,	J. A. Kimbrell, Ill.,
John T. Andrew, Conn.,	Toos. Allen, Mo.,
Henry Wager, New York,	T. Flournoy, Ark.,
Isaac Cornell, New Jersey,	J. C. Holme, Mich.,
Isaac Newton, Pennsylvania,	Jackson Morton, Fla.,
C. H. Holcomb, Delaware,	T. G. Rusk, Texas,
H. G. S. Key, Maryland,	J. W. Grimes, Iowa,
G. W. P. Custis, Virginia,	B. C. Eastman, Wis.,
Henry K. Burgess, N. C.,	J. M. Eastman, Cal.,
James Hopkinson, S. C.,	Jos. H. Bradley, D. C.,
D. A. Reese, Georgia,	S. M. Baird, New Mexico,
A. F. Hatch, Alabama,	H. H. Sibley, Minn.,
A. G. Brown, Mississippi,	Joseph Lane, Oregon,
J. D. B. DeBow, Louisiana,	J. L. Hayes, Utah,
Gen. Whitfield, Kansas,	Mr. Giddings, Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John A. King, New York,	B. Perley Moore, Mass.,
C. B. Calvert, Md.,	A. White, Ohio,
A. L. Elwyn, Penn.,	John Jones, Del.,
J. Westworth, Ill.,	

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM S. KING, Boston, Mass.

TREASURER.

B. B. FRENCH, Washington, D. C.

On a report of the executive committee, Dr. Edwin of Penn., Henry Wager of New York, Dr. W. T. G. Morton of Mass., Col. Anthony Kimmel of Md., and Chas. L. Flint of Mass., were appointed

ed delegates to attend the coming Industrial Exhibition at Paris.

After the election, the discussion upon the resolution offered by Mr. C. P. Holcomb, of Delaware, on the "Reciprocity Treaty" as injurious to the agricultural interests of the Republic, took place. Messrs. Holcomb, Peck, King, and Jones, participated in the discussion.

This evening the Hon. G. P. Marsh lectured on "Notices of the Rural Economy of Continental Europe."

THIRD DAY.

After the election yesterday, the Society discussed a resolution offered the day previous by Mr. C. B. Holcomb of Delaware, denouncing the "Reciprocity Treaty" as injurious to the agricultural interests of the public. Messrs. Holcomb, Peck, King, Waters, Elwyn, Kennedy, Steadman, Gowley, and other gentlemen participating. The resolution, as finally amended and passed, reads:

Resolved: That we object to the doctrine of free trade for agriculture and protection for other interests.

Col. Galvert, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he supported in an able and earnest manner, deprecating all applications to Congress, and urging action on the part of agriculturists, as calculated to command success.

The resolutions, after having been discussed by Messrs. Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Jones of Delaware, and King of New York, were carried:

Whereas, The prosperity of a country is in proportion to the improvement of its agriculture, therefore,

Resolved, That agriculture should be the first interest considered in legislating for the general welfare, and that such legislation should be had as will foster and protect this interest, which is paramount to all others.

Resolved, That the time has arrived for the agriculturists of the whole country to meet in convention, and determine for themselves what legislation is necessary for their protection.

Resolved, That such a convention, to be composed of delegates from each State of the Union, be earnestly recommended by this society, in order that an agricultural platform may be established, which will meet the views of, and be sustained by the whole body of agriculturists as a profession.

Mr. Wager, of New York, submitted a report on the proposed amendments to the constitution, which was discussed by Messrs. Fay and Waters, of Massachusetts, Cook of Rhode Island, King of New York, Hamilton of New Jersey, Calvert of Maryland, and Worthington of Ohio.

The constitution was so amended as to have the payment of ten dollars constitute life membership, and to change the time of holding the annual meeting to the second Wednesday of January.

Various reports were read, among them one on the *Chess in Wheat*, from the Smithsonian Institution; on *Agricultural History*, by B. P. Poore; on *Mr. Glover's Collection*, by Mr. Peck; and on *Western Fruits*, by Dr. Warden.

Mr. Peck, of Maryland, reported that the committee appointed to urge upon Congress the purchase of Mr. Glover's collection of modelled fruits, had had an interview with the proper committee of Congress, and received assurances that the matter would receive their attention.

A communication from Professor Henry was read, detailing experiments on the culture of the "Oregon Pear," made under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, at the request of the society. The results at Savannah proved it worthless for that region.

A paper on "Alderney Cattle," by Dr. W. J. C. Morton, was read and referred. Also, a paper on the "Potato Oat," from New York.

Dr. Warden, of Cincinnati, exhibited over thirty different varieties of Western apples, which he descended upon with his wonted accuracy.

An invitation was received and accepted, inviting the Society to visit the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute to-day, at 11 o'clock. Invitations to visit the office of the Coast Survey and the agricultural room at the Patent Office were also accepted.

After some remarks by Mr. Custis, giving his experience in growing wheat in Virginia, the society adjourned until 7 o'clock, when the Hon. G. P. Marsh had been invited to address them on the *Rural Economy of Continental Europe*.

The lecture was listened to with great interest, embodying, as it did, a great amount of original information, and its publication will constitute a valuable addition to agricultural literature.

Dr. Warden followed, with an eloquent lecture on Hedges, replete with practical information.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2.

The society met at 10 o'clock, and passed an hour in familiar conversation on agricultural subjects.

After a discussion on the appointment of Commissioners to the Industrial Exhibition at Paris, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Poore, of Massachusetts, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society be presented to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the facilities afforded for holding this session. The utility of this Institution, in thus serving as a nucleus, around which all useful associations can rally, at

the capital of our Republic, shows the wisdom of the course pursued by the present Regents.

Col. Kimmel, of Maryland, read a curious extract from the Maryland Gazette, of September 8, 1748, showing that "cattle shows" were established at Baltimore in that year.

On motion of Mr. Waters, of Massachusetts, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be proffered to Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, for the very beautifully written and exceedingly interesting lecture he was so good as to present to us last evening, and that Professor Henry be requested to wait on him and request a copy for publication.

On motion of Col. Calvert, of Maryland, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be presented to Dr. Warden, for his interesting lecture on the cultivation of Hedges, and that he be requested to present a copy of the same for publication in the transactions of the society.

At eleven o'clock, in accordance with their acceptance of the invitation, the society adjourned to visit the exhibition of the "Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute."

After visiting the Exhibition yesterday, the society returned to the "East Room," and on motion of Mr. King, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to the officers of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, for their polite invitation to attend their exhibition, which we have visited and examined with great pleasure.

After some debate, in which a strong desire for concerted action on the part of American Agriculturists was manifested, it was, on motion of Col. Calvert, of Maryland,

Resolved, That the first Friday after the next annual meeting of this society, be fixed for the assembling of the Agricultural Convention, and that the Press be requested to urge the importance of the subject.

Resolutions were passed complimenting the Agricultural Press, and urging its conductors to consider political economy, and urge united action on such matters connected with it as their judgment may suggest.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Agricultural Society be tendered to the Hon. Mr. Morton, of the United States Senate, for his able report upon the subject of an Agricultural Department.

Resolutions were passed complimentary to President Wilber; to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to Lient. Maury (for an invitation to visit the Observatory); to Mr. King, the Secretary of the society, and to Mr. Poore, of the executive committee.

Adjourning, after three days' session, in which agriculturists from twenty-six States participated with great harmony of feeling, the members of the Society felt encouraged by this renewed and increased manifestation of the great interest of the Republic to assert its position.

In the evening many of the officers and members called upon Mr. Clayton, to thank him for his speech of the previous evening.

NEW ORANGE WATER MELON.

THE editor of the "Soil of the South," and distinguished horticulturist of Columbus, Ga., Chas. A. Peabody, Esq., thus speaks of this interesting novelty:

"Considerable curiosity having been aroused throughout the horticultural world, in relation to this beautiful melon, we were determined to test its qualities. We last year planted a few seeds, some few entirely beyond the influence of any of the melon tribes, some among other melons, some near other melons. Those planted entirely secluded, have remained pure, whilst both of the other plantings are ringed, streaked, and speckled.

The pure orange melon is, without exception, the most beautiful of desert fruits, that can grace the table. To cut it, make an incision around the stem, until you reach the flesh; take out the circular piece; now draw the knife lengthwise of the melon, just through the rind, and so continue until the whole melon is sliced through the rind. Now take out the pieces of rind; if the melon is just ripe, they will peel off like the skin of an orange, leaving the pulp in a lobated mass, looking like the work of some fairy hand, so delicate its net work tracery, sparkling in the light, as if frozen. By cutting between the lobes, the melon is separated without showing a seed. The flavor is superior to the best of the common melons, and its beauty is unrivalled. They are very productive, roundish form, medium size, and should be planted in very rich soil. To see this melon in all its beauty, it should be brought to the table in cut glass dishes, after the rind has been taken from it; the glass fruit dish, standing on a pedestal, is the most showy. It should be separated as served up."

Experiments in this vicinity the past season confirm Mr. Peabody's account of it, and show that it will ripen quite as well, and be equally delicious, raised here, as in the "sunny South."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Rev. Mr. Cummings will deliver a temperance lecture at the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the north side of Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, next Sabbath afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Please notice the cards of Messrs. J. C. Duncan & Co., auctioneers and commission merchants; the tobacco warehouse of Messrs. Green, Heath & Allen, and several others in our columns to-day.

DEPARTURES BY THE GOLDEN AGE.—A very large concourse of citizens thronged the steamers decks and the wharves on Tuesday, to take parting adieux with the many distinguished Californians that left in this noble steamer.

Among the number were Rev. Mr. Willie and family. No one citizen could leave our shores bearing with him warmer wishes for his health, prosperity and happiness than Mr. Willie. His residence of nearly six years has endeared him and his family to thousands, and his labors as a pastor will shine pure and bright long after the present generation shall have passed away. Mr. W. goes east with his family for rest and the recruiting his health, and will return in about six months. Earnest prayers and the kindest wishes go with them on their journey, and many hearts will be ready to give them a hearty welcome back again to their home and labors of usefulness.

Theo. Payne, Esq., and family, also left in the Golden Age. Mr. Payne is one of our earliest pioneers, and most influential and valuable citizens, and his absence will long be missed. Though it may be necessary to spare such men for a while, we cannot spare them long. Mr. Payne and family are endeared to a large circle of friends; many were present to bid them "Good bye," and a happy voyage and a safe and speedy return.

Gen. Burgoyne, the banker, was also a passenger. I. M. Seranton, Esq., an early Sacramento man, also left. His enterprise, energy and generosity in the early history of Sacramento, endeared him to many friends by whom he will never be forgotten.

There were many others also we met. It was a busy and touching scene,—kindred near and dear were parting; tears were falling, and many were sorrowful; but we ever love to hope that though clouds darken the present sky

Clouds that rise, must pass away,

Sorrow will not always stay.

We wish brightness to all.

THE TOUR.—We make the following extract from the N. Y. Tribune, and we hail with much pleasure the great zeal that is beginning to be manifested for the prompt introduction of valuable stock of all kinds into our State. Recently, some extra animals have been introduced. They are such as reflect great credit upon their owners whose wealth will never decrease so long as it is devoted to such enterprises. The gentleman to whom we allude in the annexed article will be amply repaid for his enterprise:

BLOOD HORSE.—Mr. B. F. Fish, of San Francisco, commissioned, some time since, Mr. A. J. Easton to visit the Atlantic States for the purpose of purchasing the best stallion to be found east of the Rocky Mountains—one that was the embodiment of beauty, speed, blood and all the other qualities constituting a perfect animal for breeding. Mr. Easton has been fortunate enough to secure the possession of such a stallion, upon paying the sum of \$5,000. He is beyond question the best horse in the country that was in the market for sale, and we congratulate the citizens of California upon the possession of such a stock, to lay the foundation for a superior breed of horses. Mr. Easton leaves to-day with his charge, in the steamship Illinois, via Panama, for San Francisco, where he will arrive just in time for the opening of the season.

BOSTON DEPARTMENT.—We have received a long communication from our corresponding agent at Boston, enclosing several advertisements and valuable memoranda connected therewith. They were received too late for this issue. We call attention to the advertisements in our columns, and shall speak more fully in our next. We have other advertisements also from the same source. We are glad to note that we can make it for their interest to advertise with us. Manufacturers and shippers in the Eastern States will do well to note the columns of our journal. It is a medium for extensive circulation of business news.

SACRAMENTO CITY LANDS.—The claim to the lands of the city of Sacramento made by the authorities has been rejected by the Board. This decision does not affect the Sutter title, but rather pre-supposes that Sutter's claim is prior, and will be confirmed; by late decisions of the Fremont, Weber and Ritcher claims, it cannot now be doubted that a full confirmation will be made of the Sutter grant.

CHINESE PLANTS AT WASHINGTON.—A collection of plants and flowers was made by Com. Perry in China, which has just arrived in New York upon the Lexington. A few withered on the voyage, but they are generally in good condition. A list of them is given for the sake of such as are interested in Chinese horticulture. They were accompanied by a gardener, whose name is given as Oqui, who will superintend their planting in the public grounds at Washing-

ton city. It is stated that he will introduce the Chinese style of trimming shrubs, which is so curious. By it any desired forms are represented. A deer, for instance, is fashioned from four stems representing the legs; while the leafy branches tripped around a concealed bamboo frame, and suitably trimmed, assume the contour of the animal. The ears, the tail, and every part, are so handsomely adjusted, that one might almost imagine the art of the ancient sorcerer to be verified; that the vital blood had been drawn out, the juices of plants introduced, and the living creatures covered with a coat of leaves.

Several individuals of each kind were shipped to secure their preservation. Seventeen large cases in all were brought. The following is the list:

4 yellow or tea roses; 4 light red roses; 4 pink roses; 4 lavender, or flower; 4 blue magnolia; 4 quail, 4 China grafted black roses; 4 loco or small magnolia flower; 4 China yellow arum; 4 hymenocallis; 4 lungau; 4 guavas fruit; 4 loquat fruit; 4 custard apple, fruit; 4 sweet whampee, fruit; 4 sweet enriumbola, or China gooseberry; 4 acid carambola, or China gooseberry; 4 acid Whampee; 4 pambalos, fruit; 4 mangres, fruit; 4 large mandarin oranges, leuc skins; 15 black tea, two varieties; 4 small mandarin oranges, leuc skins; 4 China mandarin oranges, hard skins; 4 enriumbola, fruit; 4 large yellow persimmon; 4 large round rose apples; 4 large round red persimmon; 4 small round red persimmon; 5 small myrtle; 4 large rose apple; 4 small long rose apple; 4 laichis, fruit and flower; 4 papayas, fruit; 4 very fine leuc skin mandarin orange, 4 nondescript, blue lily; 4 red double-head star lily; 4 China red lily, many heads; 4 China yellow lily, many heads; 4 China, single head white lily; 4 cymbidium.

The following plants are inclosed in boxes:

12 nondescript, white small flower; 20 lemon grass; 12 Peruvian erythra; 20 small hymenocallis; 20 yellow day lily; 20 Benjamin flower; 3 blue magnolia; 1 round rose apple, large; 2 China dates.

The Lexington also brought one case containing a variety of plants collected in Japan and in the island of the Great Loo Choo, also one large Loo Choo plant not in case, and four tubs of water lily; one of sugar cane from Java; and another of exotic plants from St. Helena; all collected by Dr. James Morrow, agriculturist to the Japan expedition.—*Oriental*.

FROM EUROPE.

The Palmerston ministry, within ten days from its formation, had fallen to pieces—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Chief Lord of the Admiralty having resigned. The ostensible cause of their resignation was the success of Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee to inquire into the mismanagement of the war. Mr. Roebuck and his supporters have secured their committee, and rumor says that they will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of "certain parties"—meaning Lord Raglan and one or more of the ex-Ministers.

At Sebastopol the weather was moderating, and the condition of the troops improving. It was believed that the assault would soon be made.

The news from the Crimea is embraced in the accounts of two night sorties by the Russians.

They occurred on the 13th and 14th of February, and resulted on the part of the Allies in the death of forty Frenchmen.

On the 17th, the town of Eupatoria was attacked on the Eastern side, by eight pieces of artillery, six regiments of Cavalry, under the command of General Korff, and twelve regiments of Infantry, consisting of about 25,000 men, under the orders of General Osten Sacken. The combat lasted from 5 1/2 o'clock until 10 o'clock in the morning. The Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at five hundred killed, and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had eighty-eight killed, two hundred and fifty wounded, and lost seventy horses. Selim Pasha, General of the Egyptian division, and Col. Rusten Bey, were killed. Eighteen French were killed or wounded in shipboard. The attack has not been renewed by the Russians.

A NEW POTATO.—A. B. Grey, Esq., during his recent explorations across the continent for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a railway to the Pacific, discovered a remarkable plant at the head of the Gulf of California, it being found in abundance through a range of naked sand-hills skirting "Adair Bay." It is described as a parasitic plant, with a large and fleshy root, and has been called "Ammbroma Sonora," signifying Sand Food of Sonora. The fresh plant is cooked by roasting upon the hot coals, and resembles the sweet potato in taste, having much saccharine matter about it. It is likewise dried and mixed with less palatable kinds of food, such as musquit beans, &c. It is represented to be a very delicious vegetable, and could it be transported, Mr. Gray believes that it would constitute an important acquisition to the sweet potato or asparagus.—*Boston Journal*.

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CHARLESTON.—*Getting Fat on the Water*.—The Charleston News, of Jan. 19th, says: "The progress of the artesian well is most satisfactory. We were informed this morning, by Mr. Welton, that a depth has been attained of 1,225 feet, having penetrated another layer of rock. The water is gushing out at the rate of 25 to 30 gallons a minute, and has greatly improved in quality. An elderly gentleman, who has attended the recent operations, has increased seven pounds in weight, as well as in appetite. The water is supposed by him to possess medicinal qualities."

Horticultural Department.

Practical Gardening, and Rural Aesthetics.

BY AUGUSTUS HEPP, LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

SHOW a man the pleasures of a home, and he is sure to appreciate them; give him the opportunity, and he is almost certain to enjoy them. Let his domestic circle be filled from the circumference to the centre with endearing associations, and he ceases to be a wanderer from his own fireside; he will refrain from the fiery inspirations of strong drink, shun the drinking-saloon, and avoid its inebriate attendants. The flimsy, superficial and transitory pleasures of fashionable society become only a secondary consideration to him, for home is his first prize, and "home is where the heart is," viz., his own "lot" and family. Be his circumstances never so different, here is a solace to his mind. The venturesome broker, while distracted upon the agitated ocean of speculation; the cautious merchant, who calculates his risks and profits; the pent-up clerk, who from morn till night drives the pen; the hard-working mechanic and the toiling laborer, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; each and all are enabled to stem the current of difficulty, to overcome their multitudinous cares and accompanying vexations, by the thought of home and its comforts. It becomes, then, a matter of consideration, how home may be made to furnish these advantages. In the first place, a frugal, honest, and affectionate partner has a great deal to do with it. A comfortable, well-adapted, and appropriate dwelling, with the surrounding precincts, be they large or small, neatly laid out both as regards usefulness, beauty, and healthfulness, is another great addition. Poets have written, and bards have sung, of the beauties and ennobling effects of the garden, but twice-told are the advantages to be derived from this source. Its influence upon the morals, physical power, intellectual development, and general health of the human system is immense. A well-kept and attentively cared-for garden conduces likewise much to the orderly and systematic movements of a household. Show me a man's garden, I will tell you if there be order in himself or his family. There is perhaps no better teacher of order than the garden. All its products require periodical and exact attention; this careful application begets punctuality in other matters, and finally, a well-regulated action in all things.

Although the above advantages are sufficient to show the importance of this subject, there are others of a pecuniary and healthful nature. Any person who owns one fourth of an acre may grow enough vegetables, excepting, perhaps, potatoes, to serve an ordinary family all the year round, besides the having a patch set aside for flowers; and even one city-sized lot is sufficient for a supply of salad, soup-herbs, and a few flowers; even this small spot will give a great gratification, and may be made to save many a shilling.

The hygienic qualities of vegetable diet are of great importance, and more especially in a family of children. Nature seems to constantly remind us here, and we too frequently neglect her warnings. Unless we force a child, it will, if left to its own inclination, generally ask for vegetable food, and nothing but frequent compulsion will get it to relish animal diet. Are we not reminded in the fondness of children for sweet puddings, and the asking for bread or fruit? Who ever hears a child of its own free will, and in its earliest inquiries for food, ask for a piece of flesh? The thing of itself seems unnatural, and the little importunist would be looked upon as a monster. It may be said that it is customary to give a piece of bread to a child, and consequently this confirms the choice; but the custom has resulted from natural idea: and how heavily would be thought the appetite, if beef were to be chosen in preference to an apple, or hog's flesh to a pear! The thing is clear enough, and speaks for itself; and if more mature human beings were to more generally choose the same aliment, there would not be so much sale for quack nostrums in the form of patent medicines; doctor's bills, which form too frequently a considerable item in domestic expenses, would be very much retrenched, and general health would be promoted.

In speaking of vegetable diet, I would not wish it to be understood to mean such as we see too often exposed for sale. The half-decayed cabbages, whose putrescent odor contaminates the surrounding air, and poisons our vital organs; the lettucees, over which the *Croton* jet has poured a limpid stream for the last two days before the green-grocer's door; the radishes which have lain beside them until they have imparted a portion of their now voluble noxiousness to their neighbor's decaying structure; nor the once fleshy and crisp, but now shrivelled and sticky beets. No, it is not such cholera-promoting articles as these that we would recommend, but the lettuce which has been well watered whilst growing in the garden, and recently cut, that would snap into fragments if you should have the misfortune to let it fall; the burly cabbage recently decapitated, in the base of whose leaves lie nicely secreted the pure dews of heaven, or the crystal drops of the last shower; the crisp, bright-colored radish, just pulled from its fertile supporter, Mother Earth. These have the qualities that will benefit human digestion, and which can rarely be had unless from the garden direct.

Besides the supplying of wholesome vegetables as food, the garden has its claims upon our attention for the health-producing properties in a physical light; every operation requires movement of the body, a kind of gymnastic exercise; this exercise to be performed in the open air, and most pleasing in the morning, which begets early

rising. These movements, if not persevered in to too much fatigue, assist greatly to brace the system, to strengthen the muscular power; they cause the blood to flow regularly, and, as a natural consequence, to invigorate both body and mind. The most lucid ideas that ever flowed from the writer's brain, have occurred when he was working with the spade, and many times has he lamented that he had not at the moment the opportunity to pen them down. Exercise in the operations of the garden is more particularly important to the fair sex; most of the movements are neither innoxious nor indelicate, and the labor is of that character just suited to eradicate their too frequently physical debility. I would not have them "dig and delve," nor yet handle the plow; but what should hinder them from handling the hoe, carrying the watering-pot, or raking over a border? Let them do this to a reasonable extent, and eat the produce of their exertions, and they may throw Female Pills and Townsend's Sarsaparilla over the garden fence; their cheeks will bloom like their own cultivated roses, and their firm tread and buoyant movements will truly show "the elastic step of Woman." Neither is there any thing degrading to the female character in tending the garden; nothing but a mock-modesty will for a moment think so. Is it not a portion of a woman's better disposition to be fond of flowers? Do they not become her more than the opposite sex? Are not their fair proportions and lovely forms an exact portraiture of what she really ought to be? Could a greater compliment be paid to a lady, than to acknowledge her as like to one of the fairest of Flora's diadems? Now, then, can the garden be otherwise than a part and parcel of herself? The picture is only perfect when she is there, and her mind can be far better employed in the garden, where the body is stimulated by healthful exercise, than by idling inanimate as it were upon the downy sofa, reading voluptuous and exciting novels. Woman's organization is not suited to this state of bodily inactivity; by it she weakens the natural action of the body, and brings on nervous irritation; the result of which is a vexed temper, and general ineffectuality of the mind. The study of flowers, and the cultivation of the garden, produce opposite results; the general health of the body is assisted, the mind is invigorated, the observing faculties are employed and improved, the beauties and usefulness of creation are portrayed in simple characters, and we are led on to contemplation and religion, without being trammelled by bigotry or sectarian bickering. Here is the guiding-star to good morals, the means that will educate the psychological faculties, a teacher that will direct the way by which the Creator may be worshipped, and lead us to correctly see his greatness, benevolence and boundless power, in the beautiful organization and mechanism that he has constructed, and made so suitable to supply our wants and give us pleasure.

If we look around as we travel along, and see the beautiful and picturesque villages which are springing up in the outskirts of our large cities, we might, at first sight, be led to think that our mechanics and small tradesmen had begun in right good earnest to have home as it ought to be,—a pretty and well-planned house, in which there is both beauty and comfort; a neatly-kept and well-arranged garden for the useful and beautiful, where the gems of Flora were shielding their brilliance and perfume; the surrounding glade of bright green grass nicely mowed, and showing as even a surface as the best Brussels; where the tasselled corn, the glaucous cabbage, the cooling lettuce, and the sugary pea, were luxuriating in straight lines and right angles, free from weeds, inviting us to accept health and enjoyment; the clean and convenient poultry-house in one corner, with its accompanying netted-in yard, and from which alighting peals out his delightful song; the hive, the tenement of the busy bee, from which we may learn habits of industry and foresight, and other details, which one and all, tend to make "home, sweet home," endearing. These are features which we often anxiously look for, but do not always find realized. There is here and there an example, it is true, where our admiration is drawn forth, before which we halt with pleasing reflections, and upon the inmates of which enclosure we cast a passing blessing, to be reiterated again and again as we renew our pleasing visit and admire each little paradise, well knowing that it is from such homes that the clean rosy face and happy child sallies forth to meet its welcome father on his return from labor and the anxieties of business, while in the door-portal smiles the endearing and love-beaming face of an affectionate wife, whose real and material portrait is surrounded, not by a frame of gilding, but by nature's more lovely bordering of fragrant eglantine or homysuckle, or the luscious fruit of the grape-vine. Such a home, and such comforts, are within the reach of most of our population, if the right method be adopted to secure them; and at a future opportunity, I will endeavor to give some practical information for the guidance of the amateur in the laying out and after-management of the garden and its accompaniments.—*Am. Phren. Jour.*

OYSTER FRYING.—Strain a quantity of fresh oysters from their liquor, and form a thin batter, with a couple of eggs and some fine family flour. Stir the oysters in, and heat some butter and good lard, hot, in a suitable dish, and put in the fritters. Fry, till well browned, and in turning be careful not to break them.

The total number of hogs packed at Cincinnati this season is 355,000, a decrease of 75,000 from last year.

The Gardens of the South.

BY ANDREW GRAY, SAVANNAH GA.

IN my last communication I gave you some account of the grounds and lawn at this place, briefly describing the ornamental trees; two or three, however, I omitted to mention, which I shall here notice, ere proceeding with another section of our place. The spruce and balsam firs, both natives of the mountain ranges, have stood here for some twelve or fifteen years, but have made very slow growth, as neither of them now exceeds nine feet in height, which the Cedrus *Deodara* has grown six feet during the last three years; but Cedrus Libani, instead of being that gigantic object I have seen it in the grounds of Hopeton House, Scotland, would readily pass for Juniperus prostrata. It probably has not advanced in height over eighteen inches during ten years. Araucaria imbricata and braziliensis both stand out in the South; the former I think will make a very handsome tree, but the latter grows too straggling. Our deciduous trees, of any importance, are the Catalpa, Pecan nut, Walnut, and Pride of India tree, (*Melia Azedarach*.) The latter, when in flower, is an object of considerable merit. It grows to about thirty or forty feet high, of a spreading habit; leaves bipinnatifid, deeply serrated; flowers, racemose; color, light purple. When these, in profuse masses, are pendulous from its twigs, it is indeed a most ornamental object; and in addition, it answers well as a shade tree; in fact, it is planted on some of the streets of Savannah for that very purpose.

The further outlines which I shall notice at present is an avenue from the stables which forms almost a circle, but has a branch leading out at each end of the lot, and a set off which leads to the front door of the mansion; one half of this circuitous avenue divides the lawn from the orchard, and is lined on each side with the *Cerasus carolinensis* and orange trees.

I shall now speak of the orchard, and I hope you will not be disappointed if I cannot tell you of heavily laden trees, with luscious fruits of the "sunny South." At the same time it may not be wholly barren of interest to know what experiments have been made here, and what results have been accomplished. There are oranges, lemons, pears, plums, peaches, pomegranates, apples, apricots, olive and fig trees all planted on the same piece of ground; but their remunerative value will be seen from the sequel.

ORANGES AND LEMONS are nearly of the same nature, the lemon being a little more tender than the orange, but both grow here luxuriant and would bear fruit abundantly were it not that we at times feel a little too much of the cold North. Our thermometer generally indicates 12 and 14° of frost sometime during every winter. The orange trees will stand 12° of frost with merely shrivelling the leaves; 14° turns a good many of the leaves yellow and destroys the tender twigs; anything above that greatly injures the tree, and 18° is their death blow. For a number of winters previous to 1851-52, the temperature had not reached that low point; consequently the orange trees had attained a good size, and were bearing fruit pretty well; but that winter, all the trees here and in the neighborhood were cut down to the ground. One tree, from which I pulled in one season nearly two bushels of good oranges, and the trunk of which was nearly eight inches in diameter, was killed to the ground. Their roots, however, survive, and they sprang up with surprising vigor, making shoots sometimes eight feet in one season, and are again in bearing condition in three or four years, if no further mishap occur.

PEARS.—Several varieties have been planted out here, but they have not, as yet, matured any fruit; they come into blossom at uncertain seasons of the year, according to the weather; if the winter keeps pretty regularly cold, they do not bud out until a proper time to blossom; but it is sometimes so mild in January that they bloom and get destroyed with frost in February and March. When the summer has been so dry as to severely check their growth, they come into blossom in October, and are soon lost in the cold gusts of November.

PLUMS.—The imported varieties have never done any good, and are subject to the unnatural phenomenon described above. There is a native plum which bears abundantly, but it is smaller in size than the Royal Gage, and inferior in flavor to the Damson. It is also subject to falling off before ripe; by cultivation it is greatly improved.

PEACHES.—There are several varieties of this fruit; such as have been raised from seed here succeed very well; they grow very rapidly from seed, and in three years are large trees bearing fruit; but the trees generally are short lived.

POMEGRANATES.—This shrub thrives very well in this latitude, and indeed seems to be of easy culture, bearing fruit freely where there is any cultivation bestowed.

APPLES.—Those raised in northern latitudes do not succeed here; but several varieties, natives or raised from seed here, mature for summer use; but I believe there are none adapted for keeping.

APRICOTS, like foreign plums, have never done any good; the trees live, but make very stunted growth. I have not even seen them blossom. There are two things which act unfavorably on this fruit, viz., the extreme hot sun and the drought, which I have no doubt will ever keep them from maturing.

OLIVES.—So far as the experiment with this South-of-Europe plant has been tried, it seems to give the hope that olive oil may be produced in this country. We have one tree which has been planted out several years and is growing vigorously; neither the cold of winter nor the heat of summer seems to affect it.

FIGS.—This is the fruit of the South which we

are certain of having one crop per annum; and if the spring is mild, the first crop matures in June, the second or reliable crop in August and September; as an extra bit of fructification they bear a third crop, but, like the first, seldom matures, being cut off by early frosts.

Such is my report on the orchard. It might be somewhat better if our mode of culture was not at fault.—*Mag. of Horticulture.*

THE following list, composed of the best peaches in cultivation, has been compiled from experiments commenced in 1843, as suited for the district of Louisville or St. Louis:

Early Anne	120	days	No. 1.
Early York	120	"	1. 7
Early Tiltonson	126	"	" 2.
Cole's Red	126	"	" 2. 3
Early Crawford	133	"	" 3.
George IV	133	"	" 3.
Vanzant's Superb	133	"	" 3.
Pope's Cling	133	"	" 3. 3
Melba	133	"	" 3. 3
Hill's Rodman Cling	136	"	" 3. 4
Hill's Superb Jersey	138	"	" 4. 5
Crawford's Late	141	"	" 5. 6
Catherine	141	"	" 5. 6
Red Cheek Melancon	141	"	" 6.
Pure Pompanoe	143	"	" 7.
Lemon Cling	143	"	" 7.
Red Pineapple	143	"	" 7.
Leopold	143	"	" 7.
Grand Admirable	158	"	" 8.
Columbia	158	"	" 8.
Late Blenheim	170	"	" 9.
White Favorite	178	"	" 10.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

THE editor of the New York Mirror having inadvertently published a note from this gifted woman, in which she privately acknowledged the authorship of the *Newsboy*, one of the most popular and touching stories of the day, she takes the delinquent editor gracefully to task, in a letter of characteristic power and beauty. The following extract embodies the heroic spirit and the fine philosophy that pervade every production of her pen:

"I do not consider the public at large has anything to do with my private experience. The man or the woman who is not equal to the many contingencies of life, is too weak and cowardly to deserve comment. The man or the woman who whines over misfortunes is maddened with poverty, which is as bad as any other kind of drunkenness. The man or the woman who is afraid to utter the truth revealed to the soul, because of institutions or professions, is a recreant to God and man. The man or the woman who makes no advance upon the age, is a drone in the busy workshop of our humanity, and must be cast aside as all drones are."

The editor of the *Mirror*, in the course of some courteous remarks, pays a very happy tribute to the authoress and her last work. "That the author of the *Newsboy*," he says, "is full to overflowing with all the 'bitter elements' of humanity, the book itself affords indubitable evidence. Who that has wept with the beautiful 'Imogen,' or solaced over the sorrows of poor 'Bob,' or suffered almost the real pangs of imprisonment and death with 'Flashy Jack,' will deny to the fair authoress of the '*Newsboy*' the possession of a heart touched with the feeling of human infirmities, and strengthened and cheered by the tonic and the glow of human hopes? The '*Newsboy*' palpitates with all the sensibilities, the passions, the sorrows, and the joys, that make up the subtle issues of eternal life." We have not seen the "*Newsboy*," but its author well deserves this earnest praise. Mrs. Oakes Smith is one of the truest as well as one of the most fearless interpreters of humanity that has yet appeared. Her insight is equally delicate and profound, and her utterances ring out upon the murky cloud of selfishness that envelopes the race like the clear tones of a bugle upon the evening air. Her mind is a charming compound of instinct and philosophy, inspired by an exquisite poetic sense, and luminous with divine intuitions of all that is holy and beautiful in the potential relations of man. She is among the sweetest and noblest of the priestesses who minister at the altar of poor, fallen, yet radiant human nature. Her writings have indeed been censured by the careless and unappreciative as wanting in artistic completeness or in practical aim or even in fidelity to religion, but the truth is widely different, for, beyond the great masters of fiction, she has few rivals in artistic skill—her teachings are all as practical in their tendency as they are pure and refining, and her devotion to religion has something of the romantic simplicity and saintly passion of the cloister. Her sympathy with the unseen and the spiritual is vivid and intense, but while the summits of her faculties are gleaming in the light of the "coming time," her feet are upon the solid earth, and her voice is laden with messages of wisdom and of peace for the sorrowing throng that begird her. She promises to possess a wide influence in her time, and to exert it all in the direction of man's loftiest ideal. We advise those who doubt her to procure her works and read them.

CURE FOR SCROFULA.—Nicholas Longworth, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, has discovered the following certain cure for scrofula. He requests editors in all parts of the Union to publish the recipe quarter yearly:

"Put two ounces of aquafortis on a plate on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from eighteen to twenty-four hours. Then add two ounces of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large-mouthed bottle, and keep it corked. Begin by putting four drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or made of soft rags. If very painful put more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker."

Miscellany.

THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER FOR IT.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If wit in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it—
If more relied
On Love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the supernatural;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till Good become more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind eyes to adore it—
If talent shone
In Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
Would strive together and restore it—
If Right made light
In every sight,
The world would be the better for it.

THE SILENT LAND.

Into the Silent Land!
Ah! who shall lead us thither?
Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather,
And shaggy woods lie thicker on the strand!
Who lead us with a gentle hand,
Whither, O whither,
Into the Silent Land!

O Land! O Land!
For all the broken-hearted,
The mildest heart by our fate allotted,
Beckons, and with inveterate torch doth stand,
To lead us with a gentle hand
Into the land of the great departed,
Into the Silent Land!

—Von Solle, (translated by Longfellow.)

The Crime of Delay.

You ask, dear Jim, why I took so much interest in that boy? I will tell you, but mark me, you must never allude to the subject again. I had thought, that for my own credit, no one should ever know the reason of my solitude concerning him, or why his death has affected me so deeply. But he is dead now, and lest you should misconstrue my interest in him to my prejudice, I will tell you frankly all that I know of him, so far as it affects myself.

I was not always, you are aware, dear Jim, the man you have recently known me. I once had position and influence, and when you first knew me, had never done any act to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of friend or relative.

But of this, enough. It is sufficient, that one year ago, or thereabouts, as I went to my office on a beautiful morning in March, I noticed a boy walking down the street, just ahead of me, looking pale, emaciated and yet beautiful. There was a peculiar—an exceedingly anxious look, that I had never seen before. There was the face of a boy with the anxiety of a man. It struck me as peculiar at the first glance, and I stopped to look at him. I perceived that it was with difficulty he could restrain himself from sobbing aloud. When he saw me, he repressed his emotion, and spoke up with an obvious effort of unconcern.

"Please, Sir, are you not the editor of the —?"

"I am," said I, "my fine fellow, and what can I do for you?"

"Mother's sick, sir, and we are very poor, and I want to get a place to work."

"What can you do," said I.

"O, I will try to do anything," he replied, "but I don't know what I can do, for I always went to school before I came to California; I will try to do anything."

"The boy had interested me, and though I am a callous man, whom bustling with the world has hardened prematurely, I could not allow him to leave me, till I had given him a word of comfort."

"My fine fellow," said I, "can you come to my office at seven o'clock this evening?"

"I will," he answered—"I will do anything to earn some money for my poor, sick mother."

I took a five dollar piece from my pocket, and put it into his hand. Had I a right to do it? I had often said I ought to pay my honest debts, before I thought of charity. Had I a right to do it? Yes.

The boy looked at the money; then he looked at me, and then—burst into tears.

Dear Jim, believe me, I had a great mind to cry, too. Said he, "Did I act like a beggar?" As he spoke the word "beggar," he burst out again, and the tears gushed forth afresh.

"No, my lad," said I, "but take that to your mother, and this evening I will have a place for you, so that you can earn the money, and when you have enough of it, perhaps you can pay me back."

He held the coin towards me and said, "Take the money—I am not a beggar, and as my father,

who is dead, and my mother, who is dying, told me to starve sooner than beg—I shall not take it."

He was so earnest, that to have refused, would have offended him the more, and so requesting him to call on me at seven o'clock in the evening, I told him to go home to his mother, and tell her that he had found a friend who would get him a situation.

He tripped away with a lighter heart. I went my way, thinking how I could and would befriend him. It was only the day before, that a friend had told me he wanted a boy of about his years, and if he was faithful and trustworthy, would pay him a liberal salary. I resolved in my own mind, I would go and see him immediately after breakfast. But,

The slight purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.

At the breakfast table I got engaged in an angry, political discussion. The Senatorial election was on the tapis, and we had got news that morning, that a revered Senator, belonging to our side, had sold out and gone over to the enemy. I went down town after breakfast to learn the facts of the matter. I talked with one and another, till the case of the poor boy was quite driven out of my head. Before I returned, the dispatches began to arrive from the Capital, and what with talking to interested friends, and writing for the next morning's paper, I quite forgot the pale-faced boy and his dying mother.

At seven o'clock he came. My heart smote me when I saw him, for I had neglected and forgotten my promises. But I told him,—God forgive me,—not so much for the deception as the neglect,—that I could, not see the man whom I thought would employ him, but if he would come the next day at two o'clock, I would get him the situation, and pay him the first month's salary in advance. Dejected, he turned upon his heel and left the office. The next morning I went to my friend's store; he was out for a few minutes. While I was standing in his door, an acquaintance with a fine horse and buggy, came along, and asked me to ride with him to the Mission. I at once consented, thinking to call as I came in. We went to the Mission, from there to the race-course. Time flew swiftly, and before I was aware of it, two o'clock had passed, and I came home to find that the boy had been to see me and had gone away. I did not suppose I would see him again that night, and would put off the matter—so important to him—till the next morning. But he came again in the evening, and I had to tell him that I had been away. The next day, at twelve, however, should see him in his new place.

It was nearly twelve of the next day, when I bethought myself of my promise. I hastened down to see my friend, and found that I was too late; the vacancy had been filled about an hour before. Conscience smitten, I returned to my office, and I met the boy's anxious look as I entered the door. I told him I had just been to see about the promised situation, and it was taken. Yet, I thought I could get him a place soon. He thanked me, but his heart was bursting. I saw that an anxiety, terrible for one so young, was wearing his life away.

The next day I found him a place, and engaged it for him. I sat in my office writing, when the door softly opened, and he entered. He was pale, but calmer than I had before seen him.

"Well, my fine fellow," said I, "I have got you a place at last. You are to have twenty-five dollars a week, and you shall have a whole month's salary in advance, if you like."

He came towards me and handed me a slip of paper. It was a notice for the newspaper, and announced the death of his mother!

I have had many severe crosses, my dear Jim,—I have felt that all was lost, and that my life was not worth a rush. I have seen my fondest hopes crushed by one fell blow and I have felt to cry out in an agony at the cruel fate that pursued me. But all that I have ever suffered, was nothing to what I felt when I looked upon that pale, calm, intellectual boy, with his bright, big, blue eyes, gazing supernaturally into mine, and thought how that, perhaps, but for that neglect, his mother might then have been alive. I know not how I looked, or how I acted, but I know that man never suffered more in a short space of time, than I did. I have never got over it yet, and I never shall. You may not be able to realize the full force of it, but "I would not have the same touch of heart-break again,—no, not for all the lands ever owned by McGrigor."

After that, I tried to do, what I could to drive away the deep melancholy, that seemed to have settled upon him. But he would not be comforted. He seemed to be impressed with the idea, that here, in San Francisco, where so many live in extravagance and splendor, his only friend, his beloved and affectionate mother, had been allowed to perish in abject poverty and neglect. I attended the funeral, and interested some of my friends in the case, so that she had a decent burial. But the boy thanked me not. He could he? Could he feel gratitude, that I had shown an interest in the dead, which I had denied to the living? He seemed disinclined to receive any favor from me, and his clear, calm, mild eye, was too much for me to look at. I quailed before it, as I never quailed before. That he might not suppose that it was I who was acting in his behalf, I got a friend to offer him a situation, where he could earn more than his support. But he did not keep it long. He grew paler and paler each day, and soon was too weak to attend to his duties at all. I watched him with more than fraternal interest, and I often went to see him at his room. It was evident that he would soon die. I procured a watcher for him, for my own presence seemed to trouble him, and when I went the next

day to see him, I found that he was dead. He died, as he had lived cursing me, I believe, in his heart. I felt, while he lived, that his curse was justly upon me, and have often recalled the terrible lines of Coleridge:

"An orphan's curse will drag to hell
A spirit from on high;
But oh, more terrible than that
Is a curse in a dead man's eye."

He is dead now, dear Jim, but this lesson I have learned; never again to put off the business of another for the sake of my own. Life or death may depend upon his, while mine, you know, is of little importance; for though life be at stake, I ask why I should perpetrate so fitful an existence.—*Pioneer for April.*

How to Get a Coat Mended.

BY KATE BRADFORD.

"Pshaw! a woman keep a secret! Who ever knew one to keep anything twenty-four hours?"

"That's a libel upon the sex, Mr. Hill—invented, I'll be bound, by some, thrice-rejected bachelor, who could think of no other mode of revenge. Let anybody put a secret in my possession, and if I cannot keep it till the day of judgment, then I was not christened Laura, that's all."

"Guess I will try you, sometime," said Mr. Hill, applied a match to his cigar, and walked out. Proceeding to a confectioner's, he purchased a mammoth sugar heart and two smaller ones. These he took to his shop, and cut a piece of shingle the exact size of the large heart, and placed the wooden counterfeit in the paper with the small ones, that the packages might look as nearly alike as possible.

Nearly tea-time, Mr. Hill entered the sitting-room where Laura and her friend Mary were busy plying their needles. Seating himself near by, he drew two small bundles from his coat pocket, and presenting one to each of the girls, remarked that he had long contemplated making them some presents, but hoped as an especial favor to himself, that they would not tell each other what the papers contained.

Laura and Mary readily promised obedience, at the same time casting uneasy glances at the mysterious gifts.

"Remember, the first one who breaks her promise will forfeit her claim to the title of secret keeper, and mend this coat by way of penalty," added Mr. Hill, rising to exhibit more fully a most sorrowful looking garment, so "tattered and torn," that a tailor would have been puzzled to decide what was its original shape.

The girls considered themselves safe concerning the coat, and elided the wearer for being so skeptical in regard to their ability to keep a secret. Curiosity was only half satisfied, however, after ascertaining that Mr. Hill's generosity had bestowed a heart. It was not long ere the donor overheard Mary and Laura in the kitchen, teasing one another to reveal, by some sign, at least, the forbidden secret.

But each stood her ground wonderfully, and Mr. Hill feared his coat would remain tattered.

The girls' sleeping apartment was contiguous to the one occupied by Mr. Hill and a Mr. Telfair. As only a thin partition separated the rooms, it was easy to hear without the folly of listening.

The two men were snugly ensconced in bed, when Mary and Laura entered the adjoining room. The door had scarcely closed, when the former exclaimed,—Now, Laura, do tell me what was in your paper. It looked just like mine, and I verily believe it is the same thing. I shall not sleep a wink to-night, if you don't. Come, do tell that's a good girl, and then I will tell what there was in mine."

"Well," replied Laura, slowly, "there were two sugar hearts in mine."

"And there was only one in mine," said Mary, in a disappointed tone.

At this point a respectable portion of the bolster went into Telfair's mouth, while Hill took refuge beneath the bed-clothes, to smother his laughter as best he might.

At breakfast table the next morning, while Laura was pouring the coffee, Mr. H., turning toward Mr. Telfair, said very gravely, "Well, there were two sugar hearts in mine."

"And there was only one in mine," responded Telfair, so exactly imitating Mary's tone that she almost fancied herself speaking.

The coffee-pot dropped, to the great confusion of sunbry cups and saucers, and then came a burst of laughter from the four that fairly made the di-hes dance.

"I will take that coat, after breakfast, if you please, Mr. Hill," said Laura, quietly, when the mirth had somewhat subsided.

Mr. Hill declares that said coat was returned to him in a few days, so nicely mended that he should never have recognised it without an introduction.

The New York Times says a cargo of several tons of turnips has just arrived in that port from Glasgow in Scotland. This is a singular incident. We well remember the impression produced upon the public mind by the introduction of European wheat into this same port of New York, in 1837, and the importation of potatoes from Ireland in 1839. These Irish potatoes were landed at New Orleans, and found their way up the Mississippi river, as far as Pittsburg. They sold for one dollar per bushel, then an enormous price, but now considerably below the average throughout the fertile and productive West. Verily, we have strange events in these latter days.

Do not for one repulse forget the purpose you resolved to effect.

Moral and Religious.

THE DYING MOTHER.

We were weeping round her pillow,
For we knew that she must die;
It was night within our bosoms—
It was night within the sky.

Oh! be kind to one another,
Was my mother's pleading prayer,
As her hand lay like a snow-flake
On the baby's golden hair.

Then a glory bound her forehead,
Like the glory of a crown,
And in the silent sea of death
The star of life went down.

Her latest breath was borne away
Upon that loving prayer,
And the hand grew heavier, paler
In the baby's golden hair.

FRIENDSHIP.

For if there is an earthly doom
That naught can ever atone,
It is to feel in wo and gloom
Forgotten and alone.

Place me on some lone, barren isle,
Encircled by the wave,
Where nature never wears a smile,
And tempests wildly rave,—

Bear me where mortal ne'er hath been,
Beyond the ley zone,
Far from the busy haunts of men,
But leave me not alone.

Give me one friend to share my lot,
One heart that clings to mine,
Come weal or wo, it matters not,
All others I'd resign.

Love Your Enemies.

Our Saviour points this out as the characteristic duty of his religion. But it may be asked, how can we comply with this precept; to love our friends is easy; but to love our enemies is unnatural. The answer is, that we must take means with ourselves to overcome the feelings of dislike, or the impulses of passion. We must not dwell upon malice which others have shown; we must not make it the subject of discourse and complaint. We must call to mind all the excuses that may be found for them. We must above all, pray for a forgiving spirit; pray that a sense of God's mercy, and of the goodness of Christ, may be so fixed and rooted in our hearts, that they may expand in love to all mankind. Such are the grounds of this temper and conduct.

And one great motive to it is, that this is the way in which God acts towards men; and therefore the way in which men ought to act towards one another. God sends the blessings of his providence upon all; upon the just and the unjust; upon those that serve him and those that serve him not. We have daily experience that he does. For what a spectacle is this world!

In arms against God, their righteous Governor! refusing his laws, opposing his dominion! Even in a country like ours, so particularly enjoying the means of grace, how small is the number of those who really live to his glory; every trifling amusements, engages them, and God is forgotten. Worse still, he is defied; by open sin; by cursing; by blasphemy. Yet God, though "strong," is "patient;" though "provoked every day," he does not bring down that vengeance upon his enemies which they incur, or even imprecate upon themselves. He bears long with them; so long, indeed, that men are emboldened to continue in their wickedness, instead of using God's mercy as he intended. "The long suffering of God leadeth to repentance." "Sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily." He "is not willing that any should perish;" and therefore he makes his sun to shine upon the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. This thought should incline all Christians to bless those that persecute them, to pray for those who despitefully use them. A blessing often accompanies such a spirit of meekness, as was signally exemplified on an occasion which deserves to be recorded, when the simple prayer of a negro slave for his master, which the master unexpectedly overheard, was the means of converting his heart "from the power of Satan unto God."—*Bishop Sumner.*

Said Richelieu: A virtuous and well-disposed person is like good metal—the more he is fired the more he is refined; the more he is opposed the more he is approved. Wrongs may well try him and touch him, but they cannot imprint on him any false stamp.

BLESSINGS which we have slighted when in our possession, are more highly prized when there is danger of our being deprived of them; and our hearts are more keenly touched by the anticipations of loss than by the fulness of enjoyment.

PATIENCE is the key of content.—*Mahomet.*

TO PRESERVE IRON AND STEEL KNIVES FROM RUST.—Procure some melted virgin wax—the purer the better—and rub it thoroughly over the blades of the knives. After it has dried, warm the knives, and having carefully removed the wax from the surface, rub them briskly with a dry cloth, until the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unctuous and minute particles of wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture, which is the cause of rust. They will retain their brilliancy for weeks if used.

FROM THE EAST.

The steamer Golden Gate, arrived at this port Thursday with 512 passengers, a very large mail from New York and New Orleans, and over 1200 packages of merchandise and freight. She brings New York and New Orleans dates of the 20th ult., and news from Liverpool and St. Petersburg to the 2d and 3d ult. The startling intelligence is received by this arrival of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, on the 2d March. This event was announced to the English Parliament by the Ministers of the crown as having taken place, and the sensation which it produced in both branches of the Legislature was not greater than that which it will cause throughout Europe and the world. Of the certainty of the Emperor's death no doubt need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian capital, first telegraphed home that he had been struck by apoplexy—was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the British Minister at Berlin, to the effect that he actually expired at St. Petersburg March 3d, at one o'clock.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York from San Juan on the 19th March, transmitting the intelligence of the great financial panic which commenced in San Francisco on the 22d February, but no panic was produced and matters were moving along quietly.

Col. Benton in a letter to the St. Louis Democrat, calls attention to the fact that he has got a clause inserted in the general post road bill for a direct route between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the mouth of the Huerfano and the little Salt Lake to Stockton, on the San Joaquin River in the valley of San Joaquin, where it will connect with the permanent steamboat navigation of the river of San Francisco, and also of the Sacramento River.

He also states that auxiliary to this he secured another provision granting a pre-emptive right in stations to the extent of 640 acres, at the rate of one for every twenty miles. This is (he says) a most important provision under many aspects.

First, it enables this important mail route to go into operation and to be maintained and carried on. Secondly, it will make a chain of stations across the Continent, which will quickly become a line of settlements. Thirdly, it recognizes the existence of the central route to the Pacific; and, in my opinion, virtually establishes it for the railway.

THE INTRODUCTION OF CAMELS.—It appears that the appropriation of \$30,000 to test the experiment of introducing camels and dromedaries into this country, for military purposes, has passed. The appropriation has repeatedly passed one House of Congress, and been rejected in the other, and this was its fate at first at the session which has just closed; but in the confusion of the end of the session, when so many bad things are crowded into the appropriation bills, some good things get in; and among them this appropriation of \$30,000 escaped.

LAND TITLES.—The great Weber claim has been confirmed by the Land Commissioners. This includes the city of Stockton, and makes Mr. Weber one of the wealthiest men of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
 April 11—Clipper ship Water Witch, (Hawthorn), New York, 120 days; midco.
 Clipper ship Western Continent, (Barnham), New York; 120 days; midco.
 Clipper ship Boston Light, (Callaghan), Boston, 102 days; midco.
 Clipper ship Golden City, (Callaghan), New York, 120 days; midco.
 Brig Susan Abbott, (Corno), Oregon, 4 days; produce.
 Schr. Surereign, (Watman), Monterey, 30 hours; wood.
 Schr. Orlin, (Thomas), Monterey, 30 hours; oil.
 Schr. Laura, (Gregg), Puget, 30 hours; produce.
 Schr. Ortolan, (Robinson), Puget, 24 hours; produce.
 Schr. Eagle, (Miller), Central Bay, 2 days; midco.
 April 12—A schooner ship Golden Gate, (McLennan), Panama, 113 days; passengers, midco.
 Clipper ship Chalmers, (Lucas), Boston, 114 days; midco.
 Clipper ship Sunny South, (Gregory), New York, 110 days; midco.
 Clipper ship New Hampshire, (Hartling), New York, 145 days; via Valparaiso 33 days; midco.
 Clipper ship Samson, (Barry), Boston, 146 days; midco.
 Clipper ship Morning Light, (Knight), New York, 112 days; coal.
 Ship Maudslayi, (Pouland), New York, 152 days; coal.
 Ship Chalmers, (Johnson), New York, 137 days; midco.
 Clipper bark Julia Ann, (Parr), New-Castle (N S W), via Honolulu 11 days; 230 tons coal.
 Bark Elmwood, (Haskell), Cardiff, 146 days; coal.
 Bark Clara, (Cook), Glasgow, 151 days; midco.
 Brig Columbia, (Dennis), A. Louis, 5 days; lumber.
 Schr. Lady Jane, (Hooper), Honolulu, 13 days; midco.
 Schr. Cyclops, (Gregory), from a sailing bark, and 10 days from San Pedro, 15 days; produce.
 Schr. Francisco, (Miller), 15 days; produce.
 April 13—Clipper ship Flying Arrow, (Woodwell), New York, 136 days; midco.
 Ship (Greenwich), (Bourne), Philadelphia, 161 days; coal.
 April 14—Clipper ship Reliance, (Barker), Boston, 156 days; midco.
 Ship Spaulding, (Ward), (Hagblund), Philadelphia, 123 days; coal.
 Brig Geo. Emory, (Tracy), Puget Sound, 14 days; pilos, etc.
 Ship Columbia, (Dall), Oregon, 5 days; midco, etc.
 April 15—Ship Aurora, (Haley), San Diego, 24 days; midco.
 April 16—Ship Lucas, (Daggett), Hong Kong, 15 days; midco.
 Dutch ship Gerardo, (Marla), Spickberg, Cardiff, 153 days; with coal.
 Child ship Juan Guzman, (Cannon), Valparaiso, 50 days; midco.
 Clipper bark Frances Palmer, (Pau), Honolulu, 27 days; midco.
 Dutch bark Machtilde Cornelius, (Lundgreen), Cardiff, 149 days; with coal.
 Brig J. S. Cabot, (Wood), Carmel Bay, 3 days; granite.
 Schr. Smeaton, (Draper), Ashby, Australia, 17 days; midco.
 Schr. Joseph, (Harris), Lopez, Tongareva, 25 hours; produce.
 April 16—Horse ship Queen of the Isles, (Clapman), Honolulu, 34 days; 130,000 oranges.
 Schr. Frances Helen, (Lard), Port Orford, 64 days; lumber.
 Schr. Sunora, (Hanson), Hongkong, 24 hours; with potatoes.

CLEARANCES.

April 15—Bark Eliza Hurlock, (Marshall), for Hong Kong; schrs Mary W. Gould, Melbourne; Laura Devins, Morton, San Pedro.
 April 15—Ship John N. Gossler, (Emerson), Hong Kong; brig Sylvia, (Kulp), Sydney.
 April 14—Ship Gull, (Faulstich), for Crescent City; ship Neptune's Furrow, (Lane), Shanghai; Humboldt, (Lunt), Hong Kong; brig Metropolis, (Sullivan), Portland.
 April 10—Steamship Golden Age, (Watkins), for Panama; ship Spindle, (Arey), Hong Kong.
 April 17—Ship Aurora, (Horton), for Manila; Gov. Morton, (Burgess), Calcutta; bark Chalcidion, (Lorcy), Puget Sound; Melina, (Bor), Manoa, (Hua Kong); Dr. brig Gloria, (Kirk), Callao; bark Loo Choo, (Hodges), Unipqua River; Kate Hill, (Parker), Monterey.

MARKET REPORTS.

The condition of the markets is anything but favorable. Grain is at a low figure; produce of all kinds is low. Flour is pouring into our markets by millions of pounds from Chili; efforts are making to ship to Australia, to relieve the market.

The condition of the business in our city is anything but encouraging. Clippers in scores are overloading our warehouses, draining the specie of the country for goods we do not want, and impoverishing the State. Dark as is the prospect, courage and perseverance will overcome it, and better days will follow. *Nil desperandum*, should be the motto of all.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the great remedy for Consumption and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs. The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public faith to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a mere certain cure for Incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there is no man more so villainously tricked as to connect a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers, and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents. r3-16

Opinion of the Press.—The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 25:

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.' We regard it as one of nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

It has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Always signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. r3-16

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchaser. r3-13

WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Comes of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

MARRIED.

On the 10th April, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Williamson, Samuel Snapper and Mrs. Harriet Wright.
 On the 21st April, in Shasta, by Wm. Mayhew, Esq., Mr. A. M. Barnard and Miss Sarah McIntosh.
 On the 3d April, in Shasta, by Judge Hall, C. Wheeler and Mrs. Mary Stockpole.
 On the 2d April, in Yreka, by G. Waterman, Esq., John J. Kelly and Miss Amanda C. Shores.

DIED.

On the 14th April, in this city, James, son of Capt. Ludlow, of New York, aged 18 years and 5 months.
 On the 5th April, in Los Angeles, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Major Rabi, Baronet, of the San Francisco Bar, aged 37 years.
 On the 6th April, on board steamship Golden Gate, at sea, C. W. Keller, aged 26 years, from Tientsin, Nc.
 On the 11th April, in Sacramento, Oliver, wife of S. P. Barnes, formerly of Boston, aged 43 years.
 On the 8th April, on board Greenleaf, at sea, David Walkie Scott, reaman, of Leth, Scotland.

OBITUARY.

"Death leaves a shining mark."

Charles Fielding Cooke, a lovely boy of two years, the only child of fond parents, has been suddenly called from the earth to heaven. While on a visit to his grandfather, in company with his mother, that fearful disease the croup made him its victim, after an illness of three days. He died at the residence of his grandfather, near Oregon City, O. T., on the 3d inst.

This promising boy was the hope of his parents, C. W. and R. E. Cooke, of Stanislaus county. The child's father, Hon. C. W. Cooke, of the Assembly, came to San Francisco to meet his wife and child. We remember well the anticipated happiness of that meeting. We could sympathize with our friend in his hope, for we are a parent. We remember also too well the agonized grief of that friend, when the fond wife told him they were CHILDLESS. It was our privilege to utter a word of sympathy in that dark hour; we could do so, for we had been there each flower faint, and we knew the value of sympathy then. It is only those who have been like afflicted, that can speak comfort. It may be some consolation to these parents to know there are hearts that offer their true sympathy. Fare!

Grief may bear thy spirit low
 Grief may dull thy hearing ear,
 But Hope dispels thy spirit's gloom—
 A voice speaks from the silent tomb.
 Behold!

That bud torn from the parent stem
 Is now in Heaven, a heavenly gem;
 There with the angels shall it bloom,
 And shed above its sweet perfume.

COSTA COSTA FERRY NOTICE.

Until Further Notice.
 ON and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, the Costa Costa Ferry will run as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
 At 9 A. M. At 8 A. M. At 7 A. M.
 At 12 P. M. At 11 A. M. At 10 A. M.
 At 4 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 2 P. M.
 r3-16-3r

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE STEAMER NATHANIEL will sail off the Sacramento river for one month, in each alternate week, for the accommodation of the public. She will positively resume her trips on or before the 20th of May. r3-16

FLOWER POT.

JUST received ex "Spitfire"—3,000 Flower Pots, assorted sizes. For sale low. HAYNES & LAWTON, 122 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay. r3-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT IS A FIXED FACT.
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SUR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lassar and other pathologists." Dr. Casswell, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis." (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or embarrassing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, has cured hundreds of cases of Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Consumption can be cured.

Dr. Boyden, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MacNAIR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. STAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes us as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the restoring power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

Hon. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. "This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its name has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and untroubled on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceived myself cured of the most distressing ailment."

Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850.
 Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption. In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York six-sevenths die in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The more fit that such a disease is ever curable, uttered by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and resolute fading courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE, Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO., Montgomery street. r3-16

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
 A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
 Soft rure the accents that fell from her tongue,
 And this was the song that the lady sung—
 "Array with Pompadour and Bandoline,
 No aure in my room shall Bury's Glycer be seen,
 The hair's soft texture they truly spoil;
 Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
 It's so lovely my tresses look cool and bright,
 And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
 No more of grease or strong oil for me,
 But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary Oil."
 Sold by B. B. THAYER & CO., Montgomery street, San Francisco. r3-16

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

GREENE, HEATH & ALLEN have removed from California street to the corner of Washington and Battery streets, where they offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Manufactured Tobacco ever brought to this State. The selection was made by Mr. Heath from the best factories in Virginia; and the trade generally are respectfully invited to call. Among the brands offered are the following:

200 boxes Crumpton's Four Aces;
 75 half boxes do. Medals;
 60 packages do. Sovereign of the Seas;
 100 boxes do. Bride of the Pacific;
 100 boxes Hager's Four Aces;
 100 do. Semblers' Harry of the West;
 50 do. James Bay's Gold Leaf;
 50 do. do. Ann's Hishop;
 25 do. A. Thomas' Club House;
 50 do. Ferguson's Star at the West;
 50 do. Miller & Cross-hair's Bull City;
 20 do. Royster's Mary's Own;
 40 do. do. Irradiated;
 100 do. Thornton's Cut-throat;
 50 do. Dickinson's Wirth's Ero;
 50 do. Crosby & Wooten's Metropolitan.

In addition to the above, we have 2,000 packages of ordinary brands; and as we sell exclusively on Commission for the Manufacturers of Virginia, we can furnish the trade with any quantity or quality required, at the lowest rate. r3-16

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Boston, March 1, 1855.
 T. H. SHATTUCK has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,

and will continue the business of

SHIP CHANDLERY,

At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street. Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Dark, Nard Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention. r3-16

J. H. SHATTUCK.

Stone Bricks Pot.

JUST received ex "Spitfire," an invoice of Bricks, Cream and Cake Pot.

HAYNES & LAWTON, 122 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay. r3-16

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 154 and 155 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block).

HAVING taken the above apartments, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Ad. ministrators' and Assignees' Sales, &c., &c. Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public. The Opening Sale of Real Estate will take place on

Monday, April 23d,

At which time we shall offer a very desirable lot of

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. Sale of Furniture, on TUESDAY, April 24th. r3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Minors and others, having home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass., where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of

Boys' Clothing.

One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.

G. W. SIMMONS.

OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass. v3-16.

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,

No. 1, Bolton & Barron's Buildings,

Merchant street. v3-16

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Wholesale and Retail,

No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

10th street, between F and G,

Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery

OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and

Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL.

J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento. r3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

Also—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. v3-1

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits

and Wines.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,

San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND BATTERY.

Boards, Scrimbling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window

doors and Building Materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

At the sign of the Golden Arrow.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;

Gillett's heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;

Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;

Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.

At the sign of the Golden Arrow.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets.

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely

upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,</

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls;
ix Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Stargen Blood);
a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to
promptly. WARDEN A. ROY.

Varieties.

In one of the factories in Maine recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to strike, and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have meanwhile issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph: "We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be without employment; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies and cakes, patch, darn, knit, roast, stew, and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn; sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides, being remarkably fond of babies, in fact can do anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays and Saturdays. For specimens of spirit, will refer you to our overseer. Speak quick. Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as a Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly! An elderly gentleman in want of a good housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character; in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going, going, gone! Who's the lucky man."

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.—I encountered to-day in a ravine some three miles distant, among the gold washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl by the side of a stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day? She replied, "Three weeks and an ounce!" Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge Bruce, who met a girl returning from market, and asked her, "How deep did you find the stream? What did you get for your butter?" "Up to the knee, and ninepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself, "she is the girl for me! no words lost there!" turned back, proposed, and was accepted, and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united. The nuptial lamp never waned, its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who pad off and on for seven years, and are at last perhaps capsize, take a lesson of the Judge; that "up to the knee and ninepence" is worth all the love letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.

THE BEST THING OUT.—A friend has furnished us, says the Spirit of the Times, with the following copy of a sign over the door of a respectable looking house near Chichester, England: "HER LIFE I DO GUARANTEE A GOOD ONE." Any joker that can translate the above, at one reading, can "take our hat!" We have frequently published "the march of the schoolmaster," but recollect nothing equal to this. Now, if you desire to have some fun, just "turn down the leaf," and ask a friend to translate it. We subjoin it: "HER LIFE ONE WHO CURES AGUES."

At a camp meeting last summer, not more than fifteen hundred miles from Boston, the trumpet had called the congregation together, but a crowd of idlers and rowdies stood outside the range of seats and would not come in. The presiding elder invited them twice with no effect. Then, after singing a hymn, he turned to the crowd and said: "As many of you as have not got the itch, or small pox, or any other cutaneous disease, we shall be glad to have come forward. All others will remain outside." No one was left out.

NOVEL MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—A correspondent of the Staunton Spectator writes that the Rev. M. Brown, of Bath county, Va., married a couple a few days since across a river—that is, the parson was on one side, and the bridegroom and his dulcinea on the other. This mode was resorted to on account of the water being impassable. The license was thrown across the stream by the bridegroom, after having wrapped it tightly around a stone.

HAPPY MARRIAGES.—An English paper publishes the following official table, giving a view of the connubial bliss in the city of London:

Runaway wives,	1,132
Runaway husbands,	1,348
Married persons legally divorced,	4,175
Living in private misunderstanding,	13,279
Mutually indifferent,	55,340
Regarded as happy,	153
Nearly happy,	27
Perfectly happy,	13

As a preventive of anger, banish all tale bearers and slanderers from your conversation for it is these who blow the bellows to rouse up flames of rage and fury, by first abusing your ears, and then your credulity, and after that steal away your patience, and all this perhaps for a lie. To prevent anger, be not too inquisitive into the affairs of others, or what people may say of yourself, or into the mistakes of your friends; for this is going out to gather sticks to kindle a fire to burn your own house.

It is said that North Carolina produces within its boundaries the staple of every State in the Union, and is the only one that does it. We say she is not the only one that does it; California produces not only the "staple of every State in the Union," most abundantly, but that of nearly every country or clime on the globe!

If you would be pungent, be brief, for it is with work as with sunbaths, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.
For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.
The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.
We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood,	J. Weber,
Benjamin Shurtles,	J. Van Schadel,
Goldstone & Bro.,	John E. Church,
F. M. Edie & Co.,	Wm. A. Mix,
Hall & Luce,	C. E. Church, Att'y.
M. Jackson & Co.,	C. Reiche,
T. Levy & Co.,	Wm. S. Fitch,
A. S. Solomon,	W. S. Dargatz,
E. Lewis & Co.,	D. Callahan,
Van Wic & King,	J. N. Chappel,
Simon Selig,	Ja. W. Dornhor,
M. Shloss & Co.,	G. W. McMarty,
A. Kuman,	James Long,

Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and returns made in coin or draft.
E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THEIR employees, of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.
The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.
The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.
We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced expressmen, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. to the express business to their exertions and personal energies.
In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transmit such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.
R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle.

IN consideration of the extreme difficulty which enterprises of all kinds have in coming up to the present time, owing to the scarcity of money in this city, and all parts of the mines, and feeling sure that Southwick & Co. have not had a fair chance to dispose of their tickets, through means of unparalleled depression and stagnation in the business community, as well as with the laboring population in this city and all portions of the mining region, we are induced to append our names to this card, calling upon the public generally to come forward and purchase the tickets of Southwick & Co., as to be sure the drawing ending off at an early period. They have already sold a large portion of their tickets, and in soliciting the forbearance of those who hold their tickets, we have many considerations in assuring them, that they run no risk in consenting to a further postponement of thirty days, at the expiration of which time, we feel assured, they will have disposed of most of their tickets; inasmuch as they call upon all who may feel favorable to the Scheme, to come forward and purchase their tickets without delay. This postponement, we feel sure, will be more satisfactory to the ticket holders and the public generally, than that the proprietors of the Raffle should retain a large number of tickets themselves. Under the circumstances the proprietors have fixed the day of drawing for

Monday, 30th of April,
four which there will be no further postponement.
Heavily concurring in the above, and recommending the Scheme to the honorable notice of the public, We are, &c.,

SIMMONS & CO.,	J. M. RHODES,
W. S. COTHRIN,	IRHAM KELLY,
NEEKER & CO.,	JAS. ANTHONY,
RIVETT & CO.,	E. P. FIGG,
LANDERS, OLIVER & CO.,	M. D. CORSE,
THOS. N. WARD,	WM. H. WATSON,

MOREHOUSE & BRAINARD.

Ingham's Improved Sizing Machines.
THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to clean Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the entire crop of Spring Grain, also remove chaff, straw, and other foreign matter, and produce a fine, clean, and pure product. All of the official receipts are collected in a register, which the first and light duty are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without the necessity of moving it. It is a California improvement, and designed to meet the wants of this country; and our machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose, it has received the highest recommendation from all leading firms, among whom are Pratt & Hodgekins, Brighton Mills, Sacramento, Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco, Van Sleet, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hall, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.
These building Mills are very expensive and roomy using this machine, as they will afford all the machinery ordinarily needed for that purpose.
Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on E street, between Front and Second, Sacramento.
H. B. INGHAM,
N. R.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:
This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Sizing Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleaning grain, except the machine itself. It makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.
WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pinto street, San Francisco.
San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

"Take no thought for the morrow,"
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY
anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose no one is troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the trumper is secured, and the good dispositions of the soul brought to the mind's surface; but what a deadly relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in their tranquil liberty and Divine Providence which the text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
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HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!!
THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,	Netting Musk-Melon,
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Early drum head Cabbage,	" red "
" ox heart "	White Portugal "
" Yark "	Silver skin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
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Early cluster Cucumber,	Squash "
Early frame "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Gherkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
White spha "	Calceia "
Short green "	Royal cape "
Long green "	White Cass "
Long orange Corrol,	Green "
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Red solid Celery,	Winter crock neck Squash,
White solid "	Summer "
American "	White birch "
Early Cauliflower,	Marion "
late "	Early Dutch Turnip,
Purple Egg Plant,	Rutabaga "
Green curled Endive,	Yellow stone "
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Early turnip Raddish,	White Norfolk "
Early scarlet "	Red top rut "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red Top rut "
Black Spanish "	Yellow "
Carolina "	Blue imperial Peas,
Yellow six week's Beans,	Marrowfat "
Early Mohawk,	Early Charlton "
White marrow "	Orange Orange,
Red and white Clover seed,	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red top Grass "	Grape cuttings,
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These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of Thorburn & Co., New York, and for sale by
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17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell House Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:

1,000 Boston Pine,	\$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen,	" 35 "
1,000 Bar's New Pine,	" 35 "
500 Royal Hudson,	" 35 "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet,	" 15 "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling,	" 15 "
1,000 Prolific Hovey,	" 15 "
1,000 Black Prince,	" 15 "
500 Crimson Cone,	" 15 "

Plants from "Shell House" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his garden in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.
Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent, from the above prices will be allowed.
Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell House, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Flowers! Flowers!!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner Fourth and Folsom streets,
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PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:
Camellia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fuchsia and fancy Geraniums; Passifloras, Heliotropes, Verbena, Honey-suckle, Abutilons, Mirabilis, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuschias, Dahlias, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, Oriental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.
Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,927 Post-office.
W. C. WALKER.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.
WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in barrels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
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Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.
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DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, which this community is well known, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,
feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, particularly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the attention to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Fractures of the spine, chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Seminal and Testis (in either sex), all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus, and Derivatives, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be mentioned, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.
Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.
OFFICE HOURS: { Morning, From 10 till 12
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Gentlemen are invited to order at the strictest notice, in the latest New York styles.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
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PITCH LOZENGE
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The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Grains and Vendors to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, as trouble some to public speakers.

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OF THE LATEST STYLES,
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Also,
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W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1855.

NO. 17.

The California Farmer.
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
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* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act for us.
We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due this office.

State Agricultural College in Michigan.

We publish to-day the Bill (in part) passed by the Legislature of Michigan establishing an Agricultural College. Its provisions are liberal, means will be abundant, and the interest manifested is of a right character, as will insure for it a speedy execution and a successful commencement. An act of this kind by the legislators of Michigan, reflects the highest honors upon them. Many of our States are now blessed with institutions of this kind, and we hope California, with such wonderful resources in Agriculture, will not long wait for an institution of this kind:

A Bill for the establishment of a State Agricultural School.

Sec. 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the President and Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society be and are hereby authorized to select, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, a location and site for a State Agricultural School; within ten miles of Lansing, and subject to such approval, contract for and purchase for the State of Michigan such lands, not less than five hundred acres, nor more than one thousand acres, in one body, for the purpose of an experimental farm and site for such Agricultural School: *Provided*, That the amount to be paid for such farm and site shall not exceed fifteen dollars per acre, and that the conveyance or conveyances be made to the State of Michigan.

Sec. 2. There is hereby appropriated twenty-two sections of salt spring lands, or the money arising from the sale thereof, referred to in article 13, section 11, of the constitution of the State of Michigan, for the purchase of land for such site and location, and the preparation thereof, the erection of buildings, the purchase of furniture, apparatus, library and implements, payment of professors and teachers, and such other necessary expenses to be incurred in the establishment and successful operation of said school.

Sec. 3. Upon the execution and delivery to the Secretary of State of the proper conveyance or conveyances of the land, the purchase of which is provided for in the first section of this act, and the certificate of the Attorney General, that he has examined the title of the same, and finds it unencumbered; and that the conveyance or conveyances are executed in due form, and certificate from the President and Secretary of the Board of Education, that the same is in accordance with the contract or contracts for the purchase of the same, and that the location has been approved by them; the Auditor General shall draw his warrant or warrants on the State Treasurer for the amount of such purchase, in favor of the party or parties to whom such sum or sums shall be due, payable out of said salt spring lands, or money accruing from the sale of the same, and the said certificates in this section mentioned, shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. Upon the purchase of such location and site, there shall be established on such site, under the direction and supervision of the State Board of Education, an Agricultural School, by the name and style of the Agricultural College of the State of Michigan; and the chief purpose and design of which, shall be to teach the science and practice of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. The course of instruction in said College shall include the following branches of education, viz: An English and Scientific course, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, entomology, veterinary art, mensuration, leveling, and political economy, with book-keeping and the mechanic arts which are directly connected with agriculture, and such others as the Board of Education may from time to time see fit to prescribe, having reference to the objects specified in the previous section; and the said Board may establish such professorships and employ such professors and teachers, to be called the Board of Instruction of said College, for the instruction aforesaid, as they may judge best for such object: *Provided*, The sum paid such professors and teachers for the first year after said College shall go into operation, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and for the next year not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars; and for any years thereafter, such a sum as the State Board of Education may deem necessary for the successful operation of the institution. Tuition in said institution shall be forever free to pupils from this State, and any number of pupils may be admitted who shall apply from any part of this State: *Provided*, that in case more pupils apply than can be accommodated or taught, then said Board shall adopt some equitable plan, giving to each county a number according to the ratio of population, as it shall appear from the census last taken, and in that case, those from each county shall be admitted in the order in which they shall apply, until the quota of such county shall be full. * * *

Superior Dairy Cows.

THERE is quite an excitement going on among a portion of stock raisers and dairy men in Ohio, relative to the merits of certain famous cows now prominently before the public. These cows are all of very high standard, and their milking qualities are of almost an incredible character. We make extracts—one from the Ohio Farmer, of the cow "Giantess," and one from the Michigan Farmer, in response, for the "Aunt Fanny's Cow." Both these specimens are worthy any State, yet Ohio takes the lead. We hope California will give some such examples:

[From the Ohio Farmer.]
THE BANNER MILK COW.
"WILLOTT FARM," West of New Petersburg, O.,
November 16, 1854.

Messrs. Editor: At your request, and in the fulfillment of promises made other agricultural friends of some half dozen States, I present you for publication the following statement of the banner milk cow of the Union! honored with first premiums at our State and National Fairs in October last.

"Madame Giantess" is a thorough bred cow, of the Patton and Short Horn cross, an orange red and white, variegated with clusters of beautiful spots on the back, resembling the English grape. Her horns are symmetrically fine, with a slight inclination upward. Age, 7 years; weight in last fifteen months, owing to condition, from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds!

Milk and Butter Record.—In June, 1854, in ten successive days, Giantess gave 768 pounds of milk, her calf then four and a half months old, 26 pounds making a pound of butter. In May she gave on the average, being grain fed and let to grass, 88 pounds of milk per day. On one occasion she produced 20 pounds of milk in six hours!

Gross Beef Record.—Giantess has raised two calves this year, her own, a bull calf, and an orphan, a heifer, he being calved January 30, 1854, she March 16, 1854. The weight of the calves on October 1st was 1,425 pounds, his weight 925 pounds. The calves, until the first of September, had not been fed anything in the shape of or the nature of grain, reared entirely upon milk produced by Giantess, with the grass found in their lot. I think I might challenge the world to a comparison!

Treatment of Cow.—Since I purchased her in August, 1853, Giantess has had plenty of grain-feed when necessary, and in grass season a variety of the best grasses, with the liberty of ranging over some three or four fields of about 50 acres, at all seasons. I use no hay in winter; fodder, with plenty of corn in it, is Madame's principal diet during the winter season.

If the above facts are worth a place in your excellent paper, you are at liberty to publish them.

J. W. BROCK.

[From the Michigan Farmer.]

MICHIGAN AGAINST THE WORLD.
FRIEND JOHNSTONE: I thought that some months before now I should tell all your readers of "Aunt Fanny's cow." But I've waited, though vain, for a great light to shine from those high-blooded men who pay hundreds for line;

Who pay dollars for beauty, and times for the size, But cents only for milk, which is last in their eyes. Hence the silence that reigns, while Ohio peals forth That she's queen of all Cowdom, yet native by birth.

"Aunt Fanny's Cow," as she is often called, was seven years old last spring, and as near as we can judge, is purely native; as her grandam was brought from Ohio, and the blood has been in the family ever since. She is of the middling size, and her build indicates great milking properties.

In the summer of 1853, while kept in a pasture not the best, it having been seeded eight years, and without running water, her milk for one week yielded 13 pounds and 14 ounces of butter, besides the new milk eaten by a family of three persons once a day, and cream used by two families of three persons each for tea and coffee. The other cows were dry at the time, and thinking it a good yield we weighed it out of curiosity. But we have frequently weighed her milk and found her to give 22 pounds in the morning, 28 at night, making 50 pounds per day. At one time, butter was made from her milk alone on a Monday morning, and one week from the next Saturday she had a calf.

We have raised two cows from her, one four, and the other three years old last spring. The four year old has been farrow one season and has had three calves. The three year old has had three calves, and for the last spring's, a heifer calf, \$20 have been refused. Mr. Walker has also left a standing offer of \$60 for its mother. The old cow is now owned by Col. H. A. Walker, of the Everhart firm in Cambridge; he asks double the price he paid for her, being \$100.

Judge ye between Michigan and the "World's Cow of Ohio!"
B. C. BENSON.
Moscow, Jan. 8, 1855.

Turnips from Glasgow.

In last evening's paper was announced the arrival of a vessel from Glasgow with a number of tons of turnips on board. This certainly is a curious thing—turnips from Glasgow! Where is Long Island? Is Oysterpond Point snowed under? Or have Southfield farmers made money enough, and retired from turnip raising. Times were different when we were young.

In the old times—say ten years ago—there was no such place for turnips as the east end of Long Island. Late in the fall—not until the frosts had withered the tops, yet before the ground was so frozen as to anchor what was in it for the winter—the farmer kept all his boys home from school, and spent the day, or several of them, in pulling turnips. It was not an occasion much coveted by the boys. Jack Frost, at other times a myth, then was a solemn reality, always standing behind the turnip puller, nipping his nose, pinching his ears, and often fetching him a hard slap as he bent to his task that brought tears between his eyelids. It was a dirty job. You would get dirt under your nails, and your fingers would feel the worse a week for the job. The tops of the little ones would twist off in your hand, and the stubborn roots often would utterly refuse to come out. We used to wonder if they would never get a machine to pull them. But they did not. In those days machines were very costly, and new-fangled ones were not popular.

The turnips pulled and measured up were then carted to the beach, off which lay the sloop that was to take them to the city. That sloop—it was bigger to our eyes than the Great Republic would be now—and to command her was a greater honor than to control the English fleet that went up the Baltic. Happy was the boy whose father went "hand" in her, and the little black cook, who fried the pork and stewed the onions in her cabin, might have found some white boys of his size, who, for his berth, would have swapped colors with him.

The long boat draws near to the shore, as near as may be consistent with the state of the tide and the shoalness of the beach, and the team was driven in, to meet these conditions. The horses never fancied much this late November job. They would stand pawing the pebbles and striking at the seaweed, probably to their own great satisfaction, but wetting us down somewhat unpleasantly. And so the sloop was loaded, not by one man, but by a dozen, though in those days, as now, many a small farmer raised enough to freight the sloop—but then the venture! It was safer to divide the risk. Loaded, the good sloop only waited for a spell of fair weather, and a light wind from the north or east. Nor waited long—not over a week or two generally. The turnip-sloop did not often take passengers, because they did not return early; but if she did take down Aunt Polly or Mrs. Burnell to see her married daughter, there was one big baking done in the village, you may be sure, and more than one big basket full of "relishes" went on board. Seizing a fair day, when the tide ebbed early, the sloop

would slip down the bay, through the Gut, and and go scudding through the Sound, hoping all the way for a good breeze to go through Hell Gate with, and, hauling into Rutger's slip, or Tyson's. Next morning a board hoisted in the rigging and chalked in indifferent letters, "Long Island Turnips for Sale," would announce to New York housekeepers and grocers where the prime bargains were to be made. The little sloop would lay in her slip all winter, selling enough some days to pay wharfage, and some days doing so well that all hands would feel justified in going on a "bust"—the Captain up to the Chatham Theatre, and the black cook treating himself to a long nine that nobody had smoked before. The owners of the vegetables took for their share just what they "stood them in"—that is the price that they brought less the cost of peddling them. They were sold for a shilling and eight-pence the bushel! and no better turnips were ever mashed, buttered and set before a King, than those same ruta bagas, which sold cheaper than dirt. They were too cheap for people to eat. Now that they sell as high as potatoes by the wholesale, and are related at two shillings the half peck—(half a marvellously little peck, too)—we wake up to their excellence as an article of diet. Salt, they say, develops the odor of flowers; silver certainly brings out the flavor of vegetables, and makes us appreciate them. We venture that, with a load of turnips in town, all the way from Glasgow, and a price upon all in the market so high, compared with the cost of production, that farmers put down the latter at nothing—we venture that turnips will rush into unprecedented popularity, and thousands of poor families discover that they cannot get along without them.—N. Y. Times, Feb. 24.

Butter and Lard.

SOME very fine samples of Butter and Lard were exhibited at our late Fair, says the Southern Cultivator, by a lady friend of Tennessee, whose husband has obligingly furnished us with the following directions for making these indispensable household articles:

"The butter is six months old. It was churned as it is usually done; the milk washed out of it, then salted and set away in the spring house till the next day, when, with a wooden paddle all the water is worked out; set it in the spring house again for several days, when it is again worked, and one ounce of pulverized loaf sugar is added to each pound of butter; then put into a stone jar, laying a cloth over it, and salt on the cloth, and set in the spring house, where it may be kept through the summer.

The Lard was soaked for twelve hours in water and then thoroughly washed in tepid (warm) water; it is then rendered by cooking it until the cracklins are beginning to brown; it is then nicely strained and set away in a cool cellar."

Clean Grass Seeds—Quantity to the Acre.

In my early days, passed in one of the Eastern States, and daily working on a farm where the plow-fields abounded in rocks and small stones, I was taught, that when a field was to be newly seeded down, it was all-important to have seed that in growing, would prove the truth of the name given it by the seller. This item I have too often seen overlooked by many in Ohio. The additional twenty-five or fifty cents, between the seed purporting to be Timothy, and that proving to be Timothy, is often the rock upon which many farmers have foundered. A little forethought will convince any of us, that if we put good seed upon our land, we are more likely to get good grass, and that its added value will, in one crop, more than twice pay the extra price of pure, over impure seed.

Another thing I was told when a boy, and have thus far seen no reason to doubt its truth, viz: that if we did not sow upon the land a sufficient quantity of good grass seed, weeds would come up and occupy vacancies, and soon overpower even the grasses. Rich, clayey and loamy soils should have not less than half a bushel of Timothy and eight quarts of Clover seed to the acre. Lighter, or sandy soils, or poor clays, require a less quantity of seed.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.—Mr. Edward Ryan, of this village, on a wager, cut, split and packed four cords, one foot and eight inches of wood, between sunrise and sunset. The work was done in Smithfield. The wood, which was mainly chestnut, was cut four feet in length, the logs split, and the whole left in marketable condition. The wager was that Mr. Ryan could not cut four cords, but he exceeded that amount by nearly two feet. Sixty dollars changed hands by the exploit. The day was the coldest of the season, and our hero wore nothing but a cotton shirt and a pair of thin pants, but we reckon he kept as warm as a bug in a rug.—Woonsocket Patriot.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1855.

The California Farmer.

This issue we send to many who may have never before received the FARMER, or may not have known that such a paper was published. We send it to such here, and in the various sections of the old States, whom we believe and trust will be pleased to receive it, peruse it, and learn the success that is now beginning to flow upon this new country. We believe that many of our distinguished Agriculturists and Horticulturists will not only be pleased to see our journal, but will cheerfully aid in its dissemination, by their subscriptions and that of their friends. By such a measure they will become familiar with California Agriculture and its rapid progress, and they can also communicate to us; by such interchange of knowledge, good will result to all.

We ask their kind aid and influence in every State of our Union; we ask all who are interested to communicate to us or to inquire of us, and we will as freely respond. Societies abroad will please make their address known by their corresponding secretary, and we shall be happy to forward them important data and exchanges.

Our citizens of the old States can have but little conception of the advance that has been made in Agriculture the past two years—it must be seen to be realized. It is important that every section of our country, every State in the Union, should become better acquainted with the resources of California. When California is better known, when her real condition is understood, we feel assured we shall have an increase of population of the right kind; families, whole families will find this the place to build a home; and it is the great object of the proprietors of the CALIFORNIA FARMER to make known the true condition of our State, its resources, agricultural and mechanical, its manufactures and its home industry, and we ask those who desire to build up our State, to aid us in diffusing this information, by extending the circulation of our journal.

Valuable Documents.

We have been favored with a valuable package from the Hon. M. P. Wilder, President of the U. S. Agricultural Society, to whom we return thanks. Among the works were the doings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, U. S. Agricultural Society, full reports, and the "Proceedings of the Third Session of the American Pomological Society." Each of these works contains valuable statistics, and important data, from which we shall, from time to time, make extracts.

The whole United States is largely indebted to President Wilder, for his zeal and devotion to the Science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture; not only the United States should we say, but his good influence crosses oceans and is felt the world over. Such men are true patriots and benefactors of a state and nation.

From the examination we have made of the proceedings of the Pomological Convention, we find valuable reports upon all the principal fruits grown in each State, the varieties best adapted to that State, the climate, seasons, and soils, and many other particulars relating to Pomology, each State report forming a valuable and interesting document of itself. We regretted not to find California embraced in the list. We trust another year will find California not only reported, but represented by her delegates and her fruits. By reference, we find reports from thirteen States, and from the District of Columbia; also from several city and county societies. Some of these reports are lengthy and very able. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, send full detailed reports. Oregon sends an excuse for a report, but will speak another year.

In the reports made of fruits and in the discussions upon their relative character in the several States, we find a wide difference in fruits. The varieties most successful in New England are not grown in the West or South, and so vice versa; the soil, climate and productions are as various as the varieties of fruit grown. We notice however one suggestion that meets with universal approbation by all good Pomologists—the great importance of raising fruits of all kinds from the seed, thus producing native fruit for each State. We have urged this action for years here, and believe California can beat the world.

The committee on native fruits report nine new seedling grapes, two new seedling pears, one new

seedling apple,—all good, or very good. Four varieties of native wines, and one of brandy, were exhibited.

We note that in several States wines are made for domestic use, from the grape and currant, and in considerable quantities. In Ohio immense plantations are being made, and wine manufacture established on a large scale. Ohio takes the lead, and her Longworth's sparkling Catawba and Hock are acquiring name and fame the world over. Far better will it be for our country when pure wine shall take the place of the vile compounds that now lead men to ruin and death.

From this Report we intend next week to copy Dr. Harris valuable treatise upon the various insects that infest fruit trees.

Pacheco Valley.

During the last week we passed from Benicia over to that beautiful spot that lies embosomed amid the hills, that miniature city "Martinez." We were most kindly attended to by the proprietors of the Ferry, Capts. Swain & Coffin, who very promptly furnished us with a fine saddle horse, and with Capt. Coffin for a guide, we commenced a trip to the famed Pacheco Valley.

To those who have never been among the hills and valleys that so beautify and enrich our State, no just estimate can be had, or any conception of the real magnificence that is scattered in the many valleys now under the highest state of cultivation. Martinez is indeed a pretty place, and its beauty cannot be fully appreciated by those who merely pass it on their trips up river. Surrounded by fertile hills, it is protected from the winds, and lies sheltered from the sun by fine evergreen trees. The soil is rich, and soon, with the attention given to cultivation, will become one wide spread garden. Upon the outskirts of the city are many gardens and nurseries, rapidly advancing in every department of Horticulture and Floriculture.

We visited the original settlement of the late Col. Wm. M. Smith, and found a very fine fruit garden—apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, apricots, grapes and strawberries, were all in a high state of cultivation, and promise fruit this season. The vegetable grounds are in good order and promise well. A long ride gave us but little time to examine as minutely as we desired; but we had time to note a spirit of enterprise along the entire route.

We visited the garden and nursery of Mr. Strentzel, and found a well selected assortment of fruit trees under cultivation. Mr. S. is a thorough bred gardener and understands his business, and in a short time will have for sale a complete stock of the most desirable kinds of fruit trees in this State. We can cheerfully recommend all to visit this garden and purchase with confidence of Mr. Strentzel.

We found many fine farms, stock ranches, and an increased attention seemed to be given to cultivation. But we found here, as elsewhere, the great hindrance to progress and improvement arose from the unsettled condition of titles.

The large farm and stock ranch, to which allusion is made in the notice of the splendid animal; and the large and fine grain farm of Judge Worcester, with some dozen we noted in a circuit of a dozen miles, give certain evidence of a prosperous future.

Returning, we called upon Col. W. W. Sift, of the land office. The Colonel has selected one of the finest locations we have seen in the country, and, in the brief time he has been upon it, has made it to speak years of labor. One would hardly believe that a single year could have done so much. Yet the wild prairie has been converted into a cultivated field of waving grain, with a handsome residence erected, a beautiful garden and orchard, and every prospect of an abundant harvest. We found here fruit trees of every kind, and by hundreds; an excellent vegetable garden, cotton, tobacco, and other new species of plants; and, added to this, a very handsome flower garden in full bloom, giving its sweets upon the atmosphere around. Truly the Colonel has done well and his example is worthy of imitation. We found him with his coat off and harn at work himself, and left him with regret, for we love his enthusiasm and devotion to this science, and feel confident his efforts will be completely successful.

We were not able to note all we could, for "time and tide wait for no man," and on our way back we called at the fine mansion of Mr. Bush. Here we found a fine garden under a high state of cultivation. Our time prevented us from so full an examination as we could wish. We shall examine this beautiful spot some other time.

We returned to the hospitable residence of our friend Capt. Coffin, and after being bountifully refreshed in the inner man, we again crossed the

Ferry to spend a while upon the other side. But stay where we shall, we cannot forget the kindness of all those who made our journey so pleasant and agreeable.

Rev. Dr. Scott's Opinion of California Climate and Prospects.

We find the following in an eastern exchange, and, coming from so high authority, we cannot better subserve California than by giving it wings and sending it abroad again to bring more citizens to our State. The picture is so true—however dark the present, the future is full of hope:

1. This State is in a very depressed condition at present. The emigration to it is greatly diminished; but the emigrants now are chiefly such as come to stay. A large proportion are women and children, and returning Californians, who find that they cannot be content to remain in their old homes beyond the mountains.

2. The present depressed state of business may continue for a year or so; but better times are before us. Improved facilities for communication with the older States, by an inland road, and by propellers, will aid the settlement of the Pacific shore. A vast population is to live on this side of the continent. You may depend upon a glorious future for this whole coast.

3. The climate is more salubrious and delightful than any other part of the continent. The lands are better and more productive than any in the West. There is no such climate, and there are no such lands anywhere East of the Rocky Mountains. I speak advisedly, I have seen with my own eyes a considerable portion of the State. I have tried its climate in the valleys, on the mountains, and on the sea-beach; and I have some knowledge, by experience, of other continents, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the climate of California better than any on the Mediterranean, and its soils as fertile as the best spots of Egypt.

4. In a commercial point of view, and as a base from which to operate on all the islands and nations beyond, there is no need for me to say a word. Its importance in this way is second to no other on the globe.

4. As to the gold giving out. There are no signs yet. The exports are increasing rather than diminishing. It will not be exhausted in our generation, and probably not before the end of the world. The surface mining, creek washing, caving, placer digging, and the like operations, may become somewhat exhausted; but the quartz mining, which will probably be the most productive in the end, has not yet gotten into successful operation. The quicksilver mines and mineral springs, the shipping interests connected with our whalers, and the internal and coast trade, are of themselves sufficient to make this one of the best States in the American Union. Nor is there any reason, that I can see, why this should not become a great manufacturing State. Water facilities can be had. The climate is favorable, neither too cold nor too hot for mechanical work. Here our wares and "notions" can be sent to the Orient before London and New York can get round the Cape or the Horn. But I must forbear for the present.

The Boston Corn Exchange.

In our last issue we spoke of the necessity of associations of grain growers and grain dealers, and urged their importance as a measure of safeguard and aid to a prosperous result to all interested in the great staples of our State. We annex the following, which comes to us by last mail, corroborative of all we have said. We copy it from the Boston Journal:

OPENING OF THE BOSTON CORN EXCHANGE.—In accordance with previous notice, this recently organized body of merchants formally opened their fine rooms on Commercial street, opposite South Market street. The attendance of dealers in flour, grain, &c., was very large, and a great degree of interest was manifested. The Boston Corn Exchange commenced operations under the most favorable auspices. Numerous samples of grain, flour and meal were exhibited on the tables, and several sales were made and bargains for future operations were consummated conditionally.

At about the hour of closing, the President, Alpheus Hardy, Esq., called the company to order, and congratulated the subscribers on the high success which had thus far attended their efforts. He was glad to see so many present, and expressed the hope that every one would keep in mind the importance of maintaining an interest in the matter. So long as the present interest is manifested, there can be no danger but that Boston, as well as New York and other places, will support a Corn Exchange, creditable not only to the members, but to all New England.

Mr. Hardy concluded his remarks, which were received with applause, by inviting the company to complete the formal ceremony of opening the Boston Corn Exchange by partaking of a bite of cracker and cheese, a cup of coffee, &c.

The Corn Exchange will be open from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M., every day, Sundays excepted.

BENICIA SEMINARY.—We have been much interested in the Seminary at Benicia, under the care of Miss Atkins and other accomplished teachers. It is in a very flourishing condition, and is rapidly gaining favor in the surrounding country. We have notes of a very pleasing exhibition of the pupils, which we are obliged to defer till our next issue.

Pure Wine.

READ the following and see if there is not an urgent necessity for the manufacture of something better. We are glad to learn that lately several vintners of high reputation have arrived in this country to take charge of some of the manufacturing departments of our Southern plantations. This will rapidly advance these interests and add wealth to our State, by checking importations and preparing for exportation.

A London paper gives the following account of the manner in which port wine is manufactured:

"When port is required to be manufactured, two separate processes are deliberately and systematically gone through; first, the wine itself is made, and then the bottles are prepared into which the liquor is to be transferred. When the mixture itself is deficient in the fragrance peculiar to the grape, a bouquet is contributed by means of sweet scented herbs, by orris root, elder flowers, or laurel water. A vinous odor is sometimes imparted by small quantities of the liquid known as the 'the oil of wine.' The pleasant juice of the sloe imparts a port-like roughness to the compound, and sawdust or oak bark effect the same purpose. A fruity taste is given by a tincture of raisins, and the rich ruby color has probably once flowed in the vessels of the sandal-wood tree.

But the bottles have to be crusted. This is done by tincture of catechu and sulphate of lime. The corks are steeped in a decoction of Brazil-wood, and the very casks are prepared with a layer of cream of tartar, which is formed at the bottom in glittering crystals. Thus a pipe of port, which was young in the morning, is made to fall into extreme old age in the course of the afternoon. These are no exaggerations, and the following has been given as the chemical analysis of a bottle of cheap port wine, though for obvious reasons we suppress the quantities: spirits of wine, cider, sugar, alum, tartaric acid and a decoction of logwood. In most instances, when the wine is not manufactured in this country, the consumer is victimized by a three-fold adulteration. The exporter adulterates, the importer adulterates, and finally the retail dealer adulterates.

Diseases of Poultry.

In our travels in the country, we had many inquiries relative to a particular disease which carries off great numbers of the various kinds of poultry; and being desirous to make known a remedy which we believe effectual for this disease, we reprint the following communication from Dr. J. B. Phinney, and call the attention of those interested to it, at the same time requesting from those who experiment, to send us the results:

Messrs. Editors: It may surprise you that a physician should undertake to prescribe for any thing but human beings; but those of us who take an interest in our profession are apt to notice disease wherever we may see it.

The mortality amongst poultry has long attracted my attention, and, knowing their great value in this country, I was, out of mere curiosity, led to investigate the matter by repeated dissections of those that have died. I found they all had inflammation, and in most cases ulceration of the crops and bowels. This inflammation may exist for some time and attract little notice, but when ulceration has progressed so as to penetrate the crop or the bowels, the fowl dies almost instantaneously. Having ascertained this, I next wished to know what would cure such a state, and I gave with success sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in doses of from one-twelfth to one-twentieth of a grain twice a day. The medicine may be made into a pill, with bread, and either fed to the chicken or forced down its throat. Hoping I may have given some useful information to the subscribers of your valuable journal,

I remain, &c.,

J. B. PHINNEY.

A SPLENDID ANIMAL.—In our recent trip to the Pacheco Valley, we made a call at the fine farm of neighbor Boss. Here we found a good farmer and his four sons in a most prosperous condition, enjoying the comforts of good living. We had but a little time to spare, but we saw enough to satisfy us they were "doing well." At this farm we saw a most beautiful entire horse, a large and noble animal, almost black. We could not learn his correct pedigree, but as near as we could find, he was sired by Medonak, from a cross of Rainbow and Dolan—some of the favorite bloods of "Old Kentucky." This was one of the finest animals we have ever seen in the State—so thoroughly broke as to be used in harness or at the plow, yet so proud and graceful an animal that one would think a line had never touched him. We hope such animals may be sought for and valued properly. We shall be glad to render any aid for the advancement of these interests.

PURIFICATION OF BUTTER.—One of the most important results that could be attained would be a knowledge of the means to restore sweetness to the butter that has been injured by the long voyages of importation. If those who are engaged in our dairies have any information upon the subject, and can communicate, they will confer a favor by addressing us. We shall be glad to make such facts known.

The Chinese Question.

The able report of the Hon. Wilson Flint, upon this subject, is a document of great value, and gives evidence of much labor and research in its preparation. It is published in full in the Herald of the 18th. We make extracts touching the most important feature of this document,—we mean the value of the services of the Chinese as cultivators of our vast tule and swamp lands. We have often alluded to them in this connection, and shall ever believe that they are to be a most valuable means of restoring vast portions of our waste lands to the highest degree of fertility. We annex the following extract from the report, and shall give more at some future day:

"In short wherever intercourse is expedient between any two parts of China, no natural impediments are too gigantic, no labor or expense too great, to overcome them. I appeal to the reflecting men of California not to drive out of our borders this mighty labor power. Is it not better, with modern skill in engineering to put tools into these fifty thousand pairs of willing hands, and in place of *trickling ditches*, have torrents rushing along to make the miners glad, and people rich."

The Mormons of Utah have sent emissaries to China to encourage these people to emigrate to their New Jerusalem, and the gold fields of the eastern slope of the mountains dividing California from that Territory are already attracting attention, and should this State adopt a system of persecution, the spectacle might be presented of these barbarians taking up their line of march over our snowy sierras, to share the hospitality of a people but too ready to receive them. Utah, with her new and strange doctrines, presents an ugly barrier between California and the United States.

Viewing the employment of the Chinese in the mines as of temporary expediency, the undersigned would further suggest, that the State is proprietor of millions of acres of alluvial lands, partially overflowed during the spring floods, and which can be cheaply reclaimed. These lands are unsurpassingly fertile, being the washings of the mountains through many ages, and for the culture of sugar, cotton and rice, have no equal in the world. Sugar, requiring for its most perfect maturity a warm, moist, rich soil, would find, in our reclaimed tule lands, an atmosphere peculiarly adapted to its luxuriance, and the early period at which it would commence to grow in the spring, together with the total absence of rain during the time of its secretions of saccharine matter, will obviate the danger which attends its culture in rainy countries, where whole crops are often ruined by incorporating water, in long storms, succeeded by sultry weather, causing fermentation to take place, not only whilst standing in the field, but when undergoing process of manufacture. Experience demonstrates, in all sugar growing countries, that the seasons which are dry during the latter part of the maturity of the crop, are those in which the most productive one is harvested, not only of quantity, but also of a superior quality. Instead of being an importer, our State should raise a home supply of sugar and molasses, and become, in time, a large exporter. The value of sugars consumed by California, and the trade dependent upon her for supplies, amounts to many millions of dollars yearly.

The growing of cotton has been already experimented upon by one of our eminent citizens, with the most gratifying success; and it has been found that the absence of rains, (which, in the Atlantic States, often produces mildew,) and the worm, renders this climate peculiarly favorable for the growth of this article, now become one of the first necessities of the commercial world. From the first opening of the bolls in June, through upwards of five months of picking season, uninterrupted by rain, it will be seen that we can defy competition in the production of this great staple; for, while, from the peculiarity of our soil, the plant never would suffer by drought, the uninterrupted fair weather will afford opportunities for picking, drying and baling, not possessed by any other cotton growing country. Add to this the fact that navigable streams meander through every portion of these lands, thus presenting facilities for cheap and expeditious shipment.

Glancing from her sierras, beneath which lie buried stores of gold, overlooking fabled Ophir, the eye may yet look down upon the bosom of broad valleys, reflecting, amid the din of busy husbandry, a whiteness, vying in its purity with the peaks of her eternal snow-clad mountains. No country in the world presents so successful a field for rice culture, and our State should long since have raised not only her own supply, but largely for export. Objections will be urged against the employment of large numbers of Chinese in these pursuits, and the stereotyped cry of "monopoly," which is always in the mouths of demagogues, has already been sounded. Reflections show that the only successful monopolist under our institutions is he who possesses talent, worth, genius, enterprise, fortitude and industry. And shall the drones of society cast their lethargic chains over the limbs of the restless, and force upon them a midday siesta? Even now, while "commerce is king," the boom, the arail, and the sturdy locomotive are, by the instantaneous language of the electric spark, answering to each other all over the world, telling us of the mighty things labor is doing.

Whilst viewing it as against the true policy of the State to drive out any species of labor, the undersigned would further suggest that, in his opinion, a heavy commutation tax would not afford the remedy desired, the present law upon

the subject of immigration being vague and indefinite. Older States, with the experience of three-quarters of a century, have found this subject one presenting the greatest difficulties to special legislation, and the tax there imposed has been paid, rather as a charity than a constitutional enforcement."

The Powder Magazine at Benicia.

One spark and all is lost! On a recent visit to the Arsenal, or Armory as it is termed, at Benicia, we learned the astounding fact that the U. S. Government has not yet provided for the safety of the life or property that is now congregated at this important station. We learned these facts by a visit to the building styled "Powder Magazine!" and here in a *wooden building*, exposed to almost every danger, were stored *twelve hundred barrels of gunpowder!* One can hardly find words to express the astonishment felt at such neglect on the part of our Government to shield life and property. Within a few yards are buildings containing families; a little distant the costly buildings stored with almost millions of ordnance, and a little further the Pacific Works, counting in numbers the largest figures; but more than all this, are the citizens, whose lives are priceless.

We stood near to this little wooden building, and there seemed no danger; but one flash from a sportsman's gun, in the dry grass of summer,—one wicked thought from an evil breast—the careless tread of the unshod laborer, and where would be these homes and families, where these massive buildings of the "Arsenal," where the gigantic works of the Pacific Company, and where, O where, those who a moment before were in active life? The living heard the earth tremble, they saw the sky darken, and all is still again—they list, as the cloud passes away, and quickly on the ear falls the wail of sorrow and suffering and a cry of—"The magazine, the magazine!"—and the story is told.

We write this not to alarm, but to warn, to awaken every heart to the fact that our Government in this case has permitted an evil to exist that is without a parallel in the whole United States. *Twelve hundred barrels of gunpowder* exposed in a wooden building! Should any possible contingency arise to cause an explosion, we venture to assert, not a building in Benicia could escape injury, nor a brick or stone building stand; the public works would be levelled, ships and steamers upon the waters would be sunk—and this danger is there.

The citizens that know this feel safe however, amid such chances, for they know that however great the neglect on the part of the United States, the eagle eye and watchful care of the able and efficient commandant at the station will guard every avenue of danger; with almost the power of ubiquity, he will be sure to be the first to guard, to warn, to save. It may be that our Government feels, that with such faithful officers, magazines are useless. They forget, however, that everything in nature needs rest; and constant care and watching, as well as dropping, will wear away a Stone.

We have brought this subject before our community, to show how reckless our Government is in some instances. We shall, in a brief sketch of this arsenal, show how much of its present prosperity is owing, not to the U. S. Government, but to those into whose care it has been intrusted.

COURT HOUSE AT MARTINEZ.—While on a trip to this beautiful spot, last week, we had a few leisure moments, and devoted them to the examination of this fine county edifice. It is built after the style of the Sacramento Capitol building—the form and order the same outwardly—less in size, grandeur, and finish. It is very handsome without and within; yet not costing one-third that of the one at Sacramento. The rooms are very tastefully finished and furnished, having reference to convenience, comfort and durability, and reflect great credit upon the authorities of the county, the builders, the citizens and the place.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The Convention of Agriculturists of the State, which has been called to meet at Sacramento, was to commence its session yesterday. The prospect was favorable for a good attendance. As our paper goes to press Wednesday afternoon, we can give no account of the meeting till our next, when we shall have full reports. The Convention will probably continue two or three days.

BENICIA ARSENAL.—This extensive department under the care of the able and accomplished commander now at that station, presents a most interesting view of the immense works now under progress, and of which we shall speak hereafter.

The Wine Trade of France.

LETTER FROM DR. GOODRICH U. S. CONSUL AT LYONS.

I PROPOSE to give you, in this communication, some account of the staple productions of France, that may be of interest to many of the readers of the Merchants' Magazine, and especially so, as the vine culture is beginning to attract attention in the Southern and South-western sections of our own country.

As you are aware, the two principal products of France are wheat and wine—both entering largely into domestic consumption, and the latter yielding a surplus for exportation.

The most productive wine districts of France are the South and South-western, and the least productive is the North-western. The vine grows not only on the level and undulating lands, but also on the hill-sides and mountain summits. These lands are mostly stony, sandy, sterile, worn out, and unfit for wheat growing. During the last three or four years a destructive disease has attacked the vine not only in France, but in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. This malady is of a fungoid character, and its preventive or remedy has hitherto eluded the vigilance and researches of the chemist and naturalist.

In the statistics I shall give you—and they will be official—I will, for brevity, avoid the smallest numerals, as my object can be attained without them. The number of acres of land under vine culture in France differs but a little from 5,000,000. There are about 2,000,000 of persons (mostly females) employed in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, exclusive of 250,000 engaged in the transportation and sales of wines. The average annual product is a little more than 800,000,000 gallons—for obvious reasons I give you American rather than French terms. The domestic or home value varies of course with the supply and demand, say from ten to twenty cents a gallon. For the last two years, owing to the "disease," the price has augmented from one to two hundred per cent. on former prices. The annual value may be set down in round numbers at \$100,000,000.

In the year 1849, which is probably the best for several years, the number of acres under cultivation was 5,500,000, producing 925,000,000 gallons of wine. This was an increase of 115,000,000 over that of the last decade, 1839. Nearly 50,000,000 gallons are annually exported as French wines. In 1849, 41,000,000 were exported; in 1850, 42,000,000; in 1851, 49,500,000; in 1852, 53,200,000; in 1853, 43,500,000. Ninety millions of gallons are annually distilled into brandy, although for the ensuing year, owing to governmental restrictions, there will be but little French brandy exported to the United States except that made from American whiskey imported into France. One-seventh, or about 133,000,000 gallons of wine, are annually exported from France, either as wine or its distillations. The excise duty on wine and its productions paid into the French Exchequer during the past year was \$22,800,000. This includes the ordinary excise, as also the "Octroi" or city duty. There are, by estimate, 220,000,000 gallons of wine manufactured into spirits, inclusive of the 90,000,000 made into brandy. This leaves more than 700,000,000 gallons of wine for home consumption, or about 21 gallons for each inhabitant for the year.

Wine, as a beverage, is universally used here by all classes. The strong liquors are chiefly for exportation; hence, you see very little drunkenness in *la belle France*.

The disease of the vine in France has for the last two years been very destructive, and it has greatly diminished the production of wine. This is on the increase, and fears are entertained that it may totally destroy the vine. Under this apprehension, may not the subject of vine culture legitimately and appropriately attract the attention of our Southern and South-western planters? Many of our Southern lands, I opine, are peculiarly adapted to the vine, and from natural sterility or other causes are unsuited to products requiring richer and stronger soils. The lands of southern Europe employed by the vine are light and sterile, unsuited to wheat and other grains.

If our Southern farmers would, at this time more especially, turn their attention to this subject, would it not ensure to their own individual interests, enhance the national wealth, and be promotive of national temperance by the introduction into general use of a cheap beverage, that would ultimately root out those "villainous spirits," whose baneful influence is felt throughout the length and breadth of our land?

In regard to the vine and its diseases in Europe, should the present condition of things continue for a few years, would it be the strangest fact in the history of commerce, if our favored country should become the exporter instead of the importer of wine? and may not the vine yet prove one of the sources of our national wealth, as well as the promoter of a sound national morality?

Such a result would restore the vine to its pristine value, as one of the "good gifts of God."—*Hunt's Mer. Mag.*

AGENTS AT BENICIA AND MARTINEZ.—Benj. Dodds will act as Agent of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to whom we refer our patrons and friends at Benicia, and trust they will call and enroll their names. Messrs. Worth & Sturgis will act for us at Martinez; their office is at the Alhambra. We most cordially ask the friends of Agriculture in this beautiful valley, to call and add their names with others who are now favoring us in that district.

FROM EUROPE.

Dates from Liverpool are to the 10th of March. The previously reported death of the late Emperor Nicholas, is fully confirmed, and his successor, the Emperor Alexander II., has succeeded peaceably to the Russian throne.

The new Emperor has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father, Constantine and his other brothers and officers of the Empire had taken oaths of allegiance to the new Emperor.

The hopes that were entertained throughout Europe of a peace policy, in accordance with the supposed personal character of Alexander, were becoming more faint. The influence of the powerful party at the head of whom is the Grand Duke Constantine, it was feared would urge the Czar forward in a course opposed to his better judgment. His first appointments of the Ministry were, however, regarded favorably for peace. Meanwhile, the allies determine to seize the opportunity of the uncertainty which the news of the death of Nicholas must occasion, to prosecute the war with vigor. There has been fighting on the Crimea, and more threatened. The French stormed a redoubt which had been skillfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundred of the Russians were killed, and there was a general rumor that the Grand Duke Michael was among the wounded, and that he had subsequently died at Sebastopol.

Alexander has confirmed, as Diplomatist at the Peace Conference, Gorchakov, whose previous instructions are also confirmed, and the first Conference has been held at Vienna.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—We give the following synopsis of the new postage law, which will be interesting to every one who writes and receives letters: Under this law all single letters mailed for any place that does not exceed three thousand miles, three cents; and exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. Half an ounce in weight will constitute a single letter; and double, treble and quadruple letters to be charged in the same proportion. All letters must be prepaid, except such as are to or from a foreign country, or those addressed to the officers of the government on official business. The law is to take effect from and after the fiscal quarter. A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of five cents in addition to the prepaid postage, but the government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet. The franking privilege is to remain as heretofore. Selling postage stamps for a larger sum than the market value is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

DEATH OF A VETERAN CITIZEN.—Mr. Samuel Adams, one of the oldest inhabitants of Boston, died at his residence on the 21st March, at the advanced age of about 96 years. The Traveller says: "He was a witness, and no doubt sometimes a participant, in the many exciting street scenes which occurred in Boston previous to the actual commencement of hostilities. He had in his possession as a relic of those glorious days, a flag which was hoisted on the liberty pole near Essex street, and which has of late been frequently displayed in this city. Mr. Adams was a mechanic, a wire worker by trade, and followed his business until within a few years. In religious matters he was an atheist, and in older times a close attendant upon all town meetings and public gatherings, where his rather ultra democratic sentiments caused his opponents to taunt him with being a 'French Jacobin.'"

OLD CALIFORNIANS.—By the Cortes we see noted the arrivals of one hundred and ten old Californians—ninety males and twenty females. Among the passengers we see Hon. Sam'l Brannan and family, Hon. J. B. Weller and family, and Hon. C. K. Garrison, with many other citizens, to whom will be extended a hearty welcome back.

MR. DAVIS, the agent of Mrs. C. N. Sinclair, who has been on a professional visit to the Atlantic States, returned a passenger on the Cortes, and reports his success in procuring the services of several dramatic artists of eminence who will make their appearance on the San Francisco boards during the coming season.

MERCED COUNTY.—Jack W. Smith, formerly travelling agent for the San Joaquin Republican, is a candidate for the office of County Judge, in the new county of Merced. The election takes place on the 2d Monday in May. The Republican speaks very favorably of him.

THE HUNGARIAN archbishop recently made a cardinal, at Rome, is in the enjoyment of a salary of \$1,000 per day, or \$365,000 per annum—a sum sufficient, we should think, to furnish bread and butter for one poor mortal.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Mr. Joseph Warren, who has been a compositor in the Boston Evening Gazette office for thirty-six years, died lately. It is of rare occurrence that a compositor remains so long in one situation in the same office.

HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.—A sale of 7000 bushels of Genesee wheat was made in New York on Thursday at \$2.70 per bushel. This is the highest price which wheat has been sold at for many years.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—During the ten days, ending on the 23d March, no less than fourteen violent deaths occurred in Boston.

Six inches of snow fell at Norfolk, Va. on the 22d March.

Horticultural Department.

Improved Varieties of the Shellbark.

BY E. HALE, KEENE, N. H.

ALTHOUGH it may not be possible to improve the qualities of our indigenous fruits by cultivation merely, yet the skill and perseverance of man may assist nature to produce new and improved varieties. If the luscious plum is, as somebody has said, a lineal descendant, by a fortunate line, of the sloe; and if the trees, which bear what is called the English Walnut, may trace their remote parentage to the same ancestor as the trees scattered over Europe, in forests and hedges, bearing small and thick-skulled nuts, there is good reason to believe that the fruit of our own wild walnut or hickory may be at least enlarged in size, and its shell made thinner.

If it can be done by any aid furnished by man to nature, it ought to be done, and begun to be done quickly, though the chief benefit may be enjoyed by those who shall come after us.

Reason, enlightened by experience, tells us that it can be done, and how it can be done.

The farmer has ascertained that large, plump and heavy grain produces better plants and a larger kernel than such as is shriveled and light. And the gardener, if he wishes to raise large seed or fruit of any kind, peas for instance, selects and sows large peas only; and after several successive crops, at each time selecting the largest peas, obtains a larger variety than he began with.

A similar course should be pursued with the shellbark. The largest nuts only should be planted, and these should be planted in appropriate soil and in a chosen locality. As the young tree sends out but few side roots, and as these run far without rootlets, it does not bear transplanting well; and if the nuts are planted in a nursery, it might be expedient to cut these off, a foot or more from the stem, to force out rootlets. None, (certainly not the most vigorous,) should be grafted.

The nurseryman, who should make the experiment proposed, would probably be more than compensated for his trouble and expense by the sale of his trees. The shellbark hickory ranks high as an ornamental tree. Its buds, when swelled in the spring, are quite large, conspicuous and beautiful, and when opening, still more beautiful. Its leaves are of a deep green color and of large size, and its shape always good looking and sometimes graceful and elegant. Emerson and Downing commend it highly. When it becomes too tall, or stands in the way, its value in the arts, or for fire wood, would be greater than the first cost and *lawful* interest.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will try the experiment, and if you do, "may you live a thousand years" to crack and eat nuts produced by the shellbark hickory improved.

But you need not live so long to begin to crack and eat. Last fall I gathered the fifth crop, a full peck, from a tree transplanted by myself from a neighboring town. The nuts were larger than I had been accustomed to see, many of them measuring three inches in circumference—half an inch more than Emerson's maximum.—*Mag. of Hor.*

Importance of Forest Trees.

(The following is an extract from a paper read by Dr. Hawks, before the Geographical Society of New York.)

Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, although for many purposes it is being fast superseded; but it is not the necessary use of wood that is sweeping away the forests of the United States, so much as its wanton destruction. We should look to the consequences of this. Palestine, once well-wooded and cultivated like a garden, is now a desert—the haunt of Bedouins; Greece, in her palmy days the land of laurel forests, is now a desolate waste; Persia and Babylon, in the cradles of civilization, are now covered beneath the sand of deserts produced by the eradication of their forests. It is comparatively easy to eradicate the forests of the North, as they are of a gregarious order—one class succeeding another; but the tropical forests, composed of innumerable varieties, growing together in the most democratic union and equality, are never eradicated. Even in Hindostan all its many millions of population have never been able to conquer the phoenix-life of its tropical vegetation. Forests act as regulators, preserving snow and rain from melting and evaporation, and producing a regularity in the flow of the rivers draining them. When they disappear, thunder-storms become less frequent and heavier, the snow melts in the first warm days of spring, causing freshets, and in the fall the rivers dry up and cease to be navigable. These freshets and droughts also produce the malaria which is the scourge of Western bottom-lands. Forests, although they are first an obstacle to civilization, soon become necessary to its continuance. Our rivers, not having their sources above the snow line, are dependent on forests for their supply of water, and it is essential to the future prosperity of the country that they should be preserved.

HOOF BOUND.—Dr. David gives the following directions for this disease: "In all cases, we must endeavor to give the frog a bearing on the ground; and, in order to do this, the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle, and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated poulticing with soft-soap and rye-meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than tips on his feet, is the best treatment. A

very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavorable to healthy action. Such a remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of by-gone days, when live eels were sent on an errand down horses' throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such an objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture; therefore, cold poultices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horse to stand on, are far inferior to stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe; one running lengthwise and the other crosswise of the foot. It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is far superior to the above articles."

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Ladies will be glad to learn that alcohol will wash kid gloves without either straining them or leaving unpleasant odor about them. The gloves are simply drawn upon the hand and carefully rubbed with a piece of clean flannel, wet with alcohol, until the soil is removed, then hung up to dry, and afterwards slightly stretched, when the original color reappears. This we have from one who has tried it successfully.

The spontaneous gifts of heaven are of a high value, but the strength of perseverance wins the prize.

The Muse.

(For the California Farmer.)

"TRUST IN PROVIDENCE."

FOREVER TRUST! oh! let not doubt e'er come,
To shade thy vision, or obscure thy train;
Believe I above in God's eternal dome
Are edicts made, creating loss or gain.
Forever trust! e'en when the golden light
Of prosperous days seems all forever spent,
And when the darkness of adversity's night
Has to our lowly way new shadows lent.
Forever trust! though hope's bright star be dim,
And eypress wreathes the shrine, where once we knelt,
Where now ascends in solemn tones the hymn
O'er by-gone days, where once joy's pathos peeled,
Forever trust! though time and place have changed,
And forms have gone, that gathered 'round our hearth;
Though hearts once true, from thee forever estranged,
And sorrow's wail supplants the voice of mirth.
Forever trust! though grief has crowned thy head
With silvered threads, e'en in thy life's full prime;
Though youth's light blossoms all are faded, dead,
Their incense smothered in the waste of time.
Forever trust! and hope for from above,
Where God e'er reigns, will mercy sweet descend;
Our trials lessened by his boundless love;
Before His will, our human wishes bend.
Aye trust! forever trust; a light will come,
An emanation from a source divine,
To illumine the darkness of our earthly home,
And lead us on, 'till in yon Heaven 'twill shine.
Jan. 13, '55. MARY MAY.

A SOMETHING TO LOVE.

BY JOHN HYDE, JUNR.

WE may roam away from the homes of our youth,
Through nations unknown we may rove;
Yet our bosoms will warm at virtue and truth,
And long for a something to love.
The gushings of hearts may seem frozen and chill,
Nor beauty nor kindness may move;
There still is a chord that will achingly thrill,
And yearn for a something to love.
The soul that's unwarmed by friendship for earth,
May seek it in mansions above;
The stern brow of thought, and the light smile of mirth,
Will wish for a something to love.
Cursed indeed is the wretch no feeling can cheer,
Where liking with love never strove,
Cold, frigid and fed by the grasp of despair,
Who wants not a something to love.
The child and the man, and the tyro and sage,
This yearning and longing will prove;
The bosom will swell, and the brain it will swim;
And burn for a something to love.
Hopes and dreams may be nursed, and, blighted, consume,
And in wreath of sad eypress be wove,
And the heart may seek peace alone in the tomb,—
Still it aches for a something to love.
Deep down in the fount of humanity's heart,
Though blasted and eared as we rove,
The feeling, the yearning, the passion may start;
We must have a something to love.

THE PILGRIM MOTHERS.

Ye taught to spurn the tyrant's claim,
And bow to God alone!
Ye knelt in their breasts the flame
That trembles in your own!
In after years flowed purple gore,
And fields were strewn with dead—
Firm hands the starry banner bore,—
Aggression trembling fled.
Oh! Pilgrim Mothers! though ye lie
Perchance in graves unknown,
A memory that cannot die,
Hath claimed ye for its own.
A sacredness to that bleak shore,
Your dust shall we impart;
Your requiem—the ocean's roar!
Your shrine—a nation's heart!

Miscellany.

Heart-Leaves,
GATHERED AT UNCLE JERRY'S.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

WHAT a quiet, Eden-life I am leading, up here, among the hills! Somehow my whole nature seems steeped in the beauty and the repose of all about me. A great calm has come down upon my heart.

I can see now how the Father's hand led me off here. I was very blind, though, and the covenant of his love was at first written on "tables of stone." Thank God! my heart is this no longer.

Uncle Jerry and aunt Esther are as kind to me as if I were their own child; indeed I am this now.

Sometimes I long to go and sit down by papa's grave, in the suburbs of the great city; but I comfort myself with thinking he is not there. It is ten months, next week, since he said to me, "Good bye, Maggie, for a little while."

Ten months! Oh! I am twice as many years older now in experience, and in that knowledge of the world which is true wisdom.

If it had been an enemy, I could have borne it; but it was mine own kin—aunts and uncles and cousins—who deserted me when they found papa had left his orphan girl—his own spotless name! But I must not be bitter. After all, they could not have done me a greater favor, for, otherwise, I should never have come up here—never have read the beautiful translations of His love that lie around me.

Yesterday, had a letter from aunt M——, and a formal invitation to pass the winter with her. I suppose conscience wrung it from her reluctant pen. She may make herself easy about my accepting it.

It is morning, and the breeze that is plating my chamber curtain is twisting shadows among the clover patches out yonder, and frilling up long, green breadths in the far-off meadows.

This morning the milkman brought us two quarts of large, delicious strawberries. I made aunt Esther promise I should prepare the pudding for dinner. I have really taken pride in culinary achievements. Uncle Jerry used to take my hand in his large brown one, and say, looking roguishly in my eyes, "It's plain enough to be seen, Maggie, those little fingers were moulded for nothing but silver forks and pianos." He didn't know my biscuit though, last night, from aunt Esther's.

I must not forget my walk to-night, between sun-down and star-coming. * * *

Well! such an adventure as I have had. Who would have dreamed of it too, up here in this green cleft of the hills, that seems to me shut off from the great bustling world—a little edge of Paradise saved from the general wreck and dropped down in New England.

But about my adventure. I went out as I had promised myself, for an hour's walk before supper. Nature seemed just waking up from her afternoon's siesta, and the light winds had come over from the far off sea, and were gambolling through the meadow grass. The clouds, too, were tucked all around the setting sun—heavy rolls of crimson and gold.

"Now, Carlo, we'll have a good time all alone," I said, drawing a quick breath of gladness, as I tied on my straw bonnet, while the dog's great paws drew down the latch of the wicket.

I took the road that leads across Maple land, and wandered on, I don't know how far. I remember repeating to myself occasional fragments of poetry, as I roamed dreamily along, my heart heavy with that intense exquisite appreciation of the beautiful, which they tell me poets can alone understand; a feeling so akin to pain that it always fills my heart with the mist of unshed tears. I came at last to the foot of a hill, in the middle of which was a cleft, covered over with wild roses—the large, and red, and rich, blushing against the deep green all around them. The hill was, however, almost inaccessible on account of its steepness.

"Now, Carlo, what's to be done?" I soliloquized, twisting my fingers in the dogs shaggy hide. "I can't go home without a good vase full of those beautiful flowers, and how in the world am I to reach them! If we can only pick out a path through this underbrush—no matter for the thorns, if we get hold of the roses;" and I was attempting to make my suggestion practical, when a voice a few rods distant so startled me, that it almost upset my equilibrium.

"Allow me, Miss, the pleasure of gathering you those flowers."

The tones were deep, and richer than any I had ever heard. I turned quickly, and saw a gentleman standing under a tree, where he probably had been sitting. He was a young man, not more than twenty-eight, I should think—tall, not handsome, but very noble looking. He lifted his hat, and there was a courteous grace in the simple action, which is the result only of that rare physical and mental refinement so few attain. I blushed like a bashful school girl. That one year's experience of fashionable life effected little change in the natural timidity of my character.

"Thank you," I answered, hesitating. "I want the flowers extremely, but then I do not like to trouble you."

He smiled one of those rare smiles which light up grave features with such beauty, and sprang lightly through the bushes. In less than two minutes he returned, bringing with him more of the rich blossoms than I could well carry.

"Now, don't thank me, please," he said, for my lips had parted to do this; "because, then you will be no longer my debtor, and I shall not feel

authorized to solicit the favor of you I was about to ask."

"I shall be happy to repay you, by granting it," I answered.

"Then permit me to accompany you till our paths diverge, and meanwhile to relieve you of part of your flowers."

We walked slowly through the lane. The sun had gotten behind the mountains, and the glowing was coming on, and the sweet voices of evening were walking up in the woods on either side of us. I believe we conversed most of the way, and yet I can hardly remember what we said. But I know the gentleman's words and manner impressed me with a very high opinion of his attributes of heart and mind. He was leisurely making a tour of New England, he said, and had, two days previous, chanced upon the village of M——. The picturesque valley had quite enamored him, and he had already lingered here three days. "You, now, have not always resided here? Forgive me for asking a question, which our slight acquaintance does not authorize."

"Certainly. But how can you tell I have not always resided here?" Somehow, his manner had placed me greatly at my ease.

"Because," he smiled again, and his fine eyes were fastened significantly upon those I lifted seriously to his face.

"Well shows the gentle lady's mien,
That courts and clings she has seen."

"Does it? I am sorry for it; so I cannot accept what perhaps you intended as a compliment. My happiness is identified with this valley; I would not go out from its quiet beauty for all the world could offer me."

"Oh! you are young now," he said, smiling, and looking at me half enviously. "All young, romantic natures have just such episodes in their experience, when they are meadow and mountain struck. Still, I am glad to hear you say it. Nature always speaks loudest to the hearts that are freshest and purest."

"But you mistake my feelings altogether. I am not so very young; that is, I was twenty in June, and I at least know somewhat of the world, for I had one year's experience of fashionable life. And—forgive me again—adured it altogether of a sudden—and came out here and turned hermitess. Not exactly—there were other circumstances,—my father's death." I could not proceed.

"Forgive me," he said, earnestly. "I did not mean to surprise you into any personal disclosures. Those breakers of crimson are very rich, up yonder."

"Yes; but there is uncle Jerry in his wagon coming up the road. I shall have a ride now."

My uncle's features sufficiently expressed their astonishment as the old family vehicle came lumbering toward me and my companion.

"Well, Maggie, will you jump in?" he asked, bowing to the gentleman, and preparing to alight.

"Don't dismount, sir; I will assist the lady," and he took the flowers from my hand and assisted me to the side of uncle Jerry before I could speak, though I thought there was a little shade of disappointment in his face.

"Uncle," I said, smiling, "I cannot present you to this gentleman, but I am indebted to his kindness for my beautiful bouquet, and he procured it at some risk of his neck."

Uncle Jerry put out his hand in his hearty, hospitable way. "Happy to see you, sir. Up here in this country we don't consult ceremony much. Won't you ride home with us?"

"Thank you, not this evening, sir; but with your permission, I will do myself the honor to call before I leave M——," and he placed a card in my hand.

"I promise you a cordial welcome, and as for Maggie, here, I'm sure she'll be thankful enough to see somebody but old folks, like aunt Esther and myself," and the old man looked at me very tenderly.

We bowed our adieus. Uncle Jerry did nothing but tease me in his pleasant way, all the ride home, about my absent-mindedness, declaring, after all, that my romance wasn't for nothing, if it raised such a fine looking gentleman as that.

Of course the whole had to be detailed to aunt Esther at supper time, and she, dear soul, was as interested in the matter as any girl of nineteen.

The card has been duly inspected, and this has resulted in the important discovery that the gentleman rejoices in the cognomen of Harvey Willard. Well, as aunt Esther says, it's a sweet name. I wonder if he will remember his promise. Psaw! quite likely he has forgotten it. I have been very foolish to devote so much time to so small a matter.

Well, after all, I was mistaken; he did come, and what's more, he's coming again. Last evening, I was just seating myself at the piano, when I heard the gate open, and peeping through the shrubbery, for it was a moon-bright evening, I could distinguish three figures coming up the garden-walk. Something whispered me it was he, and instead of going to the door and receiving them, as I should have done, I searched up aunt Esther, and she did this. Mr. Willard was accompanied, and presented by the minister and his wife, with whom we are on intimate terms. It seems his father and the parson were old school fellows, but Mr. Willard did not discover that his parent's friend was settled here, until yesterday. Uncle Jerry is deacon, and of course he came in when he learned the parson was here, and aunt Esther and Mrs. Mills were soon discussing the comparative merits of blackberry Jam and peach jelly; so Mr. Willard and I were left quite to ourselves. I think we got along very well, though Mr. Willard certainly possesses very rare conversational powers. He has traveled in Europe, too, and his information seems inexhaustible. He

must have thought me rude, I fear, gazing into his face so constantly; but there is a charm in his fine eyes, and his earnest features, when they are lighted up with the eloquence of his soul, which strangely attracts me. How unlike other men he is.

"We were speaking of Longfellow last night," I said. "I like him better than any other American poet, because I love him more."

"Ah!" Mr. Willard's eyes swept a glance, quick and searching, at my face. "One could not be lightly indebted to Longfellow; but go on."

"There has been a season in my life, an episode of darkness and weakness when the day grew night about me, and the waters went over my head. And oh, I owe it to Longfellow, (God bless him,) that I did not come out of that trial-hour 'wanting.' To the clarion call that sounded through the dark places of my soul,

"Let the dead past bury the dead,
Act, act, in the living present,
Heart within and God overhead."

I owe whatever of strength of purpose and earnestness of life there may be in me. Friends, hope, faith, had deserted me. I sat down and prayed for death; but those grand soul-psalms came to my heart, and her weakness became strength—why, what have I been saying, Mr. Willard?"

The fervor of my feelings had unconsciously carried me away. I had forgotten that I was laying bare my heart to a comparative stranger. In my first surprise and embarrassment, I buried my face in my hands. Another was laid gently upon my curls, and a voice, low and rich, said, "I thank you for this beautiful revelation of your character, Miss Marshall; do not fear to trust me."

At that moment aunt Esther called my attention to the pattern of Mrs. Mill's collar, and after this the conversation became general.

We accompanied our guests to the gate, and just as they were leaving, Mr. Willard whispered to me, "I have a new edition of Longfellow, containing his longer, and, I believe, all of his fugitive, poetry. You will permit me to bring it to you to-morrow, and read you some of my favorite passages?"

"Thank you, Mr. Willard, I shall be happy to hear them."

The hand that I gave him at parting was held a little longer, and the fingers clasped a little tighter, than courtesy demanded.

"Well, sis, you and that city gentleman seem to be getting along nicely together," said uncle Jerry, patting my chin, after we had returned to the parlor.

"I say, mother, wouldn't it be rather funny if our little Maggie had really picked up a—ahem!—you understand, off here in the backwoods?"

"Now, Jerry, don't torment the poor child," said aunt Esther, winding her arm about my waist. "Mr. Willard is certainly such a man as one does not meet every day; but then just to look at our Maggie, I beg to know if she isn't handsome, and good enough for him?" and she looked at us with her fond, motherly eyes.

There, I'd quite forgotten writing the history of last evening, that we are to have peas for dinner, and I promised to shell them. So good bye to Mr. Willard till to-night, for I presume he'll come with it.

It is late evening again, and the summer stars are looking down on me—golden letters scattered thickly over the dark blue page of the night. With her good-night kiss, aunt Esther whispered an injunction that I should retire at once; but I can't do this without telling somewhat of my morning misadventure. I can't help laughing now, though it was serious enough then, I can assure you.

Aunt Esther was in the garden, pulling some beets for dinner, and I had donned one of her aprons, and just established myself snugly in a low chair, in the kitchen, with an earthen dish in my lap, and a half bushel basket on one side of me, when I glanced up at the clock, and discovered the hands were in the vicinity of eleven.

"Come, Bridget," I called hastily, "leave your work this minute, and sit down here and help me, or these peas will never be ready for dinner."

Bridget, poor soul! is a real specimen of Erin veridancy, and her three months' experience of American life has not greatly sharpened her obtuse wits. I supposed she was rubbing the brass door knobs in the sitting room; but she did not answer me, and I was growing impatient, when her round, good-humored face appeared at the door, while she exclaimed triumphantly, "Plase, sir, and here is herself that ye axed for;" and behind her, a look of amused perplexity on his face, stood the elegant Mr. Willard.

"Why, Bridget!" I sprang up, revealing the clean apron and all. The sudden motion dislodged my curls, and they rolled in a heavy shower over my shoulders, while I felt the blood washing up to my cheeks. Mr. Willard saw my confusion, and approaching me, he said, "I perceive, Miss Marshall, that Bridget has shown me into the wrong room; but, after all, her mistake has resulted in my gain, for I should not otherwise have seen how charmingly you look in dishabille;" and there was a world of admiration flashing through the lurking good humor in his fine eyes, as he gave me his hand. I recovered my self-possession immediately, and after a hearty laugh, in which the gentleman joined, I intimated that if he would walk into the parlor, I would be with him in less than ten minutes.

"No, thank you," he said; "I am not going to take you from your work; but, with your permission, to occupy Bridget's place myself. I ought to apologize for calling at this time. To tell the truth, I could not wait till afternoon; but I will not prove an unprofitable visitor;" and he drew

a chair to my side; and lifted a handful of peapods.

"I looked at him, the courtly-accomplished gentleman, and the simple grace with which he adapted himself to these circumstances, elevated him greatly in my estimation. There is so much soul-nobility shining out of his smallest word and action.

"It would only be affectation in me to refuse your offer," I said, seating myself and placing the platter on a chair between us. "Bridget, bring a towel for Mr. Willard." And Bridget brought it, and laid it in the gentleman's lap, with a look of blank astonishment, which it was really ludicrous to behold. So we sat there, laughing and chatting, in the old-fashioned kitchen, with the country sun-light smiling along the white walls; and the earthen dish filled very rapidly under our busy fingers.

"Sakes alive, Maggie! What does all this mean?" Aunt Esther's voice broke in suddenly upon us, and there she stood in the back door, her large sun-bonnet pushed back from her head, half a dozen beets, holden by their long tops, in one hand, while she stared at us in dreamy, bewildered astonishment. I explained the whole to her in a few words, and, laughing at Bridget's awkwardness, she immediately offered to relieve both of us; but we found our employment altogether too agreeable to resign it. And so Mr. Willard remained to dinner with us, aunt Esther laughingly assuring him he had earned his meal. He would have prolonged his visit till morning, but an engagement with Mr. and Mrs. Mills, whom he has quite fascinated, prevented his doing this. He read to me this afternoon for two hours Longfellow's Evangeline, and other poems, and the great thoughts seemed to gather new beauty as they came to me in the rich, mellow tones, whose sweet echoes still haunt my heart. Mr. Willard certainly realizes, more nearly than any other man ever did, my ideal of physical and intellectual manhood. I have promised to rife out with him to-morrow. But hark—the village clock has struck twelve!

"Tis night again, starry and beautiful, the transcript of its predecessor, and yet what a new page in the great life-fohio have I unclasped since last evening. I have promised to be his wife, and a week ago we did not know each other. No matter; soul has made its mighty revelation to soul, and we understand each other as though we had been intimate from childhood. I am very happy; so happy, that the great joy, in my heart is over breaking over my lips with the grateful cry, "My God! I thank thee!" I cannot indulge in any school-girl sentimentality—the joy at my heart is too deep and holy for that; but can only say, how fervently, how entirely, the angels can understand, I love him! Not much writing will be done by me to-night, either, for my hand trembles, and I am constantly tempted to throw down my pen and pace up and down my room, in the still, solemn, blessed enjoyment of thought and feeling—but must tell very briefly how all this came about:—We had a long, delightful ride, just at sun-down. We did not return until starlight, and had a motherly chiding from aunt Esther, who feared her biscuit had grown cold because they had waited an hour and a-half for us.

After supper Mr. Willard came into the parlor with me. We sat down awhile by the window, and listened to the sweet voices of evening, katydids and crickets. At last he rose up and walked two or three times across the room; then he came back and leaned on me.

"What are you thinking about?" I said, looking up and smiling. His voice was very grave as he answered,—"That perhaps he would leave me—to-morrow. But it is for you to decide. Will it trouble you to have me go?" There was simple frankness in the question, which solicited my confidence, and my answer was, "Yes!"

"Well, then," and he leaned a little nearer, "You shall decide whether I go now, or remain with you always. Miss Marshall—Margaret, you know it is not any way to speak lightly of these things; you know there is no sentimental softness, no romantic lover's vows of eternal constancy to make you; but to say to you as I never again can say to another woman, "Margaret, I love you."

There was a long pause. Having tried to collect my thoughts from such a surprise, the words would not leave my lips, and I sat there shivering from head to foot. He leaned over and looked into my face. My heart was throbbing very quick. "You are not offended?" he asked, and his tones could not have been more eager if he were pleading for his life. "Don't answer me, only move your head."

After shaking my head, he sat down on my chair-arm, and drew my head close to his heart. Neither spoke for a long time; but oh! we seemed very happy, and my heart was all the time fashioning prayers of gratitude to the Great Father, with the sweet tears ever and anon rolling down my cheeks. Afterward we talked a long time. Having told him of my motherless but happy childhood—of the father who made me his one idol—of my school life; and of that one year of fashion and flattery, when suitors thronged around the rich heiress, and the world called her its favorite,—of my father's death—of the fraud and failure of his partners—of the desertion of all my kin, and how, at last, the noble old man, my father's uncle, hurried to the city when he heard of my misfortune, and said to me, "Maggie, we offer to you our home and our hearts; will you come to them?" And Harvey answered me, while his first kiss dropped like a blessed baptismal upon my forehead, "I have wealth enough for us both, Margaret, my beautiful, my beloved!"

A week has passed; a week of such intense happiness as I never expected to realize out of

heaven. Last Monday, having told uncle and aunt, the same evening uncle Jerry put my hand in Harvey's, saying in a hoarse voice, "She is our child, Mr. Willard—oh! be very tender of her." And what he answered, the tears that are coming prevent me from writing.

Could I only but feel as I did last night. If this mocking, hunting, torturing doubt would only leave my heart. I dare not, cannot tell what is my fear—oh! its memory will madden me! He must be noble, and pure, and good,—my Harvey, my glory, my incarnation! Sometimes it seems like a dream, and, putting out my hands to strain my eyes to awaken, sink back again and feel it is real.

'Tis all happiness to-night. Harvey had been passing the evening with me, and we had been talking about our one future. He had risen to leave, for 't was late. Accompanying him to the front door, there we stood, chatting in the moonlight.

I read this morning a short but very pathetic tale in the newspaper, and somehow it has haunted me all day. The tale was about a young man, intelligent, accomplished, wealthy, and recently wedded to a young and beautiful woman, who adored him. Recent facts have come to light which prove that two years previous to his marriage he was guilty of forgery, and he has fled the country.

"Oh! Harvey," I said, drawing closer to him, "how much worse than death to the heart of a woman must be such a revelation! And to make idols and to find them clay! Thank God, that between you and me there lies no such darkness. For you could not be loved by me, if you were not looked upon with pride. There is no stain upon your past, the shame of no crime on your soul. Betwixt us there is perfect confidence." Again my feelings triumphed over my timidity, and, for the first time, ventured to lay my lips to the hand that rested on my shoulder. He drew it away, as if a viper had stung him. Looking up in his face, in the clear moonlight, it was very white, and working fearfully.

"Harvey! Harvey!" was the reply, "speak to me; don't look at me like that." But he only turned away and groaned. My limbs refused to sustain me, for they sank down upon the door-sill. I was sinking into unconsciousness when his voice aroused me. "Maggie!" it whispered huskily, "there is a dark page in my past, and to-morrow night you shall know everything. To deceive you was not meant; the angels are my witness that it was not. But pure and noble as you were, the thought occurred that it was not best for me to bring to your gaze an hour that has been striven to forget, and this made me weak, for your love was more precious than life to me. And now, what if this is lost to me forever? better even so than that you should wed me, believing a lie. But oh! pity me! Margaret Marshall, pity me!"

His lips dropped one long, burning kiss upon my bowed forehead, and he was gone!

Oh! there seems an eternity of suffering between this time and to-morrow. How can it be borne! How can smiles and light words be gathered to my lips, from a heart over which surges great waves of agony that is exceeding, unpeakable. Aunt Esther's loving eyes will not be deceived to-morrow.

I love him still, deeply, entirely, as I once did. This truth stands out clear and solemn amid all the wild struggling in my soul. And he, oh! I cling to him with the old faith yet. His nature is noble and true, and good, howsoever he may have been tempted to do evil!

Well, at last all is known, and Harvey is loved—oh, if it were possible, better than ever. Thank God, this fair summer's day went down into the darkness, only to have the great light poured into my heart. "Now, darling, go right to bed," said Aunt Esther as we met on the stairs; "it pleases me much to see you looking well again." Dear heart! she little dreamed that my malady had been more of the mind than of the body.

Watched for him by the parlor window for a whole hour to-night, and at last, when I heard his step ringing up the gravel-walk, my heart seemed to stand still; could not rise up to meet him when he entered the parlor, but held out both hands, and said to him, "I am very glad you are come at last, Harvey."

He kissed me gravely, but very tenderly, and looked with his proud, mournful eyes into my face a moment, and bade me to go out and sit with him under the shadow of the great butter-nut tree on the lawn. It might be a fancy of his, he said, but he could make the mournful disclosure better with the solemn stars looking into his soul, than he could anywhere else.

"Of course his request was complied with. We sat down on the rude bench which Uncle Jerry had placed there, and then I was very bold, laid my hand on his heart and said, "Now, Harvey, don't fear to tell me all."

He drew his arm around me, and—I shall write it briefly as he told me: his father died; he was his mother's only son, and great was the dismay of the widow when she discovered that some speculations in which her husband had become involved, left her and her child well nigh penniless. Harvey was not one to yield lightly to misfortune. He obtained a situation as clerk in a large mercantile establishment, and for a year supported himself and his mother by his employment; it was not a pleasant life. Harvey's heart was with the musty folios piled up in dim old galleries, and the yellow walls of the little office grew to him a kind of prison, and it was only for his mother's sake he stifled the strong cry for mental aliment. One afternoon a head clerk came to him, stating that he had become greatly embarrassed in his financial relations, and wished

the loan of five hundred dollars. This was all that Harvey and his mother possessed in the world. At first he refused, but the clerk was an intimate friend, and he painted his unhappy position in such terms that Harvey's heart was touched, and against his better judgment he yielded, and the last dollar he and his widowed mother possessed was placed in the clerk's hand. Two days later he came to him with another story, whether true or otherwise Harvey never knew—the whole speculation had proved a failure—his money was lost, Harvey's and all. "Oh, my mother! my mother!" groaned the wretched youth, and he sank down upon a chair and prayed to die. His agony seemed to touch somewhat the heart of his betrayer. "Willard," he said, "the keys of the 'strong box' are in your possession; lighten it of a cool five hundred, and on my oath, in less than a week you shall be repaid all you lent me, and you can replace it." How his high nature scorned the base proposal, how he sprang to his feet, the hot blood of honest indignation burning up into his cheeks—but alas! alas!

"Harvey, my boy," said Mrs. Willard, as he came in to dinner some three days later, "our old friend Mr. Allen has been here, and he told me if we would take a few shares in the —, he would pledge his honor that in less than one year it would pay us two-fold. I promised him our five hundred, and this afternoon I intend going down to the bank. Oh! Harvey my precious boy, how often I have thanked God that he saved the widow this mite!"

And her son looked into her face, and he saw the deep tenderness that flashed through her tears, and he could not tell her.

"That evening—my pen stops, I cannot write it. There was other eyes that saw him, and the next day Harvey Willard was arrested, and his mother—but he, too, pined there.

"Two more days went by, and then a brother of Mrs. Willard's, a rich man and a bachelor, whom they had thought dead, came from the Indies.

In less than two hours Harvey was free—money bought his release and secured the matter from publicity. He and his mother never knew the need of money again. Harvey was his mother's heir—the grass grows green over two graves now.

"And is that all?" I whispered, as his voice dropped into silence.

"All! Is it not enough, Maggie, to part us forever?"

"No, no; only to draw me closer to you, my beloved," and I laid my head closer upon the heart, where, thank God, it will lie through life.

"Maggie! no reproaches, no scorn, only these tears!—are you woman or angel?" He rose up, and stood gazing into my face a moment, then trembling in every limb, shuddering like a child, he sank at my feet—his proud head dropped into my lap.

I wound the dark, rich curls around my fingers; and lifted the bowed head and pressed my lips to the shaggy, broad forehead, and murmured, "We will never speak of it again, Harvey."

"Never!" he said, fervently, lifting his eyes to my face, and the unspeakable tenderness in their shining depths brought fresh tears to mine. "Henceforth, betwixt you and me there shall be perfect confidence."

"Yes, perfect, perfect, Harvey," I murmured, and a sweet echo seemed to gather up the blessed words, and rolled them through the bright uplift of my future; and now, in this midnight silence, it floats softly back to my heart, "There shall be perfect confidence."

HOW TO SELL YOUR OLD TEA POT, OR HOW ONE WAS SOLD.—A gentleman doing business in Boston, took an easy lesson the other day in the selling line, that is too good to be lost, and so he has given the benefit of it to his friends and the public. Messrs. Cut & Crump keep a boot and shoe store on Hanover street, "wholesale and retail, a large assortment of seasonable goods, at the lowest cash prices, &c." On a bright and airy morning, a short time since, an elegantly dressed lady called in, and placing a rich and beautiful looking silver tea pot, nicely enveloped, except the nose and handle in tissue paper, on the counter, inquired for "nice gaiter boots, thick soles; can you fit me? my size is 5." "Oh, yes, most assuredly, we never fail to do that same thing," replied Mr. Cut who was behind the counter; and he did his best to fit his fair customer to a first class boot, of the kind and quality desired. After a few trials, "a fit" was found, and the price (\$2.50) fixed, and the boots finally packed up, but not paid for. The lady being about to leave, says, "I am down town shopping and have two or three more calls to make, and I guess I will leave the tea pot, for it is not very convenient to carry, and take the boots, and when I return I will call for it, and pay for the boots." Mr. C. very politely consented to "this nice little arrangement," and the lady with a very pleasant smile and "good morning," left the store to finish her shopping. Mr. Crump, who was just inside the counting-room, and had heard and seen all after a hearty laugh immediately cries out, "Out, you're sold! by thunder you're sold, and no mistake." "Don't believe it," replies Cut, holding up the tea pot "no sired, it is the pure sil—" tearing off the wrapper, when lo and behold, an old bruised and battered Britannia tea pot was revealed, with nose and handle polished to perfection. "There! there! I'll give it up. I'll pay for the oysters," says Cut, "but—but I'll never trust a woman again as long as my name is Cut." It only need be added that the hot supper came off at Parker's, and that Mr. Cut is as fond of relating the joke as any one.

FROM THE EAST.

By the steamship Cortes, which arrived at this port on Sunday morning, one week's later intelligence was received from the East.

We hear from St. Louis that the advices of the California failures had been received there, and produced but little excitement. There was no run upon Messrs. Page & Bacon, and the impression was general that the news of Messrs. Page-Pacon & Co.'s resumption would be received by an early steamer.

The New York money market was in a sound position, stocks continued to improve, and all signs of financial difficulties had disappeared.

California securities appeared to be gaining confidence. State 7's were quoted at 91 1-2.

HARK TIMES ALL GONE.—The Mirror thinks that the clouds so gloomy and oppressive, that recently lowered upon New York city, are breaking, rising and scattering. The radiant bow of hope gleams upon their departing skirts; and glimpses of clear skies give promise of milder, brighter and better days. The soup houses are no longer thronged by the famishing poor; and the beggars in the streets are subsiding. We hear of no more clamor for bread, or for work; and as all departments of Trade and Industry are reviving, we believe every honest, able-bodied, willing laborer may find something to do at a rate of wages that will enable him to live comfortably.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO THE PACIFIC.—Col. Benton's letter, published in the papers, has carried a misapprehension upon the subject of the overland mail to the Pacific. The route has merely been made a mail route; no direction has been given by Congress to establish service upon it. In this case, as in the case of all new mail routes, the Government will adhere to its custom of advertising for the service, and accept the bid appearing the most satisfactory.

The New York Journal of Commerce has official accounts from Marañham, Brazil, South America, giving remarkable accounts. Rich gold fields equal in value to those in California having been made by explorations of a corps of scientific geologists, by aid of a steamer, &c. These rich "places" are said to exist chiefly between the rivers Tuquassu and Gurupy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the great remedy for Consumption and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs. The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public faith in its efficacy upon the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so ridiculously reckless as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers, and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of L. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by **SETH W. FOWLE**, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents.

Opinion of the Press.—The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 25:

"**WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.**—Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.' We regard it as one of nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as impudently desperate, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

It has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Always signed **L. BUTTS** on the wrapper.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and no know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pine, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sanson and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, P. M.

The REV. MR. SEXTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

American Hotel, Benicia.

THIS HOUSE has been established five years, with out interruption or change of proprietorship, and is beloved by the travelling public to be one of the best conducted Hotels in the State.

Large and well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families travelling or for permanent boarders, can always be obtained.

A **LIBERTY STABLE** connected with the Hotel, so that travellers can have their choice, either to take the steamers and stage, or a private carriage to any of the beautiful valleys around. Single horses this Hotel every morning for the different valleys.

The daily papers from various sections of the State are on file at this Hotel. Everything will be done by the proprietor that the patrons of this House may find their stay pleasant and satisfactory.

3-16-1st C. M. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Stone Brittle Pots. JUST received at "Spillars" an invoice of Butter, Cream and Cakes Pots. HAYNES & LAWTON, 122 Sanson street, bet. Washington and Clay.

MARRIED.

On the 24th April, in this city, by Bishop Klipp, Jno. H. Poole and Miss Emma H. Poole.
On the 24th April, at Taylor's Ranch, Chas. Nichols and Mary C. Armstrong, both of Niagara Valley.
On the 13th April, in Santa Cruz, Becom Case and Miss Mary Bennett.
On the 9th April, in Santa Clara county, Chas. Monroe, formerly of Dorchester, Mass., and Miss E. Hutchins, recently of Chertseyfield, Me.
On the 12th April, in Nevada, J. V. Hathaway and Miss Mary June Fell.
On the 11th April, in Crescent City, Jos. G. Wall and Miss Margaret McGruder.
On the 12th April, in Columbia, O. P. Davis and Mrs. H. Bous, of San Francisco.
On the 17th April, in Shasta, by Judge Hinkley, Lewell Williams, of Walsky Creek, and Miss Nancy Caroline Roman, of Shasta.

DIED.

On the 23d April, at Benicia, Capt. Alex. Riddell, formerly Mayor of that city, aged 53 years.
On the 18th April, in this city, Mme. Ursule Brunel, of Montreal, Canada, aged 77 years.
On the 21st April, in this city, Rudolph Schondorff, a native of Germany, aged 42 years.
On the 19th April, in Sonoma, Henry Cohen, aged 35 years, formerly of Samoezy, Prussian Poland.
On the 20th April, in this city, of apoplexy, Capt. J. Ingram, a native of Portland, England, and the oldest Pilot on the Pacific coast, aged 57 years.
On the 12th April, in this city, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Drakius, of Norfolk, England.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
APRIL 18—Chilian bark Carlos Lerca, Hugen, Valparaiso; indico. Brig Comport, Pray, Cape Chisnet, 9 days; lumber.
Brig Halcyon, McDonough, Puget Sound, 8 days; 4000 lbs. lumber.
Schr Gen Pierce, Badger, San Tomas (Mts), 25 ds, in ballast.
Schr J K T Maunsfield, Clarke, Alton River, 30 hours; lumber.
Schr Reporter, Smith, Tomales, 8 hours; 1100 sbs potatoes.
APRIL 19—Steamer Humboldt, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 31 hrs; with lumber—18 passengers.
Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber.
APRIL 20—Steamer Goliath, Fautleroy, Crescent City and intermediate ports; indico—18 passengers.
Dark Emperor, Morton, Punta Arcana (C A), 40 days; mahogany and cedar.
Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Ventura, Stoddard, Salt Point, 21 hours; lumber.
APRIL 21—Brig Jane, Fingert, Humboldt Bay, 4 ds; lumber.
Schr Forward, Chapman, Tahiti, 22 days; 230,000 oranges.
Schr Adelina, Hutton, Bogota, 24 hours; produce.
Schr Montrose, Hiles, Bogota, 24 hours; produce.
APRIL 22—Steamship Cortes, Burns, San Juan, 12 days, with indico—413 passengers.
Schr Queen of the West, Daine, Santa Cruz, 3 days; indico.
Schr Olvera, Acerill, Salt Point, 14 hours; lumber.
Schr Orphan, Robinson, Puget, 8 hours; indico.
APRIL 23—Schr Odd Fellow, Soquel, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Horace, Keyes, Tomales, 12 hours; 500 sbs potatoes.
Schr Queen of the Day, Sinton, Tomales, 12 hours; wood.
Schr Virginia, Gillet, Tomales, 12 hours; wood.
APRIL 24—Clipper ship Westward Ho!, Halsey, Boston 100 days; indico.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

APRIL 18—Ships Flying Arrow, Treadwell, for Benicia; Bengal, Rogers, on a whaling voyage; bark Benthin, Kinney; Melchior, Samuel Merritt, Gove, Puget Sound; schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey; schr America, Halsey, San Diego.
APRIL 19—Fr ship Canton, Houssias, Singapore; brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Portland.
APRIL 20—Ship Leonora, Schuman, for a whaling voyage, Melchior, bark M. Ritterbach, Wolanau, Callao; brig F Copeland & Co, Jacks, San Blas.
APRIL 21—Brig Vista, Helges, for Realejo.
APRIL 22—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blithen, San Juan.
APRIL 24—Star Goliath, Fautleroy, Unique River; brig M A Jones, Sidney.



LITTLE & CO.,
147 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
APOTHECARIES HALL.

THIS celebrated establishment—one of the finest in the world—is under the immediate supervision of Mr. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, the pioneer partner of the late firm of Thayer & Little. Mr. Little has devoted seventeen years to the profession of Chemist and Apothecary, and is a member of the Mass. Coll. Pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

None but the Purest and Best Medicines are sold at this establishment, and the prices have been reduced to conform with the times.

There will also be found at this establishment a splendid assortment of Fine Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oil, Glycerine Lubricants, Extracts, Cologne Water, Day Rins, Tooth Brushes, Shell Combs, Toilet Mirrors, Fine Pottery, and every article necessary for the Toilet. Patent Medicines, European Leeches, and all articles usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind, will be found constantly for sale at the most reasonable prices, and for a full and complete list of the most valuable and reliable of the best quality.

Valuable Newspaper Routes. WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Shanghai Hens Wanted. THOSE who have these Hens for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office.

To Printers. FOR SALE—One Second-hand Hoe's DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block).

HAVING taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.
Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.

The Opening Sale of Real Estate will take place on Monday, April 23d, at which time we shall offer a very desirable lot of

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
Our rooms being adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. Sale of Furniture, on TUESDAY, April 24th.

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,
where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of Boys' Clothing.
One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.
G. W. SIMMONS.
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,
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Merchant street.

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California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery
OF ALL KINDS.

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Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHRE AND OIL
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHRE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIE.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fen Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
BOSTON, March 1, 1855.
THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of
J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,
and will continue the business of
SHIP CHANDLERY,
At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.
Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.
As the shadows of evening began to fall,
A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
And this was the song that the lady sung—
"Away with Pomatum and Balmoline,
No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen,
The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
And my hair keeps the curl tho' I dance all night.
No more of grease or stodge spirit for me,
But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"
Sold by
B. D. THAYER & CO.,
Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Pottery! Pottery!!
NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserving, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Storepots of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street.

Stuffed Pigs Wanted. THIS breed of Swine is pure. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Choice Seeds. A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Lithuanus. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 62 Battery street.

Flower Pots. JUST received at "Spillars"—3,000 Flower Pots, assorted sizes. For sale low.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
122 Sanson street, bet. Washington and Clay.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st. New York.
Bank of North America. Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. Albany.
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros. & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Marmurdo & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Frabody & Co. London.
F. Huth & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank. New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank. Boston.
Philadelphia Bank. Philadelphia.
Joshua Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank. New Orleans.
Page & Bacon. St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.

Stocks for Sale.
SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent Bonds, payable in New York.
SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, payable in New York.
Also—State Comptroller's Warrants on General Fund.
City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund.
Available for paying Street Assessments.

For sale in sums to suit by
J. PEIRY, Jr.,
Astor House Building, Montgomery street.
P. S.—EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, payable at sight, in sums to suit. Apply as above.

Banking House of Page, Bacon & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1855.
WE desire to notify our friends and the public that we shall resume our business on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at our new Banking House, corner of Clay and Battery streets, where we shall be happy to see all our old friends and customers.

Artisan Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fulton, San Jose; Rufus S. Eells, of Havorth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the "Well Boring House" will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 Sanson street.

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
GREENE, HEATH & ALLEN have removed from California street to the cor. of Washington and Battery streets, where they offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Manufactured Tobacco ever brought to this State. The selection was made by Mr. Heath from the best factories in Virginia; and the trade generally are respectfully invited to call. Among the brands offered are the following:

200 boxes Crumpton's Four Aces;
75 half boxes do Mardal;
50 packages do Sovereign of the Sea;
60 do do Bride of the Pacific;
100 boxes Halsey's Four A's;
100 do Sumners' Harry of the West;
50 do James Boyd's Gold Leaf;
50 do do Ann Bishop;
25 do A. Thomas' Club House;
50 do Ferguson's Star of the West;
50 do Miller & Crenshaw's Bluff City;
20 do Royler's Merry's Own;
40 do do Invincible;
100 do Tharrington's Cartelops;
50 do Dickinson's Whiff's Eye;
50 do Croely & Woolton's Metropolitan.

In addition to the above, we have 2,000 packages of ordinary brands; and as we sell exclusively on Commission for the Manufacturers of Virginia, we can furnish the trade with any quantity or quality required, at the lowest rates.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prize, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Valid for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Monday, 30th day of April next. Secure your Tickets without delay.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building),
Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in price, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Soutout Over Coat, decidedly the ion in New York; Falcot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large elegant assortment of Dress Frocks; Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Graduated's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Biology and Simon's Clothes and Doekings, for our custom department.
Garment's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.
Branch KEYES & CO.,
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Garden Seeds. WE have received several valuable Invoices of Garden Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are Invoices of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Hydraulic Pumps. AN invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.
WARREN & SON.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.

Varieties.

(For the California Farmer.)
Historical Enigma.

I AM composed of twenty-four letters.
My 1, 15, 10, 19, was a disciple and friend of Plato.
My 14, 5, 24, 7, 13, 21, was an orator of Greece, a cotemporary of a tyrant of Syracuse.
My 22, 2, 16, 15, 14, 5, was a small State of antiquity which produced many learned men.
My 1, 20, 18, 7, 8, 9, was an oriental prince, whose name Plutarch has immortalized for his generosity.
My 16, 12, 2, 4, 17, is one of the oldest countries on earth.
My 18, 23, 24, 6, 15, 13, is one of the staunchest of modern governments.
My 12, 3, 14, 14, 20, 19, 1, is a kingdom once celebrated for its commercial and maritime power.
My 11, 18, 20, 4, 16, 7, 9, was a latter German Emperor.
My 17, 11, 18, 2, 16, 13, is probably the most extensive country, which benefits mankind the least.
My whole is a celebrated historian of antiquity.
COLFON.

P. S.—Friend Cicero gave the right answer to my last.

TAKING THINGS EASY, is very hard, but very philosophical. We have tried it, and can speak from experience, though we cannot always live up to the "take it easy" doctrine. But there is no mistake about it, that if a man wishes to enjoy himself he must take the world mixed as it is with a thousand shades—and a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to-day and a calm to-morrow—the chill, piercing wind of Autumn, and the bland, reviving breath of summer. In a word, take things as they come—if you don't you are a fool. A snarling man has about as much comfort as the fellow who was confined to an overcoat of thistles.

CHAPIN UPON A FAST AGE, AND AN EPIGRAM FOR CHAPIN.—In a recent lecture at Boston, Rev. F. H. Chapin said: "We are in haste in every thing; we travel on the railway at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and regret that we cannot go by telegraph. We make fearful leaps from the shore to the ferry-boat, and in our endeavors to save two seconds many a widow has got her thirds. We are fast in every thing—fast in our dress—we rush from one extreme to another, and now we see coats on our young men whose waists will scarcely hold their skirts; and on our young ladies bonnets that cannot catch up with the heads of the fair ladies that own them. We are fast in politics—men are made governors before they hardly know they are candidates; and in our households we have children that jump from cradles to cravats—from babies to beaneaters. We have men fast in their manhood: a brotherhood of fast men exists in our age, of whom it may be said (without intending to be too particular) that their upper lips are in mourning for the loss of their brains—men who throw away a fortune in a pack of cards, and from tilting with a billiard cue go on to a bout with pistols." Not liking the trenchant dig at the monstache movement contained in the above, some epigrammatic sinner, with a monstache, sent the following to a daily paper of the American Athens:

"Nim crease their heads in mourning for their brains!"
Says Chapin, God's man! how thou lookest to oppose.
To tempo his tree, he dilly takes the pulse,
To show the world that he has none to lose.

THE RAINING TREE.—The island of Fierro is one of the most considerable of the Canaries, and I conceive the name to be given it upon this account—that its soil not affording so much as a drop of fresh water, seems to be iron, and indeed there is in this island neither river or rivulet, nor well nor spring, save that only toward the sea-side there are some wells, but they lie at such a distance from the city that the inhabitants can make no use thereof. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, remedies this inconvenience by a way so extraordinary that man will be forced to sit down and acknowledge that he gives in this an undeniable demonstration of his wonderful goodness. For in the midst, there is a tree which is the only one of the kind, inasmuch as it hath no resemblance to any of those known to us in Europe. The leaves of it are long and narrow, and continue in constant verdure, winter and summer, and its branches are covered with a cloud which is never dispelled, but resolving into a moisture, causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, and that in such abundance that the cisterns which are placed at the foot of the tree to receive it are never empty, but contain enough to supply both man and beast.

ROWLAND HILL used to ride a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed, he replied: "My physician has always been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

ALWAYS have a pencil and piece of paper by you. Dr. Johnson said that some of his best thoughts were lost because he was too lazy to go into his study and hunt up a little foolscap.

THE Springfield Republican says there is a soap house in Westfield, where the needy get soap from oyster shells and old bones, seasoned with rum—the latter being given away, while the former is paid for.

Or all the delicate sensations the mind is capable of, none perhaps, will surpass that which attends the relief of an avowed enemy.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SUR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lunan and other pathologists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis." (Pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, thus after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emulating falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BORDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

DR. A. H. MACANNAIR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

DR. Wm. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes us as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

(From the Boston Journal.)

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing kind."
C. D. MAYNARD,
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and renounce the fatal courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Synops, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,

B. B. THAYER & CO.,

13-16

Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Atheneum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: (Morning, From 10 till 12
Evening, " 2 " 5

Take no thought for the morrow.

THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON-
ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose you are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in tranquil reliance on Divine Providence in their text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1.
Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Toulminson & Wood,
Benjamin Shurtleff,
Goldstone & Bro.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Hollub & France,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Vim Wie & King,
Simon Selig,
M. Shlows & Co.,
A. Roman,
Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust.
E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

With late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office in the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. R. G. NOYES, President. 13-10.

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle.

IN consideration of the extreme difficulty which enterprises of all kinds have to contend against at the present time, owing to the scarcity of money in this city, and all parts of the mines, and feeling sure that Southwick & Co. have not had a fair chance to dispose of their tickets, through times of unparalleled depression and stagnation in the business community, as well as with the laboring population in this city and all portions of the mining region, we are induced to append our names to this card, calling upon the public generally to come forward and purchase the tickets of Southwick & Co., so as to insure the drawing coming off at an early period. They have already sold a large portion of their tickets, and in eliciting the forbearance of those who hold their tickets, we have every confidence in assuring them, that they run no risk in consenting to a further postponement of thirty (30) days, at the expiration of which time, we feel assured, they will have disposed of most of their tickets; meantime they call upon all who may feel favorable to the Scheme, to come forward at once and purchase tickets without delay. This postponement, we feel sure, will be more satisfactory to the ticket holders and the public generally, than that the proprietors of the Raffle should retain a large quantity of tickets themselves. Under these circumstances the proprietors have fixed the day of drawing for

Monday, 30th of April,

from which there will be no further postponement.

Heartily concurring in the above, and recommending the Scheme to the favorable notice of the public. We are, &c.,
SIMMONS & CO.,
W. S. COTHURN,
MEERER & CO.,
RIVETT & CO.,
LANDERS, OLIVER & CO.,
THOS. N. WARD,
MOREHOUSE & BRAINARD. 13-14.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, seeds and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; Eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hodgekins, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babcock & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

These building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.
Wm. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pine street, San Francisco. 13-5.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

Legal Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA: County of San Francisco.—To the presiding Judge of the Court of Sessions, of the County of San Francisco, aforesaid: Please take notice that an application for the pardon of David D. Dunn, who was convicted in said Court of the crime of Grand Larceny, on the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1854, and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for One Year, will be made to the Governor, on the 30th day of April next, by his mother MARY D. DUNN. Received copy of the above notice March 28th, 1855.

T. W. FREELON,
County Judge of County of San Francisco.
H. H. DRYAN, District Attorney. 13-15

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MAYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. 13-5

DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEN. DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the written signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in many cases where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1855.

NO. 18.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

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[From Journal of the U. S. Agricultural Society.]

Cultivation of Oil-Yielding Plants.

Translation of an article of Prof. Schlipf—furnished by Lieut.
Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy, and Secretary Light House
Board.

The following article on the culture of Rape or Colza is translated from Professor Schlipf's Manual of Husbandry for the People, 3d edition, enlarged and improved. Reading, 1847. Sec.

Schlipf is (or was) the lecturer of the Royal Württemberg School of Agriculture at Hohenheim, on or near the Neckar. The Manual in question was written for a competition founded at the association of German Agriculturists at Carlsruhe, in 1850, and obtained the prize.

OIL-YIELDING PLANTS. Rape, Winter Rape, Cole-seed, Colza, Leersat, (a).—The culture of Rape, Winter Rape, Cole-seed, and Colza, have been attended with remarkable advantages in the Districts where it has been introduced. It yields the earliest crops that give the farmer a money return; it furnishes him fodder at a season when it is ordinarily scarce; and its harvest occurs at a time when he is not usually over-pressed with other work. (b)

The Rape has many insect enemies especially hurtful, among which are the flea beetle, and the turnip butterfly. (c) The last appears at the period of blossoming and hinders the pods from forming.

Soil and Exposure.—The Rape thrives principally upon a rich and deep soil, such as is suitable for Barley and Wheat, but more especially upon those which are mellow, marly, or calcareous. In a very light or a very stiff soil, it only succeeds by heavy manuring. In a wet land, such as peat and moor grounds, it does not thrive at all. It answers in all the Districts of South Germany except on the bleak mountain sides. Unseasonable weather in spring, especially extreme changes from warm to cold in April and May, are very prejudicial. Very cold and raw north and east winds are likewise very injurious when the ground is not covered with snow. Standing water is very hurtful to the soil.

Rotation of crops.—Colza agrees well with every other growth and is especially good to precede winter grain when it has thriven well. The best fore crops for Rape are feed-rye, (d) feed-vetcher, and clover, or those crops used for seedling, on the three field system. (e) It is sown usually in the summer field, so that it ripens for fallowing, (f) and the winter grain following it has then the advantage of a half fallowing. In a regular rotation ordinarily, feed-rye or feed-vetcher precede it.

Manuring.—Colza requires a very heavily manured soil and more especially loves the more liquid muck. If the manure be applied immediately, the seed often ripens unequally. Therefore, it is better to manure the preceding crop. On the stiffer soils sheep dung especially is advantageous.

Preparing the Soil.—Colza needs the utmost working and pulverization of soil, which it obtains very well from naked fallowing. After feed-rye, the ground can readily be prepared, and so too after clover, when only the first cutting has been taken. Industrious thorough plowing, harrowing, and rolling are never lost, and are especially necessary when the seed is sown with a machine.

Different Methods of Cultivation.—Colza is raised in three different fashions, viz: 1. Drilled

or sown with a sowing machine, which has very many advantages over the others, for the drilled seed, better protected against wet and cold, leaves room for the possible workings to keep the ground clearer of weeds. So too the proportionate yield is higher, for less seed is taken in machine sowing. They reckon 6 to 7 pounds per acre in Baden, 4 to 5 pounds in Hesse, and 5 to 6 pounds in Württemberg. (g) With the machine the Colza is seeded in the first half of August; often in many places already at the end of July; worked in the middle of September, with the horse hoe; and in October hilled once or twice with a hill plow. If seeded too thick, it must be thinned late in the year. The machine with one man can seed in a day from 6 to 7 pounds.

2. Broad cast seeding is done at the end of July or beginning of August. The ground must be lightly harrowed and the seed covered in. Some more pounds of seed are required for this than for machine seeding. Care must be taken to make the casts uniform, so that the plants may stand at the proper distances. Since the introduction of seeding machines broad cast sowing has gone very much out of vogue, as it is so often liable to injury in unfavorable winters.

For transplanting or planting, the seed must have been put in during the latter half of July. The field on which the rape is to be planted can be sufficiently prepared if it has borne, just before, a straw crop. One acre of rape beds will cover two or three acres of rape plants.

3. On large establishments the planting is done in the beginning of October with the plow, the plants having been drawn beforehand. A furrow is made on the steep side of which the plants are set from four to six inches apart. This setting is done by eight or ten grown boys or girls who are stationed along the whole length of the furrow, each one having a certain distance to set in, and being supplied with the necessary number of plants. The plants thus set are covered in by the return furrow, along which there is then a fresh setting. If any of the plants fail of being properly covered, they must be attended to. The cost of planting is from \$1.37 to \$1.50 per acre. On small plantations it is done with the spade and dibble, which is more costly, but often pays well.

THE HARVEST.

Harvesting.—This occurs generally at the end of June, or first of July, and is commenced when the pods are brown, and half of the seeds are found to be of a dark brown color. The duration of the harvest in most years is very short, and therefore it is necessary to watch every day the grade of ripening. The cutting is regularly done with a sickle, and this in the morning, so that but few grains may fall out. Every two handfuls are laid on the ground with the cut ends crossing and the pods spread out. These swaths are left in the field for some days, and after they are sufficiently dried are hauled in upon sheets spread in the wagon. In order that the seeds may not be wasted in loading, a long sheet is spread on the ground by the side of the wagon. The harvest women take up the swaths carefully, and lift them over this sheet upon the wheelbarrow pitch-forks of the loaders. In some parts of France colza is shocked in the field, the single swaths being laid in a circle, with the seed ends towards the centre, so that the diameter is double the length of the stalk. In building up the shocks which are made 5 or 6 feet high, this diameter is continually diminishing, so that the stalks require an inclination outward and downward. The shocks are left in this state until the seeds have fully dried, which is in 8 or 10 days. For hauling in, a sheet is laid by the side of the shock upon which it is tumbled with pitch forks. In some districts however, the seed is threshed out in the field. When hauled in it is left still some days on the barn floor, in order that the seeds may entirely ripen. After threshing, the seed partly mixed with husks and dust is left upon the floor, spread out then (2 to 4 inches high) and turned over at first twice a day, afterwards once a day until it is perfectly dried, which will be in 8 or 10 days.

Yield.—This is very variable, being subject to divers contingencies. Drilled, sown or planted seed usually gives a higher yield than broadcast.

WEIGHTS AND PRODUCT IN OUR MEASURES.

	Weight.	Oil yielded.	Oil Cakes.
Baden 1 bushel,	54 1/2 lbs.	12 1/2 lbs.	31 1/2 lbs.
Hesse do	54 1/2 lbs.	12 1/2 lbs.	31 1/2 lbs.
Württemberg do	49 1/2 lbs.	12 1/2 lbs.	29 1/2 lbs.

Summer Rape.—This crop is much more uncertain than the winter Rape, and ordinarily it is only tried to any extent when the latter has failed. It suits a light soil better, and succeeds upon black, muddy soils and dried ponds. It requires like the other heavy manuring, well working and good weather are both necessary. The seed is put in by the end of April, and there is allowed to the Morgen a quarter semer of seed i. e. one-fifth bushel per acre. The yield is from 33

to 50 per cent. less than from the winter Rape. It is sold also at a somewhat lower price. It is often injured by the flea-beetle, or black-jack, the chafer and the plant lée, or aphides.

NOTES.

(a.) The synonymy are Schlipf's. Systematic Botanists distinguish between the Rape, Brassica Napus, and the Colza (Kohlraut Germ.), which in Brassica Campestris Oleifera, and sometimes B. Oleracea. The distinction is easily marked in the young plant. The B. Napus being smooth leaved, while the B. Campestris is hispid. This latter yields about one-third more oil, and is the plant cultivated on the continent of Europe. The former is the Rape, or Cole seed, sown principally in England. This distinction is for Light House purposes, well to be observed.

(b.) This is true for Germany, where the seasons are later than ours. In middle latitudes of the United States it is probable that the Rape harvest would occur about the first of June; which is just the time of being in the thick of working the corn. Its harvest fortunately however is quickly through.

(c.) The term used here for the German (literally ground-slee, is the name given to the animal in New England. Probably, south of Mason's and Dixon's line it goes under the general name of fly. It is systematically classed among the Halielida, and the species most common here is the Haliel Striolata. Touching this insect and the means of its expulsion, Schlipf has given in another part of his Manual the following particulars:

"Among the means of avoidance, which however are not always successful in preventing extensive devastations, the following deserves to be mentioned, viz: Sprinkling quick lime, plaster, peat, ashes, slack coal, soot, brick dust, road-side dust, &c., only in the morning, while the insects are yet wet with the dew. Good results have attended a double seeding, the second being made to follow three to five days after the first. As the flea-beetles habitually resort to the youngest plants for their food, they of course attach the growth from the second seeding, and that from the first escapes. Cultivation in several adjoining fields will also lessen the damage in a single one. An early seeding in spring is sometimes a protection. The flea-beetles can do the least harm when the plants have a rapid luxuriant growth, so that the outer tissues harden themselves quickly, and the insect can make no more impression. For this behoof, the ground must be brought into a strong condition, and the soil by plowing, harrowing and rolling so prepared that the plants may shoot up soon and lively."

Schlipf then goes on to describe a machine which he says had been used in Hohenheim for some years with good results. This appears to consist of a frame some twelve or fourteen feet long, and three feet wide, carrying boards secured with tar against which the flea-beetles are caused to spring and then stick fast by the action of certain rods worked by the wheels on which the whole thing slowly moves, and chipping as it were the ground. The details are only partially and somewhat illicidly given, but they do not seem very important.

The other insect mentioned (Giang Knefer,) is probably, as I have rendered it, the Turnip butterfly—Pieris Nape. As methods of resort against these, Schlipf indicates:

1. The shaking of the fly from the trees and killing it bodily, which can be done in the morning to a large extent.

2. The turning in of pigs upon the spots where the leaves are numerous.

3. Digging and plowing the ground if it has been in meadow before, or raking the soil and carefully gathering the leaves that are turned up; then sowing clover seed, or grass and rolling.

4. Gathering up the leaves after the plow.

5. Watering the spots in question when it is practicable.

6. Paring and burning the surface of the soil, for which he gives in still another part of the Manual some more particular specifications. If the ground for instance is even and free from stones and stumps, the paring is done with a suitable plow, taking up a sod of one-half to two inches thick. If the ground is uneven it is better done with a hoe. The clods are then piled in hollow heaps with a draft opening on one side. The heaps are about three feet in height, and as much nearly in the width. They are fired with any combustible rubbish, and the ashes of the pile are scattered then over the soil and harrowed in. The fire is regulated by the draft door and must be watched. The burning is generally done in the spring.

7. Sparing the crows, rooks, magpies, &c., which are far more destructive of insects than of the grain, which they may disturb and pick at. The farmers' prejudice against these granivorous birds

is less reasonably founded, than some other of their antipathies. There is reason to believe that such birds do not frequent fields, attracted by the grain, as much by the insect food they find. London has already most emphatically and justly combated these prejudices, and says among other things very forcibly that while there are enormous devastations, and even entire destruction of crops by insects, it remains yet to find one in which any serious damage has been done by birds.

8. Finally the best remedy, says Schlipf, quickly enough is when nature has stepped in and killed the grubs by a hard deep frost.

(d.) What is translated here feed-rye, corresponds to the German Futterrogg, and is supposed to explain itself; although not a term in ordinary husbandry.

(e.) This term has to be translated literally; for we have no vernacular word for expressing a system, which coming down from the time of Charlemagne, is yet prevalent in Germany. In this the farm is divided into three fields, the word field not being taken here to mean necessarily a single self-contained enclosure. The fields or divisions are cleared into first winter crops, second summer crops, and third fallows. In this system there is no provision made for grass and hay, and therefore as the straw from the two crops will hardly hold out unless manure is imported on the farm, the land will in time be brought to a very poor condition.

(f.) The word fallow is used in several senses in agriculture. For instance it is an adjective, a substantive, and a verb. Thus we speak of land "lying fallow," which means sometimes unseeded—sometimes unplowed, and at other times (metonymically) neglected, or in our phrase "old fields." Again, a fallow is sometimes applied to mean only a "breaking up." Sometimes, and most frequently with us it signifies a fresh breaking up, to be plowed, sown, and so forth. In some districts it seems to be understood in some other sense, that of "breaking up" for a crop to be afterwards put in.

What is called in the next sentence "a regular rotation," is a version of the German word *fruchtwechselwirtschaft*, for which we have in English no single corresponding word. Its principle is that two crops of a kind are not to succeed each other. Thus for instance a grain and straw crop like wheat is not to be followed by a crop of oats, but intervening will be clover or potatoes.

(g.) The proportion of seed required in various districts per acre is as follows:

	Per acre.	Per acre.	Average produce.
In Hohenheim,	11, 35, 47 lbs.	0.92, 1.40 bush.	32 1/2 bush. 621 bush.
In Hohenheim, 12, 35,	" 0.92, 1.70 "	" 21 1/2 "	" 132 "
In Württemberg, 13, 46,	" 0.92, 1.60 "	" 22 1/2 "	" 125 "

(1.) The Morgen in the three States named, varies between five and seven-eighths of an acre. Supposing as is most likely the Hohenheim Morgen to be here meant the work of the machine would be between 6 1/4 and 7 acres per day.

(2.) The Württemberg Morgen is 0.7789 acre, and the florin 38, 85 cents. The prices stated then will vary between \$1.37 and 2.50 per acre.

(3.) The quantities in this paragraph become when reduced to our measures as follows:

	Per acre.	Per acre.	Average produce.
In Hohenheim,	11, 35, 47 bush.	0.92, 1.40 bush.	32 1/2 bush. 621 bush.
In Hohenheim, 12, 35,	" 0.92, 1.70 "	" 21 1/2 "	" 132 "
In Württemberg, 13, 46,	" 0.92, 1.60 "	" 22 1/2 "	" 125 "

(4.) These rates reduced to our measures are represented by 93 cents and \$2.31 per bushel. The mean price is \$1.80 per bushel.

A PINEAPPLE COW.—We have occasionally observed in the agricultural papers notices of fine milking cows, but we think Mobile, in one case at least, can surpass them all. A gentleman in this vicinity—who is too modest to have his name mentioned—has a Devon cow, six years old, running at large on the commons every day, but kept up at night and well fed on bran, hay, vegetables, &c., which gave the past year sixteen hundred and twenty gallons of milk. The dairy woman's memorandum is as follows: 1st three months, average, six gallons of milk and twelve pounds of butter; 2d three months, five gallons and ten pounds; 3d three months, four gallons and eight pounds; 4th three months, three gallons and six pounds. The milk at 40 cents per gallon, which is the common price here, would amount to \$640. This shows the importance of having a good blooded cow. In the present instance, the cost of keeping is no more than for an ordinary country cow, and yet the value of milk for one year is nearly \$650.—Alabama Planter.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—The roots, while out of the ground should be kept moist, and they should never, for a moment even, become dried during the process of transplanting. Hence, a rainy day is recommended, in all cases, especially where the roots are denuded.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1855.

OUR PAPER.

Our readers will please notice the Circular we enclose them. It is of moment to us that we should enlarge the list of our readers and correspondents. Will not each and all of our subscribers take an interest in this matter, and do what each can to widen the influence of our journal. By such means we can command the practical results of Farmers in every county.

We will try and deserve the kindly influence of all, and those who desire to communicate with their friends East, and to invite them here, should write them a letter of invitation, and send it through the columns of the FARMER.

During our several visits among the valleys, we often receive the names of subscribers, who cannot make it convenient to pay at that moment, but promise to remit briefly. To such we say—please remember we have always done so so to oblige you; and briefly cannot mean over two months.

Postmasters over the State are invited to act as our Agents, and we will cheerfully allow them the full commissions. We invite their attention to our Circular.

The Convention.

We publish to-day the result of the State Agricultural Convention. We have not received the official report from the Recording Secretary, which we much regret, for we anticipated a very able and detailed report for this issue. We trust hereafter we shall receive official reports of both the Executive and the Society's doings.

Sixteen counties were duly represented, and although there was not a large convention, those present were earnest. About one hundred and fifty were present at the evening sessions.

We trust each county will now call meetings and take action respecting their share of the labor. To make a State Society efficient, the counties should be active auxiliaries; and it will be observed that committees are to be selected in each county, to co-operate with the Executive, in the preparatory steps for the Fair, and as Committees to examine Farms, Gardens, Nurseries, &c. It is also expected this committee will procure members to the State Society.

The Sacramento Union gives so good a report of the proceedings of the Convention, that we have copied from it, in place of making up a report ourselves. This paper exhibits a very commendable zeal in this matter.

Sonoma County Meeting.

At a meeting called to the attention of the citizens of Sonoma county to the meeting of the Agriculturists of that county and vicinity, which is to be held on Saturday, May 5. We would urge all that can possibly attend to be present, as it is very important. Besides the organizing of a Society, many important measures for the protection and encouragement of these interests will be brought forward.

Measures should be taken to prepare for the State Fair and to correspond with other counties; also to enroll members to the State Society, to gather statistics, and various duties connected with the best interests of County and State.

We shall hope for a good report. Friends from other counties that can, should be present.

COUNTY MEETINGS should be held in every section of our State, to make preparation for the State Exhibition, and we would be glad to receive such communications as are needed, from the several counties, and give them a place in our columns.

LEGISLATIVE AID.—We notice with pleasure the passage of the bill to aid the State Agricultural Society by the Senate, and the approval of the bill by the Governor. This is well; the society needs aid to carry on its work and prepare for the coming Fair. The appropriations by the State of five thousand dollars a year, is made solely for Premiums. All the expenses of preparation for the Fair, the contingent expenses of surveys of farms and gardens, rents of rooms, books, stationery, &c., this all is borne by membership or donations, and this demands the attention of every friend of agriculture in the State.

We have received from the Purser of the Sonora J. S. Martin, Esq., M. D., a fine specimen cocoa pod, containing the seed from which the Mexicans make their chocolate. It was brought from Acapulco. We also received from Mr. Thos. Harris, the steward of the Sonora, a handsome specimen of the cotton tree containing seven balls; it contained forty when gathered, but the passengers took a portion. It was taken from a tree thirty to forty feet high at the island of Tobago. To these gentlemen we return many thanks for their politeness and interest in these matters.

The reports of the Convention and press of advertisements compel us to leave out matter we should like to have inserted to-day, but could not.

Strawberries.—Fragaria.

This most luscious fruit, which is now being presented to our citizens in its most tempting forms daily at our markets and saloons, is worthy of more than a mere passing thought. Its wondrous size, its rich fragrance, and its other excellent qualities, attract the notice of the passers by; the mouth waters, some are tempted to buy and eat, others bear away the fairest and best, as a prize; the fruit is consumed, and the circumstance, however pleasant, is soon forgotten.

But this fruit—its advent into California, its new and remarkable features, its increased productiveness in size and quantity, the habit it assumes as a perpetual bearer—these are subjects that should arrest the attention of every fruit grower in California. It is perfectly astonishing to notice among the masses of cultivators at the present day, how little they are acquainted with the character and capabilities of this fruit—a fruit that is so much needed and would find so ready a sale in every town, village, or city, at handsome prices.

In California the strawberry assumes, as we have said, remarkable features. The climate is highly favorable to its growth, the rains and mild weather of winter furnish the roots with a continuous growth of the plant, and the early warm weather sets an abundant crop. When a due attention is given to the care of the plants, the strawberry, in many varieties, yields a continuous crop from the middle of April to November. Plants set out in January and February, give fruit in May, and continue to bear. In addition to this, plants can be taken from the parent, reset, and they will yield fruit in the autumn. Climate, soil, and season—all seem peculiarly fitted for great crops of this fruit, and it will be found that this delicious fruit will still be improved both in size and quality when raised from the seed. Again would we urge upon all fruit growers, the necessity of turning their attention to raising new and improved fruits from seed.

We urge this measure as applicable to fruits of every kind. By this means we produce fruit adapted by nature to the soil and climate, in addition to the fact that when proper attention is paid to this matter, the character of the fruit is improved. Among the fruits thus raised, strawberries will be found to remarkably improve. We can give full assurance to any one, of this fact, by referring them to the gardens of Messrs. Smith, at Sacramento, upon the banks of the American. Smiths' gardens are a pattern for fruit growers, and worthy their attention.

After the close of the State Convention recently held at that city, we visited these grounds and enjoyed the courtesy of the proprietors. We were deeply interested in the examination of these grounds. In every department of fruit Messrs. Smith are rapidly advancing; their specimen orchard presents at this time the best proof of the success of Pomology; we have even seen fruit trees from the seed but one or two years, showing fruit—trees two and three years old bending with the weight of their early crops—nurseries trees the growth of which even the present year surpass almost belief. But the fruit to which we now would call particular attention is that which we have placed at the head of this communication.

Messrs. Smith cultivate a large quantity of Strawberries, of all the principal kinds, and the present year's crop will be very large. They have also a large plantation of seedling strawberries, one and two years old, in full bearing—these vines are the most remarkable we have ever seen; the form, the size, and the enormous quantity of fruit now on the vines, will sustain us in the assertion that THE LIKE HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN.

Among the many varieties raised by Mr. Smith, we noticed one of peculiar form and habit—the fruit long, very long, often two and a half inches; conical, sometimes double cones, and hanging in immense masses, literally covering the ground—such abundant bearers we think have never been produced before; the vine is strong set, leaf dark green, foliage close to the ground. We gathered several clusters, and those who desire to see them can have an opportunity by calling at our rooms. This particular fruit deserves a place in every collection, and we have given to it the name of the proprietors, as the best complement that can be paid—a deserved reward to an efficient friend to Horticulture. This strawberry will be known as SMITHS' CALIFORNIA STRAWBERRY, and we hope it may be offered for sale the coming autumn. Every fruit grower, particularly, should visit Smiths' Gardens when the city of Sacramento.

As to the quality of this new fruit, we can say

it was most excellent, for we enjoyed it much, in a generous supply smothered in the usual condiments of sugar and cream.

Shipment of Grain.

The shipment of a cargo of Flour and Wheat to New York, one year since, excited some surprise, and many doubts were expressed as to the safety or feasibility of the speculation. The present year presents the subject in a tangible and permanent form, and the matter has been begun in earnest.

We have often been asked what shall be done with our surplus produce, and our answer has invariably been—"A way will be opened." It should be borne in mind that the last season, after much exertion, plans were perfected and means provided to furnish funds, to advance on the shipments of wheat to the East. Few only tried the experiment, and they did well; had more entered into the work, a great good would have been accomplished, and the price of grain would have paid the grower.

The present aspect of our export market should give great encouragement to our farmers and grain growers. The time has come when the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, shall see their clippers returning with the grains and other products of California—yes, and we can send them back their own merchandise, and make money by doing so.

We call attention to the interesting facts mentioned below. A few months hence and ship after ship will be announced in Eastern ports, loaded with grain and other products of California. We cannot better present the real facts of the case than by giving our readers a plain schedule of the vessels and cargoes now leaving or soon to leave, for the Atlantic States. We copy the following from the Prices Current and Shipping List, the best and most reliable paper for all such subjects, as their data is collected and prepared with great care:

The most important feature presented in business since our last, and indeed one of the most important ever exhibited since the first shipment of gold from the State, has been the sudden and very large addition to our export trade which has brought itself into notice. California has really become a producing country;—not merely a producer of gold, but of corn, which is in reality much more important. Heretofore we have occasionally and at long intervals dispatched a vessel to the East laden with the odds and ends of trade,—old iron, junk, &c., but we have now entered upon a new era. Our crops are superabundant, and we are obliged to seek relief for our market in export to the farthest ends of the earth. In our last we mentioned the clearance of several vessels for Australia with produce; we have now to add largely to the list. As we write, the ship "Alfred" is about ready to sail with a cargo of Barley, Oats, Wheat, and Flour; the "Boston Light," a fine clipper of over 1100 tons, is on the berth for Melbourne, and has nearly half her cargo (about the same as that of the Alfred) engaged; the "Comet" has cleared for New York, with Hides, Horns, Rags, Wool, Hardware, Quicksilver, &c.; the "Charmers" will clear this week for the same port with a full cargo of Wheat, Flour, and Quicksilver; the "Telegraph" has been laid on for the same port to load Grain and Flour, and has half her capacity engaged; we also hear that the "Morning Light," a very large clipper, will be put on the berth immediately; the "Water Witch" has sailed for San Blas, with Quicksilver; the "Tornado" for Acapulco, with Coal, and the bark "Cyano" leaves in a few days for the Russian American Possessions, with a full cargo of Wheat, Caudal Meal, Dry Goods, Furniture, &c. The coasting trade, particularly with Oregon and the coast adjacent to Puget Sound, has also been active, and both steamers and sailing vessels are carrying forward full freights. A new era is apparently opening on California. Markets are being established for our products not only on our own borders, but in distant quarters of the world, and throughout the next year we see no reason to doubt that by the export of the Grain of California, much of her gold will be retained within her own borders. Heretofore the rule has generally held that a gold producing country was generally a poor one. The reverse of this will hereafter hold on California.

The weather since our last has been all that could be desired either by the miner or the farmer, and the producing part of our population never was in a better position than at present. The mines are yielding unparalleled stores of wealth, while throughout the length and breadth of our plains and valleys a superabundant harvest is perfecting itself for the sickle of the reaper.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—Many obligations are due to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for papers per Sonora, with latest news. Also to Pacific Express for kind attentions. To Messrs. Murray & Co., for a generous supply of papers, magazines, &c. Also to the proprietors of the Noisy Carrier's Hall, for the latest magazines and cheap publications of the day.

State Agricultural Convention.

In accordance with previous notice the California State Agricultural Convention assembled at the Council Chamber at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, 25th ult. The meeting was called to order by O. C. Wheeler, on whose motion C. I. Hutchinson, Esq., was appointed President of the Convention, who, on assuming the Chair, addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for this bestowal of honor in calling me to preside over the deliberations of the first State Agricultural Convention ever assembled in California. A brighter and more inviting field than this has never presented itself for occupancy. Richer and more abundant producing soils than are furnished by the rich valleys of California the world does not afford. The seasons of no section or country on this or the other continent are perhaps as well adapted to permanent or experimental agricultural pursuits as are the seasons of California.

It is appropriate then, and peculiarly so, that this great interest—the keystone of the arch of the nation's wealth, should be nourished and fostered in this new-born State of the Pacific.

For variety of grains, vegetables and fruits, as well as for excellence of quality and abundance of yield, we challenge the rivalry of the world. Under circumstances like these, and auspices so favorable, the only surprise is that the necessity exists for renewed incentive to action in this master work. The encouragements afforded by the superiority of our soil and excess of productions over those of other sections and States, are too readily regarded as matter of course events, and treated with consurable indifference. The State is cold and indifferent on this subject, and the people careless of their most important interests.

The superstructure upon which rests the high hopes of the future of the State is too little thought of and too little cared for, I fear, at the expense of a waste of time upon matters that partake too much of personal and not enough of public concern. The remedy for these evils is in the hands of the people. They can correct them if they will. Let requisite qualifications for legislators demand at least one day's devotion to the cause of agriculture during the next session of the legislature. This done, and more legislative action will have been secured to this object than has been given to it since our State organization.

There are many who feel the importance of proposed action in behalf of agriculture in California. There is enough of feeling, if stimulated to increased activity and pressed with an energetic determination that yields to no repulses. It is hoped that this organization may be established upon a permanent basis, that new life may be infused into its efforts, that among its gratifying results may be the organization of agricultural schools and colleges, and that legislative sanction may create a State agricultural department, and liberal pecuniary aid endow it with efficiency and make it promotive of the highest aims of its founders. These considerations, among others, will, I trust, engage the attention of the Convention.

The remarks of the President were listened to with intense interest, and elicited unmistakable tokens of approbation.

On motion, Rev. O. C. Wheeler was appointed Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. Stow offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to draft an address to be submitted to the agriculturists of the State, the same to be submitted to the Convention on to-morrow. Adopted, and Messrs. Stow, Cook, and Ware appointed such committee.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, all who may be present at the sittings of the Convention are permitted to participate in its proceedings as delegates.

On motion of Mr. Warren, a committee was appointed by the chair to receive the names of delegates in order that their names may be registered, together with the counties which they respectively represent.

Messrs. Warren, Singley and Doughty were selected to act as such committee.

Mr. Wheeler moved that a committee of three be appointed to report the stated order of business of the Convention. Carried, and Messrs. Moore, Guber and Douglass named as members of said committee.

And on motion of Mr. Stow, the Convention adjourned to re-assemble at half-past seven P. M., at the Assembly Hall of the Capitol.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, and at eight o'clock was called to order by the President.

Minutes of morning session read and approved. Mr. Geo. R. Moore, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

"The undersigned committee, appointed to report resolutions and the order of business for this convention, beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, All past experience has demonstrated that agriculture is the basis of a nation's prosperity; and whereas the greatest and best men of our country have labored with eloquence, zeal and ability, for the advancement of agriculture; and whereas California presents to the farmer a soil and climate unexcelled by any country on the globe, therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen of this State who has a desire for her advancement and prosperity, to enlist under the banner of agriculture and work for the furtherance of this fundamental enterprise.

2. Resolved, That in order to secure the rapid

and lasting advancement of our State, we need more permanent settlers, more families and cultivators of the soil—persons who are willing to accept the invitation to come hither and scatter their homes over our fertile valleys and identify themselves with our interests and growth.

3. *Resolved*, That in legislating for the general good of a State, agriculture is always the first interest to be considered, and that such laws should be passed as would foster and protect this great permanent interest and secure to the cultivator a reward for his toil.

4. *Resolved*, That among the primary lessons taught in our schools and academies, should be the principles of agriculture, and that to accomplish this object the Legislature of the State should pass a law to encourage the study of agriculture in such schools.

5. *Resolved*, That the convention earnestly recommend and urge upon the Legislature of this State the propriety of establishing an agricultural and mechanical bureau or college for California, where the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer can go and prepare himself for the discharge of the important duties he may be called upon to perform.

6. *Resolved*, That the convention appoint a committee of three in each county in the State, whose duty it shall be to solicit members for the State Agricultural Society, and to urge the formation of county organizations, so that the entire State may be well represented in the next State Fair.

Geo. R. MOORE,
D. F. DOUGLASS,
SHEPHERD DAY.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently discussed by Messrs. G. Penn Johnston, E. G. Buffum, Ryland, Warren, Crocker, Stow, Wier, and others.

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Wood, of Yolo:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft a memorial asking Congress at the commencement of its next session, to give us additional facilities in settling the land question, and to adopt some measure by which agricultural text books may be introduced into our Common Schools.

The introducer of the resolution supported it at length.

The Convention was then further addressed ably and eloquently on the general subject of agriculture by Messrs. Pinley, Ryland, Stow, and Judge Wier.

On motion of Mr. Stow, the Convention deferred action on the resolutions until next evening at eight o'clock, to which hour the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Convention assembled at 8 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by the President.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Mr. Stow submitted the following report from the committee appointed to draft an address to be presented to the Agriculturists of the State.

ADDRESS.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to the Agriculturists of the State respectfully submit the following:

The assembling of the first Agricultural Convention in the State of California ought to be a subject of heartfelt congratulation to its people, and regarded in the light of an incipient step in the promotion of a prominent State interest. The population of California being made up as it is of the enterprise and improving spirit of the age—being the concentration of progression—it is a matter of some surprise that the yeomanry should have deferred the holding of a convention till the year 1855. It is this very spirit of energy and enterprise that has so rapidly settled and improved this wonderful country—that has already successfully introduced all the improvements in agriculture and mining—brought to such perfection in the other States; not only this, but her few years of experience has added largely to the facilities afforded by the examples of her ancestors.

Agriculture is the great interest of the world. From its prosecution man receives his sustenance and his very being is maintained. In its prosperity wealth augments, commerce flourishes, and all branches of industrial pursuit reflect its consequences. It is the sheet anchor of a people's peace, wealth and independence. There are other interests of vital importance, particularly in California, in the foremost ranks of which we place mining. But gold does not cause the blade to grow, or prevent a famine—it does not feed the hungry, nor clothe the naked. Still we are dependent upon the miner and he upon us. He is as much interested in the success of agriculture as the farmer; and in this State, where such ruinous rates for produce have prevailed for the past two years, the miner has really been the gainer, while the agriculturist has become bankrupt. Formerly the golden fruits of the miner were gathered by the Eastern produce merchant, while now a portion of it finds its way into the hands of the California producer, and adds to the improvement and wealth of the country. The interests of these two classes are inseparably interwoven and have a mutual dependence. If foreign ports profitably invited the shipment of our rich harvests, the case would be otherwise.

Notwithstanding the intimate relationship existing between agriculture and mining, as conducted in this State, the interests of the former are more sadly neglected than any branch of business which engages the attention of our people. It is with great difficulty that a pitiful share of public attention can be drawn to the consideration of this subject, and yet no calling more favorably influences a people to morals, in-

dustry, integrity and intellectual improvement. Inseparable as agriculture is from the health and happiness, the wealth and prosperity, the industry and integrity of a people, yet it receives less attention in political circles, less legislative consideration, less executive sanction, national and State, less investigation from men of learning, research and position, than thousands of matters comparatively unimportant, or a combination of which in a high state of development, would be trifling in the opposing scale with agriculture.

How strange it is that agriculture receives so little legislative encouragement. Why is it, that since the organization of California there has been scarcely a legislative day devoted to agriculture? True, some encouragement has been rendered to the State Society; and no objection is here offered to the time and attention bestowed upon the investigation and protection of other interests, but complaint may be urged against the unimportant figure agriculture is made to occupy on the legislative record. We are apt to regard agriculture as a kind of general and matter of course subject, not entitled to high aims or the bestowal of mature thought.

While the wrongs are recounted which agriculture has suffered, it is pleasant to turn for a moment to the other side of the picture, or exhibit of outlines, which it is hoped may soon be matured into a perfect development of agricultural improvement and proportions.

From small neighborhood and township societies have arisen county, State and national organizations for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. From small beginnings have arisen flourishing schools and colleges, and the initiative of governmental patronage. The "oldest inhabitant" may recollect the novelty of a county society, and turn in astonishment to the National Convention recently held at Washington, and find upon the record of its doings the gratifying fact that twenty-six out of thirty-one States were represented by delegates. But if any evidence were wanting to justify or sanction the policy of liberal State and national appropriations for the encouragement of agriculture, it is found in the improvements made in this science in the States that have been first and foremost in this regard.

Experience proves that agriculture is as susceptible of improvement in all its relations, and with more resulting benefit to mankind than any other of the absorbing questions of life. Mankind can live by agriculture alone; as much can not be said for any other, or even all other pursuits. It is productive of less crime and more virtue than any other calling. The agricultural districts exhibit comparatively little vice, and seldom or never throw the State into commotion over frauds or forgeries. Tilling the soil renovates the system, gives it health and vigor, with increased chances for long life and the opportunity for usefulness. The sick, the desponding and the pleasure seeking flee from the town to enjoy the comforts and conveniences only to be found in the rural districts. Wealth, untainted and sullen with the sound of fashion and folly which pervade the metropolis, rears the quiet home in the country, where the young may be educated in the ways of temperance, industry and frugality.

For the credit of the age in which we live, there is a spirit abroad in behalf of agriculture, and an increasing interest has exhibited itself for its improvement during the past few years, that has afforded gratifying encouragement to the sons of this science. Some of the ablest men in the country have declared in favor of its proper consideration, and have themselves engaged, in a greater or less degree, experimentally or otherwise, in these pursuits. The man who aids in the perfection of this science, is a benefactor to his race, and will reap his reward.

An Agricultural Bureau at the National Capital has been suggested, and gives promise of support. We feel assured that the time is not distant when such a Bureau will be established. Justice to an agricultural people demands it, and sound discretion endorses the project. The Pension Agency has done something, collaterally, for agriculture, and the commendations that flow back to it from the recipients of its favors indicate the great and growing anxiety throughout the country for the establishment of a department that shall be able to respond to the wants and wishes of the people upon this subject. Such a department would serve as the receptacle and distributor, under the auspices of the nation, of scientific and useful information upon all subjects of interest to the farmer. Through its agency seals would secure that enlarged distribution only to be obtained by a well regulated system, and which is so necessary to the success of agriculture.

It is believed that every State in the Union bestows some attention upon this subject, although there is difference in degree. Annual appropriations have been made in the State of Maine by the Legislature thereof to every county in the State, for agricultural improvement, showing the awakening zeal that exists in that remote State in relation to this all-important interest. Iowa, the extreme of Maine in the north on the other side of the mountains, was recently urged by her Executive to bestow liberal attention upon this science, and at the same time strongly recommended the organization of an Agricultural Department. The action of other States might be alluded to, but the cases cited are sufficient to indicate the attention this subject is generally receiving.

The recent National Convention, assembled at Washington, the first ever held, gives additional assurances of increasing interest in the cause of agriculture.

The World's Fairs, already held at London and New York, as well as the one to be held the en-

suing season, show that not only States and nations, but the whole world is lending encouragement to the interests of agriculture.

Sensitive as our citizens are upon all matters in which we contend for superiority with the European nations, yet we are compelled to acknowledge that the United States did not occupy the position in these exhibitions to which we were entitled by our diversified soil and climate, by the genius of our people, and the spirit of the age. It was discovered that the important interests designed to be improved and encouraged by these world-wide exhibitions, found them suffering a mortifying neglect in the country of all others that ought to have stood foremost in the cause of agriculture. A country possessing resources that with any reasonable degree of investigation would have furnished abundant products and improvements for exhibition that must have surpassed, everything considered, any possible demonstration of our transatlantic neighbors. As it was, the Reapers, of American invention, by their wonderful adaptation to the uses for which they were intended, and the perfectness with which they performed the part allotted them, fairly nonplussed our national rivals, and saved the United States from the disgrace otherwise awaiting them.

Unquestionably much good has resulted to the country from the awkward position in which the United States were placed at London. This mortifying dilemma tended to arouse our countrymen to the importance of giving requisite attention to the commanding interests of the nation. It taught them that the base and source of its wealth and prosperity had been lost sight of; that an erroneous public opinion had prevailed, which must be at once and effectually eradicated, or the result would be a national malady of too much growth and strength to yield to moderate treatment. Much of the increased interest manifested in the national and several State councils, is attributable to these circumstances, and well will it be for our country that the neglect and disregard of this greatest interest prove a national mortification.

The propriety of the establishment of agricultural schools and colleges is heartily approved of by your committee, but time will not allow us to enter upon an investigation of their advantages, nor a detailed account of their success in those States where they have an existence. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass, however, without urging the agitation of early legislative action upon this subject.

The hasty glance at the action elsewhere going on, is taken with a view of urging upon the agriculturists of this State the necessity and propriety of corresponding exertions on the Pacific. California should be second to none in attention to a subject so vitally affecting her glorious future.

While a population of potential farmers in our agricultural districts, partaking of that same spirit of humble rivalry which so eminently characterizes all our people—with a soil of unrivalled richness and adaptation to the uses of the farmer—with a climate inviting the cultivation of every variety of vegetation, grain and fruit—it must be the want of efficient county and State organizations, if California does not rival the world in her agricultural productions.

In demonstration of the fertility of our valleys, of our fruitful seasons, and of our abundant harvests, we earnestly invite the agriculturists of the State to connect themselves with the State Society, and furnish the evidences that we do not over-estimate our resources. It is hoped that the State Fair to be held in the coming fall will be fully attended, and its exhibitions worthy of California.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. STOW, Chairman.

Ex-Gov. McDougal being called upon, addressed the Convention briefly, but forcibly, confining his remarks principally to the necessity of employing Coolie labor, and particularly the industry of the natives of the Chinese and Japanese empires, in the tillage of the soil of California.

Mr. Selim E. Woodworth next addressed the Convention, dwelling upon the importance of the culture of trees by the agriculturists of the State; not so much on account of their intrinsic value, but because of the facilities they afforded towards the raising other agricultural products. There is not enough of shrubbery on the grounds of this State to condense the exhalations of the earth—the culture of the locust, maple, alianthus and other trees, were recommended to remedy, so far as possible, the embarrassments occasioned by the drought.

The Convention was further addressed, ably and earnestly, by Messrs. Flint, Warren, Douglass, Crocker and others, and after which the resolutions were read and adopted serialim.

The following additional resolutions, in addition to those published yesterday, were unanimously adopted, and earnestly supported, by Messrs. Stow, Warren and Rev. O. C. Wheeler: (These resolutions with the exception of the last one, were adopted at the United States Agricultural Societies' meetings recently held at Washington, D. C., and published in No. 16 of our paper. This should be the hearth language—the politics—the daily creed of every cultivator in our land. He should not only think it, and feel it, but act on it and up to it until our legislative halls were cleared of politicians and filled with men,—men that would legislate for the people and not for party. Farmers, read these resolutions and act upon them, and let the next legislature prove your fidelity to agriculture.)

Resolved, That, as agriculturists, we believe the time has come when we should have not only a voice in the halls of legislation, but we should have our share of legislative action and interest.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every cultivator of the soil to see that his interests are duly cherished and protected in the halls of legislation.

Resolved, That we object to the doctrine of free trade for agriculture and protection for other interests.

Resolved, That agriculture should be the first interest considered in legislating for the general welfare, and that such legislation should be had as will foster and protect this interest, which is paramount to all others.

Resolved, That the time has arrived for the agriculturists of the whole country to meet in convention and determine for themselves what legislation is necessary for their protection.

Resolved, That such a convention, to be composed of delegates from each State of the Union, be earnestly recommended by this society, in order that an agricultural platform may be established, which will meet the views of and be sustained by the whole body of agriculturists as a profession.

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of agriculture in this State to promote the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and extend its usefulness as far as lies in their power.

On motion of Mr. Stow, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Horticulture and Floriculture.

There is no better evidence of the prosperity of a village or a city than the improvements around home. Go where you will, that city or village where the homes are more attractive and beautiful, carries the best evidence of prosperity. That city or village where you find every mansion or cottage improved and beautified, returns into the treasury a liberal tax for the increased value of property, and this tax is again paid out to improve and beautify streets and squares, or build schoolhouses, hospitals, or other needed improvements. Thus one improvement stimulates another, and the whole public is benefited.

Compare any two cities or villages, one improved and the other neglected, and you have the evidence before you—the one rises as the other falls. We can contrast several of our cities and note the great difference. Many of our fine city residences seem entirely neglected, and such as might present a beautiful appearance outside have the ground left neglected and barren; and thus the value of property is lessened.

Sacramento is probably in advance of all other cities in the improvement of its residences. During the sittings of the State Convention we spent our leisure hours in the examination of various "neutral spots" in the city.

The Plains. The grounds of Col. Forrester & Johnson, Col. Sanders, Mr. Stephens, Judge Read, and the late Mr. Fierston, are all tastefully designed and in excellent order. The garden of Dr. B. B. Brown is a perfect gem—(the Doctor is quite celebrated, for we hear his patients all prosper too.) We passed a pleasant hour in the garden of Gen. O. C. Hutchinson, the President of the State Society. Here we found some of the finest specimens of garden vegetables we have seen in the State. We were pleased to notice the various specimens of vegetables grown from the seeds transmitted from the Patent Office; these were planted with care and gave evidence of good culture, promising well; we hope to see the products at the State Fair. The fruit and flower gardens were not only beautiful, but healthy, and gave promise of both fruit and flowers—peach trees only two feet high were in full bearing. These are the evidences we want of permanency—homes beautiful. Then the fine grounds of Rev. O. C. Wheeler, where we must say we found very great and rapid advances made in every department—high cultivation, neatness, order, and good taste displayed throughout. We do not wonder this gentleman can be so eloquent—everything in his grounds speaks. Well can he say—

"Brooks in the running brooks,
Barren in stones, and
Good in everything."

The trees, shrubs, vines, and plants are all preachers, and they speak of most excellent care. We cannot omit to mention the excellent design of the front grounds of this gentleman; the grape arbor is perfect keeping with the whole design. Such examples are what we want, and it is very gratifying to announce that the Recording Secretary of the State Agricultural Society is so thoroughly practical, for we can recommend all to visit his grounds and take lessons; and while there, we would say to them, be sure and become members of the State Society; we hope all may do so cheerfully, that feel an interest in Agriculture and its kindred sciences.

PAGE, BACON & Co.—The news by this steamer is most unfortunate to this House. We learn with deep regret that after having done all in their power to sustain themselves, that men could do, they were compelled to yield to the pressure, and close their doors. This is a public calamity, deeply to be deplored, and demands sympathy.

Horticultural Department.

Report on some of the Diseases and Insects Affecting Fruit Trees and Vines.

BY THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS,
Professor of Entomology of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

(From the Proceedings of the American Pomological Society, we copy below Dr. Harris' valuable treatise upon the various insects that infest fruit trees, alluded to in our last, and although only few of these have yet appeared in California, we believe we can do a great service to our orchardists by presenting this invaluable document entire, and thus lay before them a treatise for future use, for in all probability we shall find them in coming years among the trials we shall have to contend against.)

SWOLLEN BRANCHES OF THE APPLE TREE.

On the 31st of May, the Hon. M. P. Wilder sent to me some pieces of the limbs of an apple tree, which were singularly enlarged in diameter to the extent of several inches. He found the disease to prevail on the north side of the tree, while the south side was almost entirely free from it. The specimens were carefully examined by Prof. Asa Gray and myself, without insects, their punctures, or their tracks being found therein. One of the branches, measuring two and a-half inches in circumference, and the enlarged portion was eleven inches in length. The outer bark seemed perfectly healthy. When sawn transversely, the pith was not found in the centre of the piece, but nearer to one side than the other, where the layers of wood are thicker, and looser in texture. It was also evident that the thicker layers followed a spiral direction around the limb. When the bark was raised, the wood presented a singularly irregular surface, caused by numerous depressions and furrows, which were filled by corresponding elevations of the inner bark. The disease was evidently a diseased formation and irregular deposit of woody matter. It belongs to the province of the vegetable physiologist to explain the cause of this preternatural and diseased formation.

WARTS OR EXCRESCENCES ON PLUM TREES.

These have been attributed by many persons to the punctures or to the presence of insects therein. I have not been able to find either the one or the other in the incipient warts, or in their immediate vicinity. It was only when these excrescences were well grown and were approaching to maturity, that insects were discovered in them, and not always even in this stage. Some of the twigs, containing incipient warts, were enclosed in a tight vessel in May, and were examined in August, when they were entirely free from the vestiges of insects, although the tumors when cut open, presented the porous and cancellated structure peculiar to them when dry. The insects to be found in the warts in the course of the summer are of sundry kinds; such as the grubs of the plum-weevil, borers similar to those that attack peach and cherry trees, and the worm-like caterpillars of minute moths. The last seem to be the most abundant and the most common. Their presence is made known by the castings of grain-like fragments thrown out of their burrows upon the surface of the warts. These tumors also afford nourishment to certain vegetable parasites, the little black grains, half immersed in the surface, to which, when mature they give a deep black color. These little grains are fungi, which have been described under the name of *Spharia morbosa*. But neither to them, nor to the various insects before named, is the origin of the warts to be ascribed. The incipient warts can be detected, before the outer bark is ruptured, by the swollen appearance and spongy feeling of the surface. They seem to be the result of diseased action in the inner bark and new wood, while these parts are in a state of rapid formation. Upon examination, the cells of the tissues are found to be surcharged with fluid, and distorted in shape and arrangement. The plum tree has been called a gross feeder. It may imbibe fluids by its roots faster than it can exhale the superfluous moisture from its leaves; or the function of the latter may be checked by sudden changes in the hygrometric state of the atmosphere as are common in the spring. In either case, there would be likely to ensue an accumulation of fluid in the branches, and particularly in the tender tissues of the new wood, where warts are most commonly developed.

From experiments made upon my own trees, I have reason to believe that the growth of these tumors may, in great measure, be prevented by severe root-pruning, stimulating the bark in the spring, or before the buds expand, by washing it with soft soap, and by cutting off the warts as soon as formed, and applying salt or brine to the wounds.

CURL OF THE LEAVES OF THE PEACH TREE.

This affection, to which the tree is subject during the month of May, and by which it often loses all its first leaves, has been commonly attributed to the punctures of insects, such as *aphides* and *thrips*. It is, however, very doubtful whether these insects are the real cause of that diseased change in the texture and form of the leaf which is called the curl, because the insects in question are rarely seen on the affected leaves, and never in such numbers as sufficiently to account for the extensive injury sustained. The surface of these leaves is swollen into irregular and crisp tumors, often of a reddish color, and of a spongy texture, formed of thickened and succulent cellular tissue. These tumefactions present some analogy to the warts of the plum tree, and may have a similar origin. The affection has often been observed to

follow a cold storm in May, whether connected therewith or not. If sudden cold and moisture have a tendency to check evaporation from the leaves, fluids will accumulate therein, and may thus bring about the changes by which they become blasted. It is confidently stated that soaping the limbs of the trees early in spring, or washing them with a solution of sulphur and potash, will prevent them from suffering from the curl. Peach trees or plum stocks seem to be nearly exempt from this affection, perhaps because the supply of nourishment from the roots and the exhalation from the leaves are more nearly balanced in them; for the plum stock makes fewer or smaller roots than the peach on its own stock.

THE YELLOWS.

For the first time in eleven years the symptoms of this disease have appeared in my garden. It is confined to two branches on the north side of one peach tree, the fruit on which is becoming red some three or four weeks too soon, while a few wiry shoots, clothed with diminutive and pale leaves, have sprouted upon these branches. Neither borers nor the *Tomicus liminaris* have been discovered in the tree; and the cause of the disease remains as much a mystery to me as to other cultivators. I propose cutting off the diseased branches, and dressing the soil around the tree with ashes and urine, as an experiment towards checking the further development of the disease. In former years peach trees have rarely suffered from the yellows in this neighborhood, where now many trees are affected with it. Has the severe drought of the present season had any influence in producing the disease?

INSECTS OF THE APPLE TREE.

My remarks will necessarily be confined to a very few of the numerous insects infesting fruit trees and vines; there being nothing new or particularly interesting to be stated concerning the greater part of them.

Canker-worms.—There are some parts of the country in which these insects have never appeared; in other parts their visitations occur several years in succession, are then suspended for an uncertain term of years, after which they recur again as before. Thus, in the vicinity of Boston, these insects prevailed from 1831 to 1840, increasing yearly in numbers till the last date, after which they disappeared almost entirely in 1847, when they began again to attract attention, and have become more numerous every year till the present time. Their ravages during the past summer, in Cambridge and in some of the adjacent towns, have been very serious, but have not yet reached the height they attained in 1839 and 1840. Canker-worms are generally found upon the buds and leaves of the trees before or about the middle of May, and disappear before or about the middle of June, their depredations lasting nearly or quite four weeks. The parent insects, consisting of winged males and wingless females, descend from their burrows in the ground in the latter part of October, and during the month of November, and again in the spring from the middle of March to about the tenth of April. Their spring rising is sometimes retarded and prolonged a week or more by the backwardness of the season. In mild winters a few of the insects may ascend at various times between the periods for the ordinary autumnal and spring risings. It is during these same periods that our trees require to be protected against the ascent of the females. Soft tar, seasonably applied around the trunks of the trees, and frequently renewed, is the remedy which has been longest and most relied upon for this purpose. Various other expedients have been tried to prevent the insects from ascending the trees and depositing their eggs upon the branches. Those most worthy of confidence are circular laden troughs, containing cheap oil or gas-tar, secured in a horizontal position around the trunks of the trees, and the glass rings, lately invented by Mr. George Everett, of Roxbury, the efficacy of which, however, has not yet been sufficiently tested. Canker-worms are very injurious to the cherry and plum trees, and to elms and maples, all of which will have to be secured from their anticipated depredations in the same way as apple trees.

PALMER-WORMS.—In the second edition of Dr. Deane's "New England Farmer and Geographical Dictionary," published in 1797, there will be found the following account, under the article *Insect*:

"The *Palmer worm*, a wanderer, as its name signifies, is a small worm, about half an inch in length, with many legs, and extremely nimble. It appears at different times in different parts of the country. I have seen them only on apple trees and oak trees, in any great abundance. They appeared in the county of Cumberland (Maine) in the year 1791, about the middle of June, eating off the covering of the leaves on both sides, and leaving the membranous part entire. The following year there were none to be seen, and I have not known them in any place two years in succession. The seeds of them may be constant, wanting only a particular state of the weather to produce them. The spring which preceded their appearance had been remarkably dry, both in April and May. The history of this insect is so little known, that I will not undertake to say how they may be successfully opposed. I made smokes under the fruit trees, without any apparent effect. As they let themselves down by threads, they may be thinned by shaking the trees and striking of the threads. Their ravages had not any lasting effects, for the orchards, that had been visited by them, bore plentifully the following year."

During the month of June, 1853, a small worm, or naked caterpillar, whose history accords, in every particular, with the foregoing account, was observed in great numbers on apple, cherry,

and plum trees, and on oaks, throughout the greater part of New England and in the valley of the Hudson in New York. In some places, orchards suffered from these insects as much as from the ravages of canker-worms; and not only the leaves, but also the fruit was injured or destroyed by them. By many persons they were mistaken for canker-worms. The latter disappeared here about the tenth of June, at which time the palmer-worms were just beginning their depredations. These worms differed from the former in having sixteen legs, in being much more active in their motions, and in creeping without looping or arching upon their backs at every step. They were also smaller and differently colored. Towards the end of June, they came to their growth and left the trees, their disappearance, in many places, coinciding with the heavy showers which fell about the same date. Some of the insects which were secured, covered themselves with little transparent silken webs or cocoons, in which they took the chrysalis form immediately, and came forth as moths between the 8th and 25th of July. About the same time they were seen in the moth state in orchards, and in great numbers among the grass under fruit and forest trees. They soon entirely disappeared, nor have they been observed under any form since that time. In an article printed in the "Cambridge Chronicle," for July 23d, 1853, I gave to this insect the scientific name of *Rhinosis pomella*, the little Rhinosis or snout-moth of the orchard, with a scientific description of it in all its stages. The article, and another in the "Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society," for October, 1853, and also Dr. Fitch's account in the same Journal for September, 1853, may be consulted for further particulars.

THE NEW YORK WEEVIL.—In some of the Western States, apple trees, and occasionally pear, plum, and cherry trees, have been injured by a large weevil, specimens of which, taken from these trees in Michigan and Wisconsin, have been sent to me. This is the biggest weevil in the United States, measuring half an inch or more in length. It is of a grey color, striped with white, and dotted with black spots on the back. The celebrated naturalist and voyager, John Reinhold Forster, first discovered it in 1771, under the name of *Curculio Noveboracensis*, the New York weevil. It belongs to the modern genus *Rhycterus*, and has also been described by Mr. Kirby under the name of *Pachyrhynchus Shoonherri*. According to Mr. A. H. Hanford, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Mr. T. E. Wetmore, of North Cannon, Michigan, this weevil attacks the buds and young shoots of the trees, gnawing them to the very pith, so that they break off, or wither and die. Mr. Wetmore informs me that their numbers are greater this year than heretofore, and apprehends great injury from them should they continue to increase. They are found on the trees in May and June; appear to be active during the night, and drop off by day when the trees are suddenly jarred. I have taken them in June and July on oaks and maples, but never met with them on fruit trees. Though not a very abundant species in Massachusetts, it is by no means rare, and has a wide range through the country, being found in most of the New England, Middle, and Western States, in Canada, and in Newfoundland. There is an account and figure of it in the "Horticulturist," for August, 1853, page 386. The "Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society," for September, 1853, may also be consulted for notices of it by Dr. Fitch and myself.

ARATE BICOLORATUS.—This is the scientific name given by Mr. Say to a little beetle whose injurious habits have lately been observed in Michigan and Wisconsin. Professor S. P. Lathrop, of Wisconsin University, and Mr. T. E. Wetmore have sent specimens to me, with accounts of the depredations of the insects, which are found burrowing in the pith of the young branches of the apple tree, during the spring. The branches above the seat of attack soon die. These beetles are from one quarter to more than three-tenths of an inch long, cylindrical, dark chestnut brown, roughened like a grater, on the fore part of the thorax, with short spines pointing backwards, and armed, in the males, with an incurved spine, near the tip of each wing-cover. Besides those sent to me from Michigan and Wisconsin, I have specimens from Ohio, Pennsylvania and North Carolina; but have not met with any in New England.

The Oak-pruner (*Stenocorus putator*) occasionally attacks the small branches of the apple tree; and the blight beetle, *Scolytus*, or *Tomicus Pyri*, whose perforations blast and kill the branches of the pear trees, has also been found equally injurious to those of the apple tree.

Dr. William Le Baron, of Geneva, Illinois, has contributed some interesting observations on the *Bark-Lice*, or scale insects of the apple tree, to the "Prairie Farmer," for June, 1854. He finds that there is only one annual brood of these insects, that they are hatched in May, and that the females often produce from seventy to one hundred eggs. He thinks that remedies for the destruction of the insects should be applied soon after the hatching season.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Kind words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much.

FORGIVENESS is the most refined and generous point of virtue that human nature can attain to. Cowards have done good and kind actions; but a coward never forgave—it is not in his nature.

Valuable Recipes.

NICE PANCAKES FOR SUPPER.—These are made of eggs, flour and milk. The just proportions are one table spoonful of flour to each egg. To make small pancakes, beat a couple of eggs thoroughly, and add sweet milk. Then take a couple of table spoonfuls of flour, work into a thin paste and ductile batter, by adding the milk and eggs and a little salt. Grease the pan with a piece of sweet lard, and stir briskly to prevent adhering to the bottom. When the under side is sufficiently browned, turn it. If this is found to be too solid, add more eggs, and use less flour. A slight sprinkle of grated nutmeg will be an addition.—*Prairie Farmer*.

SUGAR PIE.—The Ohio Cultivator has this recipe for a pie:—Cover your pan with good paste, spread over it a layer of sweet butter, then sugar enough to cover the bottom; then pour in a half pint of rich cream, in which a table spoonful of flour has been first stirred, and it is ready for the oven.

QUINCES.—Bake them, remove the skin, slice and serve with cream and sugar. Prepared in this manner, many prefer them to the peach. If you have never eaten them prepared in this way, try it, by all means, and you will thank us for the suggestion." So says the Farmer's Mirror.

The Quince is an elegant fruit and we hope to see it more common. Made into a sauce with sweet apples, in the proportion of three-fourths of the latter, with half a pound of sugar to the Quinces, and none in the apples; a cheap article produced for the dinner or even tea table, which is not to be despised.—*Prairie Farmer*.

RABBIT PUDDING.—A rabbit cut into about sixteen or eighteen pieces, and a quarter of a pound of bacon, sliced; seasoned in proportion to size, and, for a numerous family, ten potatoes and four onions, sliced, and half a pint of water; boil for two hours, or according to size. Well intermix the meat with the vegetables or rice.—*Prairie Farmer*.

TO MAKE TOUGH BEEF TENDER.—To those who have worn down their teeth in masticating poor old tough cow beef, we will say that carbonate of soda will be found a remedy for the evil. Cut your steaks the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub them over with a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into suitable thickness, and cook to notion. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, etc. Try it, all who love delicious tender dishes of meat.

HOW TO REAR PIGS.—I have a fine Suffolk sow, which lately had a litter of ten pigs; in the course of forty-eight hours after the pigs were born she killed six of them, by over laying and smothering them. I was relating and lamenting the loss, in the presence of an Irish girl that lives in my family, and she immediately said, if they had been in her country, all would have been saved. I said, Mary, how do they manage pigs in your country? "Dear a me!" she replied, "we put them all in a box, so the mother can't hurt them." "Well, how do you feed them?" "O bless my soul," said she, "we put them with the mother several times during the day, until they are a week old, and then they can take care of themselves."

SETTING HENS.—In setting hens, thirteen eggs are enough to give them; a large hen might cover more, but a few stronger, well hatched chicks are better than a large brood of weaklings, that have been delayed in the shell perhaps twelve hours over the time, from insufficient warmth. At the end of a week, it is usual, with setting turkeys, to add two or three fowls' eggs, "to teach the young turkeys to pick." The plan is not a bad one; the activity of the chickens does stir up some emulation in their larger brethren. The eggs take but little room in the nest, and will produce two or three very fine fowls.

PAY YOUR BILLS.—AN INCENTIVE.—Some years ago, a farmer in Frederick county, Md., owed a neighbor of his \$50, and as soon as he could realize the sum he promptly paid it over. The morning he called to pay it, his friend appeared to be very thankful, remarking that he was also in debt to another person who needed the money, and he would at once take it to him. This remark started a train of thought in the mind of the first person, who said to himself—why here is \$100 paid with \$50. I will at once follow up this matter and see where it will end. He then followed up the payment of debts by this one note of \$50, until he traced it to the large amount of \$3,750! when it got out of his reach.

Now here is the moral: A owes B a bill, which, if he pays promptly, will be paid by B to C, and so on through the whole alphabet, and it will be surprising to every one, what a small amount is necessary to pay off hundreds of thousands by keeping the "eagle on the wing." Now, when the money market is so tight and the banks are unable to discount all the paper offered, let persons begin to pay their bills, and by doing this, they, themselves will be paid back in turn. It is a machine which feeds itself, and propels, by its own offal, the execution of great exploits. As a word to the wise is ever sufficient, we think it only necessary to give this hint to our business men, who will be able, at once, to see the vast amount of good the payment of even a small bill will accomplish in the community.

The best "life-preserver" in this world is a marriage certificate. One-half the rheumatism in the market is only rice, assuming the shapes of canes and crutches.

Miscellany.

[From the Christian Advocate.]
A TRIBUTE TO QUEEN FLORA.

BY MRS. E. A. WRIGHT.

Oh! bright is the mountain, the valley and plain,
For Flora hath come with her glittering train;
All smiling and fair,—and most happy are we
To join in the song that gives welcome to thee.

Thou comest right early thy scepter to sway,
And gladden the hearts of the grave and the gay,
Thy subjects most loyal this truth will attest,
A favorite thou art—the loveliest and best.

'Twas full six months ago when we saw thee depart,
And a tear of regret swelled up from the heart;
With ill-concealed sorrow due homage we paid
The dreary old monarch who reigned in thy stead.

We wish him no harm, if he will not intrude
In the family circle with manners so rude,
We have this against him, wherever he goes,
To the poor of his realm no lenity shows.

Unlike thy dear self—no cottage so mean
But is cheered with thy presence—thy foot-prints are seen
In the mendicant's hut—and thy carriage of state
Stands as oft at the door of the low as the great!

In age, it is said, thou art wonderful old!
Full six thousand years since thy birth! we are told;
With Adam, in youth, o'er his trust he betrayed,
On the verge of life "the river of life" thou hast strayed.

At the bridal of Eve thy fairy hand made,
A wreath for her brow; and the nuptial couch spread;
Yet no rosy-cheeked maiden, with soft golden hair,
So lovely as thou art, so blooming and fair!

Thou domo on thy palace with sun-light was gilded,
Long ere Cleopatra's or Dido's were builded;
And Old Father Time hath long since swept away
Every crumbling relic that marked their decay.

Thou hast traversed about, in thy diary I ween
Are numbered some strange and adventurous scenes;
Wast thou in the garden, whence issued that cry!
Saying "Eloi—Eloi—Lama Sabachthani!"

Didst witness that agony, travail and woe?
We scarcely can tell—yet this much we know,
Thy bounty o'er tendered bud, blossom or leaf,
To the crown there was plucked, that crimson-stained wreath.

Thou hast sighed o'er the carnage and wept o'er the sod,
The blood-drenched turf where whole armies have trod;
Thou gavest him a pillow the young and the brave,
When the hand of the victor denied him a grave.

Oh! sweeter by far than Lebanon's rills,
Is the ravishing fragrance thy gnomes distill;
How exquisite the texture! how infinitely fine!
And the hues of the rainbow are woven therein.

Thy presence dispenses gloom, sorrow and care;
Joy, pleasure and happiness follow where'er
Thy footsteps have led—Oh! divine the bliss art!
To cheer, soothe and soften, the desolate heart.

The glad happy laughter of childhood that's home
On the sweet-scented breeze of the young dewy morn,
And the rich thrilling music of birds that we hear,
Are tokens that Flora is lingering near.

The husbandman slugs, for his heart is so light
When the "fruit-bearing blossoms" are bursting to sight,
And all hearts are swelling with pleasure and mirth,
For the blessings thou scatterest, broad-cast o'er the earth.

Other Sovereigns may boast of the jewels they wear,
But their gem-studded coronets, we can compare
With the beauties of thine—even the famed Koot-noor,
Were it set in thy crown, would look shockingly poor!

What jewels so rare and so matchless are seen,
As the dew-spangled rose—set in emeralds of green!
Or the dear modest violet, that lays its sweet head,
On the little green hillock that covers the dead.

Though no rich-sculptured marble may rise there to tell,
Oh! lay me to rest where the dear flowers dwell,
Where Summer dews sprinkle my turf-covered bed,
And sweet sighing zephyrs play over my head.

Around the cross are they 'twined, on the bier are they laid,
And mystic as sweet, is the language conveyed—
They tell the despairing life's tempest to brave,
They tell of endurances beyond the dark grave.

"All hail to our Queen," cries a numberless throng!
And the soul-thrilling psalm reverberates long,
While each happy heart will invoke from above,
"Long life to your Majesty—blessing and love!"
SACRAMENTO, March, 1855.

[For the California Farmer.]

Flowers.

FRIEND WARREN: The charming thoughts that are associated with flowers, with their shapes, colors and fragrance; their poetical uses, their seasons and successions, and all that has been said about them by bookmen and lovers, lie so close at hand, and are so familiar in the aggregates to the world at large, that, like most familiar things, they are generally treated with neglect. Some people don't care about flowers, because they have them growing luxuriantly under their eyes, and because one crop of blossoms is no sooner wasted on the air than another crop comes out, and because, in fact, do what you will, you cannot exhaust the flowers, which are endowed with a perpetual vitality, and which without any artificial help, even against all sorts of unneighborly difficulties, will continue to grow and flourish, and throw off their perfumes as if it were designed in the scheme of creation to show the principle of immortality throughout the minutest works of nature. But with all their indifference—more apparent than real—every human being loves flowers. Here is a bunch of freshly cropped violets. Not to say one word about their delicate

and most exquisite aroma, it is impossible to look into their deep cups without being struck by the image of loveliness, retreating and blushing, and trying to hide itself within its darkly brilliant folds, which they present palpably to the imagination. Well, we no sooner get this idea into our heads than we begin to recollect what has been said about violets, what Shakespeare said about them, what beautiful and passionate pictures have been drawn by poets concerning them, and what loveable spots they nestle in, in the poetry of all ages and languages. In a moment of time we are thus carried away in a boundless region of contemplations, and the chances are a hundred to one that, if we have only patience enough to dream out our dream, we shall have traversed a more expanded surface of delightful associations over this little bunch of violets than we should care to do in the noisiest library in the world.

Books are great and glorious agents of civilization and happiness. They are the silent teachers of mankind, filling the mind with wisdom and strengthening the understanding for the strife of action; making us powerful and gentle, wise and humble, at the same time. But we cannot be always buried in our books; we must go out in the sunshine; and it is necessary, in order to enjoy our books, that we should also enjoy the privilege of air and light, drinking in health and vigor, to enable us to make the best and most profitable use of our sedentary hours. In direct opposition, then, to books, or rather in secret combination with them, I would place flowers—the out of door books. Nature has so liberally provided for us in such a rich variety of types and buildings, as to leave no excuse for not gratifying all our individual tastes. The lover of flowers has this advantage over the lover of books, that he never can be at a loss for variety; but we suspect the classification is somewhat arbitrary, and that there is hardly any one who loves the one who does not also love the other. The best way to enjoy either is to enjoy both; to take them alternately so that they may relieve and show each other off to the best advantage. A walk in an open field, and one hour spent in gathering wild flowers, to be afterwards grouped into a vase upon the library table, is by no means the least suggestive preparation for a morning's reading.

We have just been enjoying a walk in nature's garden, along the banks of the American river, where the wild flowers blossom in abundance, and of every describable color and fragrance. We saw so much of the beautiful, and felt such an abiding sense of the many delights with which life is fraught, that we are tempted to think that we ought to live as long as we can to enjoy them. This walk among the flowers has suggested the thoughts which are here recorded.

To love flowers is to love nature. What may not the love of nature do for man, when all other avenues to his feelings are blocked up by selfishness, or care, or worldly influence? Let him but cherish this fertile corner in his affections—fertile in hope and goodness—and we need not despair of the darkest natured of our race. He can be reached in this one point of sympathy, when all other appeals have failed. He is vulnerable here, if the rest of his organization be as a sheet of mail.

Hence flowers occupy a space in the consideration of worldly happiness, much greater than we might suspect at the first blush. They belong to the sunshine and the productive soil—to the light, to the pathways, and the banks of the streams; to the skies, whose tints they reflect, and into whose radiant depths they ultimately fade, and above all they belong to us by right of birth and possession, and the loving nurture of our hands and eyes, and scientific discoveries, which have taught us how to make perpetual summer, and to inspire the roots of sweet flowering things with additional springs of propagation. And there are some flowers, which are so beautiful in themselves, so lusty in the fragrance that pours through their delicate leaves, and so fragile to the touch, live where we cannot live, and by means unknown to us. On the loftiest mountains, inaccessible to the foot of man, they leap into the clouds; in the depths of the ocean, where we cannot see them, they blossom and flourish; on naked rocks, where there is not a particle of dust to take root in, they burst into bloom; and even amid eternal snows they clamber and work their way into the frosted air, where we find it difficult to sustain life, reproaching us by the hardness with which their slight tendrils sprinkle their buds abroad.

Who, then, would not love flowers? One need not have any knowledge of botanical names or vegetable physiology; but it is indispensable that he should have a soul and a heart for beauty and the sensible glories of the green and bounteous earth.

STUDENT OF NATURE,

SACRAMENTO, April, 1855.

Advantages of Education to Farmers.

BY HENRY S. JOHNSON OF EXETER, N. H.

Effect of Electricity on Vegetation—Plants are the best Lightning Rods—Vegetable Insulators—Plants Seek the Water—Apple Tree Roots 13 feet deep—Roots Seek and Find Food—Climbing Plants have a Choice of Direction—The Hop Trains with the Sun—The Bean the Other Way.

Among the agencies invoked by science to the aid of agriculture, electricity should not be forgotten. Surely that mysterious power, which lights up the winter heavens at midnight, making an Aurora Borealis—a northern morning—of glory in place of darkness—which, swifter than winged Mercury from Olympus, nay, swifter than light itself, conveys the thoughts of men around the globe—which bound by some enchantment—by combinations of plates of different metals, has even been compelled to labor at the wheel, and drive the engine at man's bidding—surely this power, this Protean spirit, assume what varied form he may, shall yet be held captive till he reveal some of the secret workings of nature.

It is not improbable that electricity exerts a controlling influence on all vegetation.

It is stated that a point of a blade of grass, or of the young wheat or barley, has the power of attracting to itself all the free electricity present at four times the distance that the finest point of metal will do so. Experiments in Germany and in England seem to prove that vegetation may be very much hastened by passing a current of electricity through the soil. It is gravely stated in the Gardener's Magazine, that at a dinner given by the Marquis of Anglesea, the seeds of a species of cress were sown in a glass vessel at the time the guests sat down to dinner, and that the crop from these seeds was served to them in a salad at the same meal.

"It is not good," says Plato, "to push our investigations too far. The natural sciences find their limits, beyond which the mantle of Isis covers the mysteries. Can any one reveal the nature of force, of life, or of motion?" Living, however, as we do, in a new country, having no "ancient laws" to guide us, we may be allowed to look still further on than did the ancients, for the limits of "the natural sciences," and we may yet see the day when electricity may propel the plow, and fertilize the soil, though it is obviously our part in the mean time to labor, and not to wait for such co-workers in the field.

There is a class of operations in nature pertaining to the growth of plants, the causes of which we can scarcely guess, much less comprehend, and these for want of a more satisfactory name, have sometimes been called *Vegetable Instincts*.

Among these may be mentioned, the tendency of many trailing vines to run towards water. It is said that if you place a pan of water, in the evening, a few inches from the end of a growing squash vine, the vine will turn aside from its direct course, towards the water, and be found in the morning, with a leaf floating on its surface.

The roots of all trees, seem to be in the same way attracted towards water. In a garden, last summer, where the stoning of a well had been taken up, in a dry and sandy soil, I saw roots of an apple tree which had penetrated to the depth of thirteen feet, in search of water, which could not be found nearer the surface.

The roots of plants in the same way, seem to have an instinctive power of seeking out fertilizing substances. If bones are buried at a little distance from a grape vine, the roots of the vine will find them every one, and spread a fine network of small fibres all over them, and if the bones be hollow, the roots will frequently run through them, and sometimes, after going a short distance beyond, it is said, return and seek the same depository of the food best adapted to its growth.

Climbing plants run towards poles, or other supports placed near them, and having reached them, have a strange wilfulness as to the direction in which they twine about them.

I once proposed to a learned professor a question which I should be glad to hear satisfactorily answered. Why is it that the common hop always twines about the pole which supports it, from East to West? Of the fact there is no dispute. Among a million plants, no single exception can be found. My friend, upon reflection, said he thought it might be well enough accounted for, by the attraction of the light of the sun. As the sun rises, the plant is attracted and follows his course towards the West, and so from day to day continues on. I suggested to him that to support this theory, it would be necessary that the vine should grow fast enough to go round once a day, or it might turn back in the morning towards the light.

However, accepting this as the true explanation, I proposed to him another question of a similar nature, and it was, why the bean always twines about the pole in the opposite direction? which is invariably the case. Said he, "I will not undertake to account for it. It is much easier to dispute the fact, and I don't believe a word of it." Thus have I endeavored to illustrate, in a familiar way, the advantages of education, to the cultivator of the earth, as giving him the true dignity and general influence which belongs to him who is lord of the land—as aiding him in the profitable pursuit of his business, by affording him the light of science by which to conduct his affairs—as elevating him above the mere laborer, so that he may appreciate in some degree, the mysterious processes of nature, by which she brings from the cold, dull, earth, her treasures of grain, and fruit and flowers.

I had intended to speak also of the importance of the cultivation of taste, as well as the intellect of this class—a taste for the beautiful not only in nature—in trees, and vines, and lawns, and flowers—but in the construction and management of his home, and its adorning, both within and without.

But we have, perhaps, attempted too much already—much more than could be satisfactorily treated.

At least, enough has, I trust, been said, to satisfy all, that the intelligent culture of the earth, is not a business peculiarly adapted to the capacity of men, as ignorant and dull as the oxen on their farms, but that the lady in her parterre of flowers, the horticulturist in the shrubs and trees of his garden, the Farmer in his waving grain fields, may all find new beauties constantly unfolding, and new questions in science for critical investigation, and new occasion for adoration of Him, who has clothed even the grass of the field in beauty, and made the springing grain a type of a glorious resurrection.—Country Gentleman.

"She's a Sewing Girl."

We have frequently heard the above remark, when it excited in our mind a feeling of ineffable contempt for the worthless piece of humanity that uttered it. It is a source of deep regret to us that it should ever be our duty to deal harshly with any portion of the fair sex who maintain a reputable standing in society; and there are some, and not a few, who, although their fame may be unspotted, are so deeply imbued with envy, jealousy and hatred towards those of their sex, who happened to be less favored of fortune, but not less perfectly moulded and finished by nature than themselves, that their hearts are gall, their souls are wormwood, their breath is pestilence whenever they can make it convenient to speak to them. These are they, who, with a sarcastic leer and scornful turn of the nose, stigmatize as "nothing but sewing girls," such young females as have the moral courage and virtue to work with their hands for an honest livelihood, rather than be dependant, destitute or disreputable.

It is sometimes applied approbriously to married ladies, after the following manner: "Did you ever see the like how Mrs. — dresses herself and children of late?" "La, yes, I've seen many like her—I knew her when she was a sewing girl, and her husband when he was a poor carpenter and worked for my father. Now they have got a little something in the world, they stick themselves up for mighty sombodies." "It is just so almost always with such creatures. As soon as they get a little start in the world they forget the poverty they sprung from, and begin to put on airs of gentility. I can't bear that for my part."

Reader, if you are a young man, and hear anything like the above sentiments uttered by a young lady to whom you are paying your addresses, let that be your last visit. Even if you were under promise of marriage, it would be better to break off, and incur the penalty of a breach of promise, than to be united to one so utterly devoid of that kind-hearted sympathy for those of her own sex thus virtuously struggling with adversity; and who holds it disreputable in a young lady who is without fortune or able friends, to draw for support upon her own physical facilities, in an honest and useful vocation.

We can not conceive any evidence more conclusive, that a young female possesses in an eminent degree, that innate principle of virtue which would set at defiance every seductive wile of lib-ortanism, than see her adorned with all the native graces of her sex, heroically braving the sneers of the profligate and scornful, and steadily plying her needle, as a means of independence. Such a one rarely, if ever, fails to possess an amiable disposition, and seldom, if ever, fails to make a virtuous, affectionate and prudent wife, and a good mother.

O, if I had Wealth!

It is a frequent feeling, if not utterance, "O, if I had wealth, how much pleasure it would afford me to contribute largely to all benevolent and religious objects!" To one thus expressing himself, an aged Christian replied: I am not quite so sure of that, and that for several reasons:

First, You do not seem to realize that God demands a charity commensurate with what we have, and not with that which we have not, and hence, if we do not come up to this real standard, it is not probable that we could comply with an imaginary one.

Second, It is the willing heart which is most commendable in the sight of God; and if the heart refuses when our means are small, it is in vain to excuse our delinquency by a promise of generosity in circumstances which may never occur.

Third, This prospective benevolence seems entirely to forget that, by God's blessing, the motto of the poor may go much further than the affluent gifts of the rich; and if we had no just sense of this, how can we suppose that we understand, or can ever understand, the nature of true charity?

Fourth, If the love of Christ does not impel us to show our attachment to him under one arrangement of circumstances, what warrant have we to believe that it will become influential in a different position?

And, Fifth, Charity is like a plant which must be cultivated before it will grow. If we do not, then, begin early to give it our attention, it will die out. To postpone giving until we can give largely, is equivalent to, an indefinite postponement. The last of accumulation is most unfriendly to the growth of charity; if our charity be reluctant when we are poor, it will not likely be very prompt when we grow rich. Many cases might be adduced to show that the rich, with all their imaginary wants to gratify, have usually less to give away than might have been convenient to them in their poorer days, when their wants were few and simple. If we are not willing now to cast our gifts to the Lord's treasury, let us not practice a deceit on ourselves, by supposing and promising what we would do if we were rich.

MARKET RATES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We append the following as the market rates for implements now selling. There are many varieties and manufactures selling at less prices, but these are the known and established makers, and such as can be relied upon:

Hall's Horse Thrashers	1,000
do do on wheels	1,000
Emery's 2 horse do	400
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers	400
do do do	450
do do do	450
McCormick's Mowers	\$175 @ 200
Emery's fire-angled wire frame Cradles	90 @ 100
do do do	25 @ 50
Ray Rakes, wood	6 @ 10
Horse Rakes	20 @ 25
Hay Forks, iron prongs	8 @ 10
do do three prongs	12 @ 20

While speaking of these implements we feel it a duty to refer purchasers to the well known houses of Treadwell & Co., J. S. Paxon, and Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co., Messrs. McNally & Co., and Messrs. Bryant & Co., whose advertisements appear in our columns to-day. Importers of implements will do well to call and report to us, and to advertise the same, thus spreading them over the State.

WORTH READING TWICE.—A Tribute to Queen Flora, by Mrs. E. A. Wright. In this essay to Flora the reader will find many very beautiful ideas, and those in new forms. We have received from this gifted lady MS. copy for our next issue.

Flowers.—by "A Student of Nature,"—these two subjects so kin-like must have grown upon kindred soil. The writers both from the Queen City of the Plains, have either a neighborly acquaintance or a kindred sympathy.

The able address of Professor Harris should be twice read by every Pomologist.

The doings of the State Convention with several notices, each demand the attention of the reader.

LARGE YIELD OF CABBAGES.—We have been shown the fact of the most productive acre of cabbages we have yet known. The parties prepared one acre of ground in the best order, and selecting the best plants of the drumhead cabbage, covered the entire acre; this was near the Mission Dolores. From this acre the produce was \$3000. A large proportion of the cabbages weighed from twenty to thirty pounds each. One load of cabbages brought to market realized ninety dollars. This speaks well for California.

FROM THE EAST.—The Sonora arrived at this port Tuesday afternoon, with New York dates to April 5th. We are obliged to omit details of the news. The most important news is that Page & Bacon of St. Louis, had again suspended payment on the 4th of April. They say their assets largely exceed their liabilities. From Europe the news is unimportant.

The shipment of treasure on the 1st inst., per Pacific mail steamship Golden Gate, amounted to \$1,494,361 56.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—How long must we import these luxuries? They can all be raised here with perfect success; all that is wanted is the cultivators that understand their character and habit of growth; and the Chinese, the poor abused Chinese, will be found to be the appropriate subjects for this. Speaking of Tea, Coffee and Sugar reminds us of some very fine examples we saw at the Grocery Store at Messrs. Coddington & Taylor, on Kearney street, between California and Bush streets. We could not but take notice of this store, from the fact that in addition to these three luxuries, we saw exhibited the largest and most complete collections of Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Sallads and fancy delicacies, we have ever seen. We do not believe that any grocer in New York, Boston, or any other place can excel these, in quantity or quality. Families would do well to stop in and take a look.

FAMILY COMFORTS AND LUXURIES.—We feel it a duty to give all the good news we can, and among the most important to families, are the facts connected with the various comforts and luxuries that all want to make home what it should be. Were we to tell of all, our space would come short; but if our readers will please read Bradshaw & Co.'s Family Grocery List, they would be satisfied that that House had at least endeavored to do their part to provide for the wants of every family. The House of Bradshaw & Co. is undoubtedly the largest family grocery in the city, and a visit to this new, extensive and handsomely stocked warehouse, will amply repay one. We particularly recommend to our country friends to call at Bradshaw & Co.'s for family stores; and if they have Butter and Cheese, Bradshaw & Co. want all they can get of the best article. Every thing in the line of family groceries will always be found at this establishment.

MARRIED.

On the 25th April, in this city, Mr. Thomas McGeorge and Miss Mary L. Fisher.
On the 25th April, at the residence of T. A. Wakenan, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. David L. Swain and Miss Jenny Green, all of San Francisco.
On the 26th April, in Sacramento, Mr. Stephen W. Butler and Miss Ellen Miller, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.
On the 28th April, by the Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. M. Fitzgibbon and Mrs. Louisa C. Hayward.
On the 29th April, by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. Charles Johnson and Miss Margaret Gosgrove.

DIED.

On the 30th April, in this city, Agnes H., wife of Mr. James Bell, in the 28th year of her age.
On the 27th April, in this city, Wm. McCraith, aged 33.
On the 23rd April, in this city, James A., son of Hon. James A. McDougall, aged 9 years.
On the 23rd April, in Sacramento, Mr. Thomas Singleton, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New England Washingtonian says: For incipient consumption, we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and disperse that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes of the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years since a friend of ours was suffering under what was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. By the use of the Balsam he dispelled these alarming encroachments, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.

Sold by all druggists.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Homo Testimony.—Royal Smyth, of Boston, writes that, by the use of a single bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, he was cured of a deep-seated cold and violent cough, accompanied with night sweats and vomiting, with severe pain in the side, loss of appetite, &c. His physician could not relieve him, and a friend induced him to try the BALSAM. He began to improve immediately, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Surely, such a remedy is worthy a trial. Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.
Sole by all Druggists. v3-18

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. v3-13 WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Seeds of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street. v3-18

Religious Notices.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, P. M.
The REV. MR. SEXTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M. NATH'L THURSTON.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
APRIL 25—Steam America, Haley, San Diego, 60 hrs; pass; etc. Clipper ship Neptune's Car, Fulton, New York, 102 hrs; index; clipper ship Ernest, Walker, Tahiti, 36 days, with oranges. Lige Merchantman, Gilroy, Port Madison, 31 days; lumber.
APRIL 26—Bark Nimitz, Arthur, Valparaiso, 15 days; index. Bark brig Andrus, Clausen, London, 153 days; index.
APRIL 27—Steam Republic, Isham, Columbia River, 60 hours, with mails, passengers, etc.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey, 2 days, with wood.
APRIL 29—Clipper ship Mercedes, Loh, Hope Kong, 52 hrs; index. Clipper bark Whistler, Barker, Honolulu, 20 days; index.
APRIL 29—Steamer Martin White, Sabin, Philadelphia, 128 days, via Valparaiso 43 days—2 passengers.
Clipper ship S S Bishop, Sheekman, Philadelphia, 127 days, with index.
Prize ship Auguste, Ferke, Cardiff, 168 days; coal.
Bark D M Hall, Pratt, Tahiti, 38 days; with oranges and oil.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Pujaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Odd Fellow, Sneider, Santa Cruz, 24 hours; potatoes.
Schr A M Simpson, Hanson, Bologna, 16 hours; potatoes.
APRIL 30—Steam San Blas, Watcman, Honolulu, 15 days, with 21 passengers.
Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Bark Mermaid, Smith, Hong Kong, 75 days, via Shanghai 48 days, with index.
Schr Williamatic, Hoyle, Pigot Sound, 9 days; lumber.
CLEARANCES.
APRIL 25—Ships Toronto, Mumford, for Calleo; Channing, Johnson, Shanghai; bark Comet, Crowell, New York.
APRIL 26—Ship Golden City, Confield, for Shanghai.
APRIL 27—Ship Water Witch, Fluencer, San Blas; schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, Portland.
APRIL 28—Steam America, Haley, for San Diego; ships Sparkling Wave, Hubbard, Shanghai; Sea Nymph, Harding, Calleo; bark R Adams, Andrews, on a whaling voyage; schr Kate Hill, Furker, Monterey.
APRIL 29—Steamship Golden Gate, Leroy, for Panama.
MAY 1—Ships Saturne, Barry, for Calleo; Western Continent, Hurrah, Calcutta; Lucas, Bangert, Sydney; Honjamini (Fr), Galluche, Hong Kong; bark Francis Palmer, Paly, Honolulu; Cygne, Keuhl, New Archangel.

To Farmers, Hotel Keepers, Rancheros & Others.
BRADSHAW & CO., having removed into their New and Spacious Store, and being regularly supplied from the States by every clipper, enables them to have the largest and best stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS in the State, and at Low Prices.
Persons living at a distance can always have their goods packed and shipped, free of expense. Remittances can be made through all the express or by mail. Our stock consists of:
Powdered and Crushed Loaf Sugar;
Extra Green and Black Tea;
Mess and Clear Pork, in quarter and half barrels;
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in kits, qr. and half barrels;
Sperm, Wax and Adamantine Candles;
Sperm Oil, in 5 gallon tins;
Stear's Boston and New Orleans Syrup, in 5 and 10 gallon kegs; Spices of all kind; Assorted Herbs and Extracts; Java, Mocha, Marilla and Rio Coffee; Cheese in tubs; Chocolate, unpeeled and cracked Cocoa, and Shells; Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Ground Rock Salt, Pickles, assorted Preserves, Jellies, Jams and Pie Fruits.
N. B. Highest price paid for California Butter and Cheese, corner California and Battery streets, San Francisco. v3-18-11

Combined Reaper and Mower.
We are now in receipt of Mow's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machines, as enlarged and improved by Woods (with a foot cut) expressly to meet the views, wants and necessities of our California farmers, so that neither mustard, nor any other rank weed, interferes with its operation.
BRYANT & CO.,
65 Battery street, San Francisco.
We deem it proper to mention that we have secured the right of the State for the sale of these machines; consequently, should any others be introduced, it will be in violation of the rights of the patentee, and the reader or user must be held subject to the same penalties as other parties are who violate the patent laws of the United States. v3-18

Agricultural Tools and Seeds.
PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
41, 53 and 63 Blackstone street, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of Plows, Ox Yokes, Store Trucks, Fan Mills, Horse Powers, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Horse Powers, Churns and other farm machinery and tools; Sluice Forks, Grain Cradles, &c., &c. Also grovers and importers of all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds and Trees.
These seeds are of the very best quality, such as have always given satisfaction to our customers, and are put up for shipment in air tight cases. v3-13



MISCELLANEOUS.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,

No. 100 Merchants street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERAGE AND GENERAL DIRECTOR, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage. As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.
This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directory.
This department will include a registry, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our registry will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and elsewhere. To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment. v3-18 WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.

Pitt's Double Pinion Eight or Ten Horse Power.
THIS Horse Power, or now manufactured by the subscriber, is admitted by those who have purchased and used it, to surpass, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, any Power ever offered to the public.

Their great superiority over other powers, consists in the plan of construction. By reference to the cut herewith presented, it will be seen that this Horse Power is just double the strength of any single geared power, and is the only real Double Pinion Power in existence.

Notwithstanding it is sufficiently strong and warranted to stand the full strength of eight or ten horses, it is also warranted to give as much effective or useful power, when driven by one or two horses, as any other power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle.

I have for the last eight years, manufactured and sold a large number of these powers, during which time they have been thoroughly tested, and gained a high reputation over all others; I therefore challenge competition!

At the great trial of Horse Powers at Geneva, in 1842, where it was thoroughly tested, it received the New York State Agricultural Society's First Premium, "for the best Horse Power for general purposes." At Cleveland, O., in Sept., 1852, it also received the State Society's First Premium. Also, at the great Agricultural State Fair held at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1853, it was awarded the First Premium.

I deem it unnecessary to add any further testimonials to corroborate the high recommendations here given, as the best recommendation of its merits is a thorough trial.

The above machines are for sale by
CASE, HEISER & CO.,
No. 60 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal., who are also prepared to furnish engines and extras for repairs for said machines, and are appointed my Agents to receive orders or sell my machines in future in California and Oregon.
JOHN A. PITTS.
Buffalo, April 1st, 1855. v3-18

Benicia Iron Works.
STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE SHOP.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing Steam Engines of the largest size, Boiler Works, Brass Castings, Mill Gearing of the most approved pattern, Bloom Iron, Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps or entire fronts.

Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufactory in the State. The company have extended their Pies, and erected a large crane for the accommodation of their customers. For further particulars apply to

FORBES & BARCOCK,
Agent P. M. S. Company,
corner Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets, San Francisco; or to CHARLES FRENCH,
Resident Engineer, Benicia Works. v3-18

California Butter and Cheese.
25,000 POUNDS new California Butter; 1,300 ditto Cheese, in store. Being supplied daily with Fresh Butter and Cheese, by five of the largest dairies in our vicinity, we shall hold out large inducements to families and others to use this kind of butter, and are selling it at a lower price than any in this State. v3-18 BRADSHAW & CO.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Van Vleet, Reid & Drexel, 27 Wall st. New York.
Bank of North America, Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnson Bros. & Co., Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macomber & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina. v3-9

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, San Francisco, Sacramento City.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Penobdy & Co., London.
F. Huth & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Dunham, Sherburn & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Joseph Lee & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

Stocks for Sale.
SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent Bonds, payable in New York. Sacramento 10 per cent Bonds, payable in New York. Also—State Comptroller's Warrants on General Fund. City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund, suitable for paying Street Assessments.
For sale in sums to suit by
J. PERRY, Jr.,
Armory Hall Building, Montgomery street.
P. S.—EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, payable at sight, in sums to suit. Apply as above. v3-15

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.,

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street, (in Montgomery Block.)

HAVING taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Advertisements and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc. Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.

The Opening Sale of Real Estate will take place on

Monday, April 23d,

At which time we shall offer a very desirable lot of

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments at the same will be received. Sale of Furniture, on TUESDAY, April 24th. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,

where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of

Boy's Clothing.

One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.

OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass. G. W. SIMMONS. v3-16

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,

No. 1, Bolton & Barton's Buildings, Merchant street. v3-16

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

Boots, Shoes and Garters,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-15

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery

OF ALL KINDS. v3-15

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and

Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL. v3-14

J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

Also—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits

and Wines.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, 15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND BAY.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building material of all kinds constantly on hand. v3-15

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;

Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;

Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;

Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.

At the sign of the Golden Anchor. JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. v3-15

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely

upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Boston, March 1, 1855.

THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs.

ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the

firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,

and will continue the business of

SHIP CHANDLERY,

At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.

Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.

v3-16 J. H. SHATTUCK.

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,

A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;

Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,

And this was the song that the lady sang—

"Away with Pomatum and Balmoline,

No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen,

The hair's soft texture they only spoil;

Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Flowers! Flowers!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
 Corner Fourth and Folsom streets.
 Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.
 PERSONS desiring to embellish their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:
 Camellia japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Paeonies; Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honey-suckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleander, Jasmines, Fuchsias, Diplomas, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.
 Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,347 Post-office.
 W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
 WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—First Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of various sizes. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
 Two Thousand Peach Trees, choice kind—large and handsome trees.
 Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
 Fifteen hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above are guaranteed in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
 Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
 Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
 Extra sized trees in proportion.
 BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
 Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 186m

Golden Gate Nursery,
 Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
 Office—No. 170 Washington street.
 THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
 Carolina Japonica, in seventy varieties;
 Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
 Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
 Fuchsias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
 Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
 Lemon-scented Verbenas, flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Paeonies, Honey-suckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
 Catalogues for 1885 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
 Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
 (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

GARDEN SEEDS.
 GROWN IN 1884.
FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving.
 500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
 100 " Red " "
 60 " White " "
 200 " Top Onions for sets.
 Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1884; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Osage Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
 Wholesale and Retail, by
 C. MORRILL, Druggist,
 And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
 K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
 Branch store, F. street, cor. Third.
 v3-1

Fresh Garden Seed.
 RAISED and put up at Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, on the American river, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sure to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner to packages to suit purchasers.
 Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Rose, Strawberry, of finest varieties, Rubus and Agaveus Roots.
 Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State.
 [3-9] A. P. SMITH.

Garden Seeds.
 WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, in which are the attention of the trade. Among them are invoices of NEW and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.
 WARREN & SON,
 v3-4 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Choice Seeds.
 A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Italianus. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 v3-1m

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
 GREENE, HEATH & ALLEN have received from California street to the corner of Washington and Battery streets, where they offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Manufactured Tobacco ever brought to this State. The selection was made by Mr. Heath from the best factories in Virginia; and the trade generally are respectfully invited to call. Among the brands offered are the following:
 200 boxes Crumpton's Four Aces;
 75 half boxes do Midway;
 50 packages do Sovereign of the Seas;
 60 do do Bride of the Pacific;
 100 boxes Halley's Four Aces;
 100 do Saunders' Harry of the West;
 50 do James Boyd's Gold Leaf;
 50 do do Ann Bishop;
 25 do A. Thomas' Club House;
 20 do Ferguson's Star of the West;
 20 do Miller & Greenleaf's Bull City;
 20 do Rogers' Mary's Own;
 40 do do Larchfield;
 100 do Thornton's Cloudcap;
 50 do Dickinson's Witch's Eye;
 50 do Croby & Wooten's Metropolitan.
 In addition to the above, we have 2,000 packages of ordinary brands; and as we sell exclusively on Commission for the Manufacturers of Virginia, we can furnish the trade with any quantity or quality required, at the lowest rate.
 v3-16

Stock Wanted.
 PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.
 WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Calf (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
 Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.
 23 WARREN & SON

Pottery! Pottery!
 NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on Jackson street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserving, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jars and Slopepipe Safes, of superior quality, with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 254 J street.
 v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

Snuff Pigs Wanted.
 THIS breed of Snuff, if kept, is wanted. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
 v3-13 WARREN & SON.

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
 WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
 v3-3

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Harvesting Implements.
 WE invite the attention of the public to the following selection of superior Harvesting Implements:
 Hussey's (Hollister) Reapers;
 McCormick's
 Manny's
 Hall's 8 horse Threshers;
 Phil's
 Emery's 2 horse " "
 Keithum's Mowers;
 Grant's 5 finger Wire Trace Grain Cradles;
 Grapo Vine
 Barley Rakes;
 Hay Rakes and Forks;
 Seythes and Smiths;
 Grant's Fan Mills, &c., &c.
 Received and for sale by
 TREADWELL & CO.,
 corner California and Battery streets.
 v3-13

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, &c., &c.
 MCCORMICK'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, of the latest pattern (1884) and improvements, with full complements of extra parts.
 J. A. PITTS (British) celebrated 8 Horse-Power Threshers and Separators of the latest patterns. These Threshers and Separators are each furnished with Trunks complete for travelling.
 WHEELERS 2-Horse Railroad Mowers and Separators;
 TAPLIN'S 4-Horse Circular Suck-Power and Separators;
 Grant's & Bryant's best 5-finger Cradles;
 No. 1 Scotch and Seythes;
 Hay Forks Hay Rakes;
 Hay Rakes on Wheels, or "Grasshoppers," &c.;
 Just received, per clipper "Morning Light," and
 For sale by
 J. S. TAYLOR,
 corner of Front and Pine streets.
 v3-13 1m

Agricultural Implements.
 FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the irons;
 Smith's Patent Premium Suck Machines
 Power and Hand Corn Mills;
 Corn Shellers;
 Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth;
 Bries and Iron Wire Cloth;
 Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
 Peoria " " 3, 5 1/2 and 6;
 Clipper " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
 Trujillo and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
 Extra Rakes for cut Plows;
 Strong Cast-iron Fan Mills;
 Electric-motor Churns;
 Garden Rakes and Hoes;
 Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
 Garden and Coal Barrows;
 Hand carts, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's knives and cleavers, planes, Axes' logs and short handled shovels and spades, Collaring long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrows (both, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation boxes, six and eight tined mowing forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.
 For sale by
 H. McNALLY,
 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front,
 (Opposite the New Merchants' Exchange).
 3-1

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.
 Manufactured by Huggins, Nourse & Mason.
 THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous single Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
 The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Huggins, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California in mind and extend the same at their place of business.
 TREADWELL & CO.,
 Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
 TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.
 24

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
 1 McCormick Reaper;
 2 Hussey's Do;
 1 Manny's Do;
 2 Barrill's Patent Reapers;
 1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
 ALSO—Steam and Water Power Floating Mills.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO.,
 Agricultural Warehouse,
 Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.
 24-1m

BAKER & HAMILTON,
 New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
 113 street, Sacramento City, (near the Lanes).
 CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected from the best sources, by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
 BAKER & HAMILTON,
 Successors to WARREN & SON.
 5

Agricultural Implements.
 A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 19

Plow Points.
 A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 19

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
 FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 19

Plows and Harrows.
 A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 19

Bolting Cloth, &c.
 BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 19

India Rubber Bolting, &c.
 INDIA Rubber Bolting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 19

Mills and Mill Machinery.
 RAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 23

Steam Powers, &c.
 STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
 For sale by
 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
 19

California Stage Company.
 Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
 STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ophir, Auburn, Yuba, Colusa, Drytown, Georgetown, Placerville, Mokelumne Hill, Shasta, Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern States, every morning, as follows:
 Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.
 Georgetown " " 6 " "
 All other places " 6 1/2 " "
 Accommodation line for Mokelumne Hill, 12 o'clock P. M.
 All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
 Stages arrive to time every day for the San Francisco boats.
 JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
 J. P. DEIGHAN, Secretary.
 v3-11f

Travis & Vance's International Hotel Stage.
 PASSENGERS will be taken to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases, be responsible for baggage, after it is put in their charge. Any orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, having the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the night time it will be seen on the lamps.
 v3-10f

Shanghai Hens Wanted.
 THOSE who have these Hens for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their prices; or call on us at our office.
 WARREN & SON.
 v3-16

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR
 JANUARY, 1885.
 Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
 VIA BENICIA.
 Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
 Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
 VIA BENICIA.
 Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 By the Sacramento Steamers, running with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento,
 Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
 VIA MARTINEZ.
 Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Steamer URBAN, Clark, master.
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
 Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 By the Sacramento Steamers, running with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
 R. CHERRY, President.
 Office of the California Steam Navigation Co.,
 San Francisco, January 1, 1885.
 v3-7

Central Costa Ferry Notice.
 Until Further Notice.
 ON and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, the Central Costa Ferry will run as follows:
 SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
 At 9 A. M. At 8 A. M. At 7 1/2 A. M.
 At 12 1/2 P. M. At 11 1/2 A. M. At 11 A. M.
 At 4 1/2 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 2 1/2 P. M.
 CHARLES MINTURN, Agent,
 Cunningham's Wharf.
 v3-16-3m

For Sacramento and Marysville.
 THE California Steam Navigation Company's steamer QUREN CITY, Geo. H. Murray, Master, will commence her regular trips to the above places, leaving San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
 For freight or passage, apply on board.
 v3-12

Special Notice.
 THE steamer SURPRISE will haul all the Sacramento route for one month, in make alterations necessary for the accommodation of the public.
 She will positively resume her trips on or before the 20th of May.
 v3-16

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
 FREIGHTS by the QUREN CITY, will be Ten Dollars per Ton, and further notice.
 E. CHAPMAN, Agent.
 v3-2

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel.
 Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
 THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
 The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
 The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
 At the Reading Room our guests may find the daily papers of the State and the latest news from the Atlantic and Europe.
 The Billiard Saloon is furnished with the excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
 The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors and wines.
 The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
 We have also leased the large brick building corner of K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.
 The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.
 HADDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.
 v3-2

American Hotel, Benicia.
 THIS HOUSE has been established Five Years, with-
 out interruption or change of proprietorship, and is held-
 by the traveling public to be one of the best equipped
 Hotels in the State.
 Large and well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms,
 for families traveling or for permanent boarders, can always
 be obtained.
 A LIVERY STABLE is connected with the Hotel, so that
 travelers can have their choice, either to take the stage and
 stages, or a private carriage, to any of the beautiful valleys
 around. Stages leave this Hotel every morning for the different
 valleys.
 The daily papers from various sections of the State are in
 file at this Hotel. Everything will be done by the proprietor
 that the patrons of this House may find their stay pleasant
 and satisfactory.
 3-16 11f
 C. M. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Rassette House.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
 THIS HOTEL is a handsome and pleasant place, with
 San Francisco, unequalled by any in the Pacific Coast.
 Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families
 with suites of rooms.
 The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are
 furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels
 of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over
 five hundred boarders.
 22 11m

Wilson's Exchange.
 RECENTLY under the management of Wilson & Wat-
 ties, is hereafter to be conducted by
 W. H. F. A. H. H. H.
 One of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to
 render it all the public can wish.
 v3-13

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
 Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
 THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the
 traveling public and in all ways will favor us with a call,
 and satisfaction will be given. [17] H. J. MURRAY.

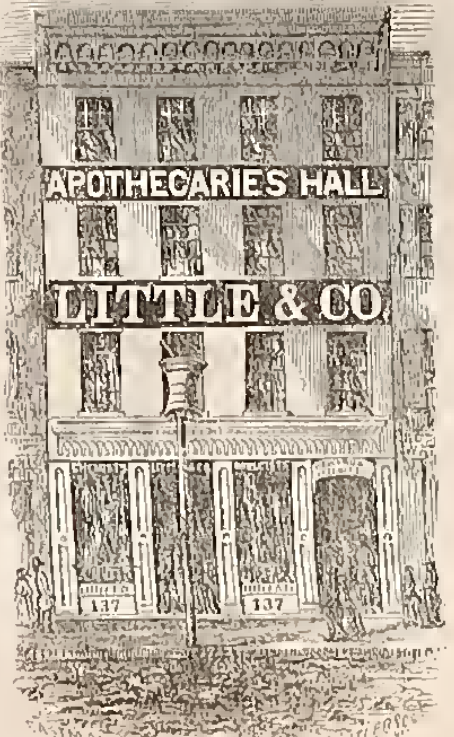
American Hotel.
 NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
 L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
 GOOD accommodations for families, and an reasonable
 terms. Saddle and heavy horses kept for hire. Horses
 kept on board, by the day or week, and will take care of
 v3-12

General Taylor.
 The celebrated Trotting STALLION GENERAL
 TAYLOR will stand at the stable of D. S. Campbell,
 opposite the Union Race Course, at \$50 the season,
 and \$1 to the groom. Gen. Taylor is in fine health; is half
 brother of the renowned "Grey Elder"; was sired by "Morris
 Grey," and his dam was the fast trotting mare "Flora." Many
 sent to Gen. Taylor have good grass pasture, at a small
 charge, during the season.
 v3-12

Flower Pots.
 JUST received ex "Spitfire"—3,000 Flower Pots,
 assorted sizes. For sale by
 HAYNES & LAWTON,
 122 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay.
 v3-16

Stone Butter Pans.
 JUST received ex "Spitfire," an lot of Butter, Cream
 and Cake Pans.
 HAYNES & LAWTON,
 122 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay.
 v3-16

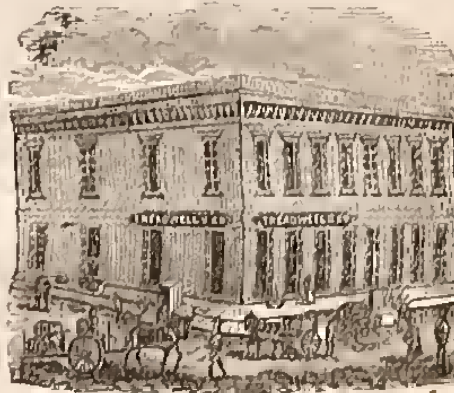
MISCELLANEOUS.



LITTLE & CO.
 147 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
 APOTHECARIES HALL.

THIS celebrated establishment—one of the finest in the world—is under the immediate supervision of Mr. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, the pleasure partner of the late firm of Taylor & Little. Mr. Little has devoted several years to the profession of Chemist and Apothecary, and is a member of the Assoc. Chem. Pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
 None but the Purest and Best Materials are used at this establishment, and the prices here reduced to conform with the times.
 There will also be found at this establishment a splendid assortment of Fine Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Emory Sticks, Hair Oils, Goggles, Lubricants, Colman Water, Bay Rum, Tooth Brushes, Shell Combs, Toilet Mirrors, Fine Paints, and every article necessary for the Toilet. Patent Medicines, European Luxuries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind, will be found constantly for sale at the most reasonable prices, and favorably of the best quality.
 v3-17

TREADWELL & CO.



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
 SAN FRANCISCO.
 TREADWELL, JOHNES AND DEALERS OF
 Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
 Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the cele-
 brated House of Messrs. Huggins, Nourse, Brown & Co.,
 Boston.
 Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
 Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, all kinds;
 Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn
 Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage
 Churns and Butters, Horse Powers, Steam Mills,
 Wind Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Hoes, Horse
 Rakes—everything with all the small tools and
 implements pertaining to cultivation.
 N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly
 attended to.
 v3-5

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on pace with the Age and Times!



Unrivalled for Value's new Daguerrean Gallery!
 Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wish a
 PERFECT LIKENESS? Because he has now the
 best arranged Gallery in the Pacific Coast, and not to be sur-
 passed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses
 more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before
 used in this country.
 21. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which
 he can turn three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights
 —that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which
 every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order
 to obtain perfect likenesses, different formal features require
 differently arranged lights.
 22. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures
 in half the time of any other establishment in the city; there-
 fore they must be more perfect, for he well knows, the shorter
 the time the more natural the expression.
 23. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating
 of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture
 that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the
 common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
 24. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought
 his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds en-
 tirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which
 enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with
 that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his
 pictures.
 All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before
 sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
 Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the
 city.
 Don't forget the place.
 New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
 streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Auslin's. 17

Varieties.

NO ENEMIES.

BY E. CLARKE, SEN.

"He has no enemies?" you say;
I pity his condition,
His manhood he has thrown away,
His candor and position.

"He has no enemies?" well then,
The reason is, he never
Has heart enough to act, but when
He sees, "which way's the weather,"

His principles are very light,
If he is not contented,
To be traduced for doing right,
When once he has ascended.

"He has no enemies?" Indeed,
Then what has he been doing?
Or, what on earth can be his creed,
What has he been pursuing?

A truckling—volitiating course—
Unmanly, undecided;—
His little puny soul is worse
Than expense twice divided!

Then give me one of upright heart,
Who dares the truth to utter,
And not a noble, manly part,
Though enemies do mutter—

A man of earnest, iron will,
Whose enemies are many,
And yet whose virtue, strength and skill
Is undeterred by any!

Whose fearless love for truth and right,
Keeps falsehood at its distance;
And though he may be crush'd by might,
Yet always acts consistent.

Aye! I like the sturdy, forest oak,
Through which the winds do rotte,
Stands firmer from the heavy stroke,
Prepared for Truth to battle.

Such is the man, whose noble soul,
When roused to proper action,
Disdains a sordid, base control,
Or, enemies' detraction!

Who knows, when virtue's lost or fled,
That time is really trying;
For if the man is not then dead,
He truly must be dying!

A STEAM BATTERY.—A capital joke appeared the other day in the Times. A correspondent of that journal proposed to batter Sebastopol by means of Perkins' steam-gun. This proposal has no doubt excited much laughter as the very best thing in Joe Miller. Of course it is perfectly absurd. Why? Oh, nonsense! Yes, but why absurd? Oh, fiddlestick!—pack of stuff! Nay, but, bow so? Now? why, of course, the thing is impossible—that is, impracticable—in other words, can't be done.

What a laughable idea was that of steam-navigation when first started! When it became a fact, how ridiculous was the hope of its utility to any extent! That hope, however, having been justified, how unreasonable it was to expect that a steam-vessel would ever cross the Atlantic; and how utterly preposterous was the chimera of rail-roads! Hah, hah, hah! chorused the old gentleman, and some of the young ones, at each of these anticipated failures in succession—ho-hah! The impossibilities all came to pass, though.

Nevertheless, let us laugh at the suggestion of trying Perkins' steam-gun against Sebastopol. To be sure, the son of Mr. Perkins declares that he is "prepared to undertake to supply the Government with a steam-gun capable of throwing a ball of a ton weight a distance of five miles." It is true that he adds the assurance that, "with such a gun, fixed in Brunel's large ship of 10,000 tons, Sebastopol might be destroyed without (our) losing a man." No doubt that to throw a ball of a ton weight five miles, by steam, may be a less difficult thing than to drag several tons, any number of miles, three or four times faster than a stage-coach. But, then, fancy a gun loaded with steam instead of powder! What a queer gun! And a bullet of a ton weight! Imagine such an old projectile. It strikes one as so droll. Ho, ho! Try it? Oh, pooh!

Yet we do try some things which we are by no means sure will answer. We try expeditions without knowing what force they will have to encounter. We try to batter a fortress by means of ordinary ordnance, without being at all certain that our missiles are capable of demolishing its walls. We try all this at enormous expense—and why? Because it is usual; because it is a regular thing; because we do.

If we were to try the steam-gun and fail, the Russians would laugh at us. Of course they don't laugh at us when our vessels run aground, or our shot and shell fall short.

If we fail—we fail; and it is a failure to the extent of the cost of the experiment. Is the risk equal to that of one transport in a storm—of one regiment in a battle? If we succeed—only think how much we save. What fun that would be. So let us laugh at the mention of Perkins' steam-gun—but laugh to think that it is not tried—laugh with Mr. Bright, and the Greeks, and the Russians—laugh on the other side of the mouth than the right.—Punch.

His husbands in St. Louis are models. The St. Louis papers are complaining that married men sit in church with their arms most tenderly around their wives, and suggests that "it distracts the attention of the lookers on from the preacher." Fare to St. Louis \$18. State Line railroad in excellent order. Pats on your bonnets, girls.—Albany Knickerbocker.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Linnæus and other pathologists." Dr. CAUSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or embellishing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BORDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumptive Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAYR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 11, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. WM. A. STARR, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. FENNINGS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."

C. D. MAYNARD.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one to four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and rekindle falling courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,

B. B. THAYER & CO.,

v3-16

Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Atheneum Building, South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Gonorrhea, Abscesses, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrophulous Affections, and in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus, and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and Loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

Office Hours: { Morning, From 10 till 12
Afternoon, " 2 " 5
Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-12

"Take no thought for the morrow,"

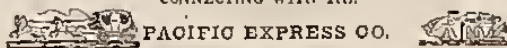
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE which the text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street.

First Premium Daguerotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

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E. W. TRACY & CO'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
CONNECTING WITH THE

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To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wool, Benjamin Shurtleff, Goldstone & Bro., P. M. Eder & Co., Hulsh & Luce, M. Jackson & Co., T. Levy & Co., A. & S. Solomon, E. Lewis & Co., Van Wic & King, Simon Selig, M. Shoss & Co., A. Roman, J. Weiner, J. Van Schick, John E. Church, Wm. A. Mix, by J. E. Church, Att'y, C. Kothe, Wm. S. Fitch, B. F. Dwyer, D. Callahan, J. N. Chappel, Jas. W. Downer, G. W. McMurty, James Long.

Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.

Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust.

(v3-15) E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on sale and commission principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the North-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, Santa Juana and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Packages and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co., in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. v3-10.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also require short straws, white caps, seeds and other "foul substances" in the most perfect manner. All of the old world saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hodgkins, Briggs Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Win. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Rabbit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quotes:

"This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before."

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,

Pine street, San Francisco. v3-5

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fulton, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Hanover & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.

SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,

118 Sansome street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

Fashionable Spring Clothing,

AT THE

BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Souvenir Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimeres and Vestings, Biology and Simon's Clothes and Doeskins, for our custom department.

Garments made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.

v3-6

Branch KEYES & CO.,

Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEN. DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, CROUPS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the Richards left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth." The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Ministers and Vendors to be the best in use for clearing the voice, and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco.....Little & Co.
Sacramento.....C. C. Morrill
Marysville.....Rico & Coffin
Stockton.....E. S. Holden & Co.
Benicia.....J. W. Jones
Nevada.....Dr. R. Allan
Downville.....Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. v3-9



HAT STORE

COLLINS & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PRIMUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.

No. 55 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabina Makers, and others.

WYMAN & CO'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,

151 Montgomery street,

Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also, Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.

W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1855. NO. 19.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club
of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

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City, and Mission San Jose.
* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act
for us.
We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

hoing, care was taken to keep the ground as level
as possible, leaving only curve enough between
the rows to irrigate. The last year my po-
tatoes were planted alternately in rows of hills
and drills, throughout the whole field, being de-
termined to know for myself which was the best
method, and have become satisfied that to plant
in drills three feet apart, dropping the seed from
nine inches to a foot apart, will produce the great-
est yield.

It is my intention to test the principles of rais-
ing potatoes on a more extensive scale this sea-
son. The using of mountain raised seed and
that of the valley, has become a matter of specu-
lation with many. Some prefer the valley seed—
upon what principle I do not know. I shall try
both this season, and know for myself which is
the best.

Agricultural School.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman
makes the following inquiries of the editor:

"Can you inform me of the whereabouts of a
good Agricultural Academy, where Agriculture
is taught in all its branches, practical and theo-
retical, applicable to the Middle States? one
where common school studies are also taught, but
where the chief study and employment is Agri-
culture; having a farm attached, which the schol-
ars are taught to properly cultivate and manage,
with proper buildings, livestock, implements, appa-
ratus, &c., amply sufficient to give the scholar a
clear and thorough knowledge of the object in
view? I mean a place from whence, after a
reasonable time of diligent study and observa-
tion, the student can come, fully competent to
manage a farm profitably and effectually? Also
the name of the principal, charges of tuition,
(which must be moderate,) and other particulars.
"If the editors of the Country Gentleman will
answer the above through the columns of their
invaluable journal, they will receive the heartfelt
gratitude of a Boy of 14 YEARS, who is bound
to be an agriculturist worthy of the name."

In reply to the above the editor says:
"We feel humbled in being obliged to inform
our enthusiastic young friend, that there is not,
on this broad continent, one solitary institution
where young men can learn the practice and
science of Agriculture. The legislature of Michi-
gan at its last session, appropriated a considera-
ble sum, and \$6000 per annum for the purchase
of a farm, not less than 500 or greater than 1000
acres, and for the erection of suitable buildings,
the payment of Professors, &c., and we shall
probably have one agricultural institution where
young men can get the knowledge they now sigh
for in vain, in the course of a year or two.
Whether anything will be done in our own legis-
lature this year for the advancement of the great
cause of agricultural education, remains to be
seen."

Draining by Wells.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You wish to know if land
can be drained by wells. I have made one ex-
periment only, and that was entirely successful.
I owned a piece of land on which there was a
basin of about three-fourths of an acre, which
received the surplus water of at least ten acres.
It would sometimes be from two to three feet
deep in the centre. The water stood in the basin
at least eight months in the year, and the basin
was still every hard rain the other four months.
On the 3d of August, 1841, I dug a well nine feet
deep in the centre of the basin, and came to
living water, which rose very rapidly, so much so
that I expected to see it run over the top in a
short time. I think the water rose at least two
feet in ten minutes and then stopped, and re-
mained at that depth until a heavy rain of three
days. I then went to look at the well, expecting
to find it full and running over; but to my utter
astonishment, there was not more than a half foot
in the well. It had risen about four feet during
the storm I should judge by the marks on the
side of the well. There must have been a great
quantity of water run into the well, as at least
ten acres discharged its surplus water into it, and
the rain fell in torrents during three days. I
then dug four open drains leading into the well,
and the land has been sufficiently dry for wheat,
corn, oats, or grass ever since. It has been in
grass for the last twelve years, and has borne a
heavy crop of first rate hay.

I should advise in all instances to dig until
you come to living water, and then the water will
pass off in the fissure of the earth. I have not
the least doubt but that almost any spring can
be drained by digging a well at a little distance,
and leading the water into it. I would state that

I filled the well full of stone, thinking it would
be cheaper to dig a new one than to stone it and
keep it covered, if it should fail to carry off the
water.—Asa Hubbard, in Conn. Gen.

Grow More Wool.

Our own experience and observation have sat-
isfied us that there is no kind of farming that
is so generally profitable as raising sheep and
wool. It matters not whether you are upon the
bleak hills of Vermont or in the fertile plains of
Texas; upon the prairies of the West, or the now
solitary mountains of the South. Everywhere
and anywhere the sheep would live and thrive,
and with proper care pay more for the capital in-
vested than any other animal, or any other sys-
tem of farming. It is one of the most useful and
economical machineries which has been given us
to convert the vegetation of the farm to money.
Were it for the first time presented to us, we
should consider the sheep one of the most
wonderful animals nature has produced for the
use of man. Its annual growth of wool, so ad-
mirably adapted for human clothing, and used in
every portion of the globe—its skin and flesh,
and in many localities its milk, all serve for the
necessaries or luxuries of man. There is no ani-
mal in which there is so little waste or so little
loss. Of all other animals the cow comes near-
est to the sheep in the profit it returns to the
farmer, for if well cared for, it will pay for itself
each year by the milk it yields, and defray also
a portion of the cost of keeping. But the sheep,
for at least seven years of its life, will give an an-
nual fleece each year equal to the value of the
carcass; and the yearly increase will be nearly
or quite equal to the cost of keeping, giving as a
general thing a profit of cent per cent.

Is there any branch of farming or any legiti-
mate business that will yield for a series of years
a profit of ten per cent? We assume that there
is none. The very idea that profits of fifty per
cent. would be realized in any branch of business,
would set the whole capital of the country in
motion. Farms would be sold, merchants would
sell off their stock, bankers close their banks,
and indeed every body who had money to invest
would rush into this gold mine.

We aver, without fear of contradiction, in truth,
that where any kind of farm animals can find
subsistence, that sheep, if properly attended to,
will give a net profit on the investment of 50 per
cent., and that with the ordinary management of
farms, it will give some 20 to 40 per cent.

That there is no danger of overdoing the busi-
ness we have shown repeatedly in previous num-
bers. The annual increase of population in the
Union, requires the wool from three millions of
sheep, so that to cloth the increased population
would require an annual increase of sheep equal
to four millions.

But when we come to consider that there is
now an annual deficiency of over seventy millions
of pounds, there can be no doubt that the wool-
growing is the most stable pursuit that can be
engaged in. We cannot glut the market, nor will
there be any long time that the market will be
depressed beyond the profitable point of produc-
tion. On the contrary, we are certain that no
farm product goes less often below this point
than wool. It has long been a source of constant
wonder to us, that so many farmers in Ohio and
the Western States neglected the sheep, for the
very precarious business of grain growing. Ev-
ery year will give them a crop of wool if they
but take care of their sheep. But there is no
certainty for wheat, prepare the good ground over
so well. If we have been rightly informed, the
wheat raised in the West, has cost the farmer
more than he has obtained for it in market. Too
much dependence has been placed upon this most
uncertain and expensive crop. We have tried
wheat growing, upon probably, as good a wheat
farm as can be found in Western New York; and
we have also tried sheep upon the same farm, and
are free to confess that although we have a good
market at our own door, yet we can raise a given
amount of money quicker, and much easier with
a flock of sheep than with wheat. But we find
it well to raise both sheep and wheat, as by that
means we find we can get a better profit than to
be confined to either alone, while indeed most
land, that can be plowed, is the better to come at
regular, and not long, periods under the plow.
With us, and in this region, four years is as long
as it proves profitable to leave land to grass.
Very few resort to naked fallows. Some mow
their clover early and let it grow till August,
when it is turned under, cultivated, and sown to
wheat; others mow the first year and pasture
with sheep the second, and then plow. Every
good farmer keeps a few sheep at least. Very
many who have been in the habit of putting up
a large quantity of pork for summer use, now
select out a few wethers, and give them extra
keep and make their summer meat of mutton—

decidedly the most healthful that can be used
fresh, and thus realize the money for their pork
fresh.

The inducements to grow more wool are, a sure
market, less fluctuation from the point of profit-
able production than any farm product, a larger
interest or profit on the capital invested than any
other business, and therefore the best business as
a general thing the farmer can follow.—T. C.
Peters, in Wool Grower.

Valuable Foreign Stock.

We have received the following Circular, which
we publish for general benefit. It came addressed
to the Cor. Sec. of Cal. State Ag. Society, and
believing great good will result from it, and
hoping it may induce a better attention to stock,
it is laid before our readers. The information
is of much importance, and valuable, by reason
of its correct description of the various kinds of
stock:

ENGLISH CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.
Selected and imported on commission, to any of
the Atlantic seaports in America, by Thos. Betts
& Co. of Liverpool and of Herts, England; em-
bracing pure blood horses, &c.; mules from Spain,
&c.; Short Horned cattle, Devons, Herefords,
Ayrshire and Alderley cows, &c.; pure South
Down sheep; Cotswold, Leicester, Hampshire
South Down and Morino sheep from Spain; Suf-
folk, Essex, and Berkshire swine, &c.

The above firm having been requested by a
large number of gentlemen in America to estab-
lish an agency throughout the United States and
the Canadas, for the importation of English stock
on commission, so as to enable importers to pro-
cure any kind of stock direct from the breeders
in England at the then market price; and from
their great experience in selecting and purchasing
stock in England, and being known to most of
the best breeders of cattle, sheep, &c., in that
country, feel confident of giving satisfaction, both
as regards price and quality.

Early information will be given accompanied
by a certificate of pedigree, to our agent in New
York, of the purchase of stock, and the mode and
time of its shipment. Commission for selecting
and purchasing the stock, including traveling ex-
penses, selecting horsemen, superintending the
fitting up of the ship, and purchasing provender,
&c.; also including railway and attendance to
Liverpool and shipment of the same to America:
For one horse, - - - - - \$100

two or more, - - - - - each, 80
charge of passage by steamer, each, 125
attendance and provender from
Liverpool by steamer, - - - each, 35

For one cow or bull, - - - - - \$80
two or more, - - - - - each, 60
charge of passage by steamer, each, 105
attendance and provender from
Liverpool by steamer, - - - each, 25

For one sheep or swine, - - - - - \$20
three do do - - - - - each, 14
ten do do - - - - - each, 9
twenty do do - - - - - each, 6
charge of passage by steamer, each, 22
attendance and provender from
Liverpool by steamer, - - - each, 8

Charges for insurance across the Atlantic will
be 10 per cent. on the cost of each animal on its
arrival. The charge of passage by sailing vessel
for each horse or cattle will be \$10 less, and for
each sheep or swine \$5 less than by steamer.

Thos. Betts & Co. have been permitted to refer
to several of the largest importers in America, as
regards charges, among whom are George Vail,
Esq., Troy, and Col. Lewis G. Morris, of Mount
Fordham, N. Y., both of whom consider the
prices very low.

If preferred, the stock will be selected and pur-
chased for 5 per cent. commission on the cost,
and traveling expenses, &c., in England charged;
all other bills, such as fitting up the ship, proven-
der, passage and attendance, will be cash at the
time of shipment at Liverpool. If cattle &c., are
selected and purchased by any other person in
England, and sent to Liverpool to the care of
Betts & Co., to ship, their charges for such ser-
vice will be one-half of their purchase commis-
sion, as stated above.

Thos. Betts & Co. have in their possession a
valuable invention denominated a "perpendicular
cradle." Horses, cattle, sheep and swine may
now be shipped with safety at any season of the
year, however rough the sea may be; it will en-
tirely prevent all accidents or bruises. A model
can be seen at our agent's, I. M. Millers, 81
Maiden Lane, New York city, and at our office in
Liverpool, England.

The stock will be delivered in America in about
six or eight weeks from the time the order is
given. On the arrival of stock in America, it
will be optional with the owner, either to take

charge of the same from the ship, or give instructions to see them to their destination.

Prices of stock in England, such as should be imported to America, with good pedigrees:

Thorough bred horses.....	from \$1000 upwards.
Short Horned or Durham cattle.....	bulls, \$400@1500
do do do.....	cows, 200@800
do do do.....	yearling....., 200@1000
do do do.....	do....., 175@400
Herefords.....	bulls, 300@800
do.....	cows, 200@600
Derons.....	bulls, 300@800
do.....	cows, 200@600
Ayrshire.....	bulls, 150@300
do.....	cows, 150@250
Alderney.....	bulls, 150@225
do.....	cows, 100@350
Cotswold sheep.....	rams, 100@300
do.....	ewes, 25@100
Leicester sheep.....	rams, 100@200
do.....	ewes, 20@80
Pure South Down sheep.....	rams, 100@300
do.....	ewes, 25@100
Hampshire South Down.....	rams, 75@125
do.....	ewes, 15@25
Swine.....	from \$15 upwards.
do.....	boars, 10 do

Cotswold sheep will weigh, killed and dressed, 130 pounds, and will shear of washed wool 12 to 15 pounds; Leicester sheep killed and dressed 120 pounds, and shear 11 to 12 pounds; pure South Down sheep killed and dressed 112 pounds, and 6 to 9 pounds; Hampshire sheep killed and dressed 120 pounds, and shear 6 to 10 pounds.

For any information apply to I. M. Miller, 81 Maiden Lane, New York city, agent for Thos. Betts & Co.

Letter from a Subscriber.

"I asked for bread, and they gave me a stone."

The following is the true copy of a letter received at our office on Tuesday last. We do not, will not utter a word of reproach or complaint, but simply ask the writer, and all others who either write or think so, to pause and reflect.

The small pittance we ask for our journal, to which we devote all our means, time, strength and the cause to which we have been wedded for more than a quarter of a century, we think demands of those who receive the results of our efforts, humble though they be, a corresponding feeling on their part. We have placed the price of our paper very low—the writer himself says so, as will appear in his letter. "The paper is worth double the amount of the subscription." This we think should induce every subscriber to remit us promptly; and it is with deep regret that we are ever obliged to cut off a single subscriber. We do not rank the writer among those who are unwilling to pay, or the most delinquent, far from it; we only use his letter as a theme to many who are far more behind, and ask them, is it just either to think or act thus to us. We have thus far forgotten immediate pecuniary results, in the confidence that among the cultivators of the soil, those who were the recipients of our labors would not forget what their duty was to us, and we can most earnestly say, we have tried to do our duty to them in furnishing them, from week to week, with a paper, we know has been worth the price affixed to it.

We append the letter of our friend and correspondent, leaving place and name blank:

Mr. Editor: Will you please send my copy of FARMER to this office in future. I shall pay my subscription for this year as soon as I get the means. I hope you will not discontinue the paper, for it is worth to me double the amount of the subscription. I think I shall be able to obtain a few subscribers for the FARMER so soon as the mail to this place becomes permanently established. I have been receiving the farmer via _____, that being the nearest office to this place.

Yours respectfully,

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We would call the attention of all who are about preparing their "homes," hotel keepers and all that want to purchase furniture, to the advertisement of the combined houses of Howes, Newcomb & Moore. By such a union of capital, knowledge, influence and trade, it can readily be seen that they can offer inducements beyond that of any other house. We have more to say, but receiving the information of their co-partnership and card, just as we are going to press, we must delay further notice till the next issue.

DUNCAN & Co.—The real estate sales of this house have been well attended, and the property was sold in good faith and at fair prices. Their sales of flowers and fancy goods are also well attended; and the sales of diamonds and valuable watches, &c., are also well attended—bidding spirited, and the prices paid for these things was an evidence that the money is not all gone yet! Diamonds \$500, crosses \$300; watches \$200 to \$300. Oh! it is hard times, is it not?

STEAMERS ON THE SACRAMENTO.—A luxury to the weary and care-worn business men can now be enjoyed by a trip up-river upon one of our noble steamers. The New World, Antelope, Wilson G. Hunt and Queen City are all floating palaces, and offer inducements to the traveler. Every comfort and attention is promptly rendered, and it is a relief to steal away awhile. Go one and all, that can go.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1855.

Agriculture.

A HOBBY, VERSUS TRUTH.

THE steady and earnest pursuit of a great enterprise may so thoroughly imbue the mind with its importance, it may become so wedded to the heart and affections, may be so enthusiastically pursued, that the casual observer, he who never looks into the true merits of that calling, may in his ardent interest for some other pursuit, so speak of a noble science as to give a wrong impression of its value.

We plead the cause of Agriculture as a great science, one most deeply affecting all the best interests of California. We are jealous of all that shall jeopardize it, and we trust we shall be understood, while pleading the cause of Agriculture, that while we claim for it a high place, yea the very highest, in the affections and interests of every man, woman and child, we do not wish to detract from the merits of other meritorious pursuits. We are too well aware that "Agriculture," is but a dry subject to the great mass of the people of this State—the mining, mercantile, and commercial interests present themselves in more attractive form, and enlist a greater portion of the sympathies of the people; and yet, these three interests combined are not of more value, permanently considered, than the one great interest of Agriculture.

The cultivation of our beautiful valleys, the raising of breadstuffs for a whole people, the reclamation of millions of acres of waste lands, the employment of numberless thousands of laborers in this work—the stimulus given to the mechanical industry of a country, in the building of homes, workshops, farmhouses, and all the needful appliances of a new and rapidly increasing population—these again giving an increased demand for mercantile, manufactured and commercial products not yet attainable in a new country—each acting on the other, the producer of the one becoming the consumer of the other—all opening new sources of trade—the demand for home manufactures—the necessity of rapid internal intercourse, again giving demand for labor—these are but the results of the settlement of a new country—the cultivation of the soil—its "Agriculture," the one great motive power which carries all other enterprises successfully onward.

While one class of our citizens may be absorbed in mining interests that yield the shining ore, and another may present you warehouses filled with foreign goods, and a third may point you to the fleet clipper that floats upon our broad bay like a "palace on the deep"—when dark days like the present hover over all the business prospects of the land, there are those in our very midst starving for bread! Could the hungry soul grasp the weighty metal, he would quickly pass away the shining gold for bread. Could he force the over-filled warehouses, were they his own, he would give them for bread; were the ships his own, he would yield them for bread. And why these strange scenes in a land like ours? Why so much suffering of mind and body? why so much wreck and ruin? why so many out of employment? why so many homeless, hungry, starving? We answer, the utter disregard paid to the capabilities of the country, to its agricultural and mineral wealth.

Our cities are too large for the population, and the mercantile and commercial operations are altogether out of proportion to the wants of the country. Our teeming soil can produce all that is required for the present population, and export profitably. The gold in the hills and mountains has been placed there for the development of the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical interest of the people that should inhabit the land, and any act that shall derange the equal distribution of labor in all departments of demand and supply, must inevitably bring derangement, loss and ruin. The State or nation that exports its wealth, its precious metals, for that which it can and should produce, becomes as certainly involved as the individual, though not so quickly. But we need not enlarge, California must awake to her true interests. She must look with earnestness to her AGRICULTURE. This is her great hope, and lest we be misunderstood, we say that a right apportionment of labor to the great interests of Agriculture and Mining, and a proper eye to both, our State can be rescued from her present depressed condition. Every citizen must work. Labor! Labor! Labor! is the watchword. Develop! develop!—our resources are vast, our

means ample. We must cease importing almost wholly. There is no product needed, scarcely, that we could not raise or manufacture, were the wealth that is now in the country given to this work. Thousands and tens of thousands of men now idle in our cities can secure wealth in the mines; let them go. Work! work! work! If the Chinese trouble you, then let the State induce them to reclaim our "Tule lands;" cultivate rice, tea, sugar, and cease importing these articles; thus giving employment and encouragement to this class of citizens, and securing harmony and saving gold.

Other nations can build our railroads, canals, manufactories, mechanic shops, &c.; all must be in operation, there is capital enough, and this capital can be had. If men cannot earn \$5 per day, let them take \$3; that is better than idleness and poverty, and all these enterprises need be sustained by the Agriculture our country. Manufacturers, mechanics and railroad builders must all be fed, and when they are in full employment, then Agriculture will be prosperous.

But why enlarge? We could do so, and prove its great importance to California; but some would say this is our "hobby,"—and so it is, in the highest sense of the word. This word, again reminds us of a pleasant trip we made down the Sacramento with our friend Gen. Allen, the able editor of the Marysville Herald, and the present efficient mayor of that city. We feel assured he is a firm friend of agriculture, and hope the farmers of Yuba will hear him and co-operate with him in the noble work of establishing a County Agricultural Society, and thus reveal the true value and character of agriculture among themselves, and excite every county to do the same.

To close this article we append the compliment of our contemporary of the Herald, which we clip from his journal of May 3, when he describes his trip down river. After giving a glowing description of Sacramento and vicinity, he says—

"We came down from Sacramento to this city on board the Queen City, a craft so thoroughly known and so deservedly popular, that we shall be pardoned for letting her slip without further laudation. On board was Col. Warren, editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, whose whole soul is wrapped up in the grand idea of making California lead the world in agriculture. He scolded us prodigiously because our Yuba county farmers have not yet laid the foundation of 'A Yuba County Agricultural Society.' As was very natural, we laid the blame where it of right belongs—upon the Yuba farmers, themselves—but promised that, hereafter, we should be constant in season and out of season, in furthering a work which he and all good Californians have so much at heart. The farmers of Yuba, are therefore, hereby notified to go to work, without delay, and form themselves into an association for the promotion of agriculture, in general, and the development of their own rich soil, in particular. The Colonel had with him a large parcel of strawberries, which he had plucked in the morning in the garden of our friend, Governor Smith, of Sacramento, each one of which was a mammoth, little short of the dimensions of a good sized peach. These strawberries furnished a fruitful text for the Colonel, upon which to sermonize in favor of his great hobby—the combined glories of Agriculture and California.

We thank the General for speaking generously of us, and giving an earnest word to the Yuba Farmers, and we trust that it will be effectual, that they will now unite and prepare for the State Fair. We shall be glad to visit and confer with them, and will do so at their earliest call. Wishing them all success, and only saying to our friend the General, and all others, that in all earnestness we will plead agriculture, not as our "hobby," though it may be so; but as a great and glorious truth, which, when duly appreciated and applied, shall indeed make California "the Garden of the World."

Strawberries.

THE proprietor of Smith's Pomological Garden, at Sacramento, has given us another proof of his skill at fruit growing, by sending us a generous basket of his strawberries on Saturday last. 'Tis true they were not 6 1-2 inches, like the "mammoth specimens" exhibited above, but many of them measured 4 and 4 1-2 inches, and a few 5 inches in circumference, and a finer or more delicious fruit cannot be found. They were also the same variety we alluded to, "Smith's California Seedling."

We are very sorry our neighbor of the "Wide West" should be so great an unbeliever in the fertility of our soil, for it could not have been anything else that caused him to pen following. Poor fellow! there's no "music in his soul," yet his mouth waters for a feast. We must ask friend Smith to send him a basket, to make him believe. Hear what he says:

"Strawberry Sauce.—The editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in his enthusiasm over a deli-

cious repast of strawberries, uses the following hasty language: 'We enjoyed it much, in a generous supply smothered in the usual condiments of sugar and cream.' As our neighbor does not appear to have seen it, we are forced to republish an anecdote of Tom Corwin, who, while visiting a gentleman in one of the Western States, was asked by a daughter of his host at breakfast, who wished to use language suited to the station of her father's guest, if he wished condiments in his coffee? The witty senator replied at once, 'Pepper and salt, ma'am, but no mustard!'"

Now see how touchy our neighbor must have been as he thought of our fragrant repast; and he must needs burst out in his jealousy and scatter his "pepper and salt" thoughts right and left. Pity he had not used the mustard too; it would have given him the cunning idea, that those who hunt for flaws instead of better things, may sometimes learn that the types may change the "accompaniments" of a dish of strawberries, which has been generously prepared for those who labor to find the better side, into a dish so highly seasoned, that when they taste, it will be so hot that "pepper and salt" won't save them.

The Victoria Regia or Great Water Lilly.

WE have received the colored plates of this most gorgeous flower. It is indeed a queenly one, and the plates are got up in most superb style. The plates are by that celebrated artist William Sharp, Esq., of Boston, who executed Hovey's work on fruits, and those also of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The whole work descriptive of this wonderful flower, its discovery, history, culture, manner and season of blooming, and all appertaining to it, has been carefully prepared by that distinguished horticulturist, I. Fisk Allen, Esq., of Salem, Mass., whose grapes, gardens and grounds, are specimens of taste and skill that bespeak a love and devotion to the science, rarely excelled.

This work is on exhibition and for sale at our rooms, where lovers of the beautiful may be gratified.

Facts to be Remembered.

VERMONT supplies her schools with Agricultural Books from the State Treasury.

New Hampshire also furnishes the public schools with Agricultural Books from the State Treasury.

The Legislators of Massachusetts devote a portion of their evenings in discussing the merits of Agriculture. Ten public meetings have been held at the State House during the present session, and every meeting was fully attended by senators and representatives, the chief magistrate also being present at nearly all the meetings. This is as it should be. We wonder what would be the result if the Legislators of California should do the same.

Maine has endorsed her State Agricultural Society and made appropriations upon a liberal scale, offering to grant as much from the State Treasury as the members will raise.

SPECIAL.—The communication from our correspondent, "Protection to Agriculture," we are well pleased to lay before our readers, and we feel assured it will lead to inquiry, to discussion, and will result in much good. We shall at all times be pleased to hear from him and all who thus prove their fealty to this glorious State.

"The Wife to her Husband in California,"—by Mrs. E. A. W., will awake tender, pleasing, and it may be also, sad reflections. It should be read and remembered.

"Materials for Paper," by A. S. T., of M.,—this is a subject of importance, to Home Manufacturers. Our able correspondent is ever on the watch to advance the true interests of our State.

The experiment in growing potatoes at Downville, from our obliging and practical correspondent, should be remembered.

Stock owners, and stock raisers and importers, should carefully observe the circular on "Foreign Stock."

The report upon the diseases affecting Fruit Trees and the Vine, in the last and present numbers of our paper, should be preserved carefully for reference.

"English Lawns,"—As much inquiry is made of us respecting a lawn or garden grass plot, we commend the article upon this subject. Having so often seen and enjoyed a walk upon an English lawn, we know how beautiful they are, and if the rules are observed, we can have the same here.

STATE SOCIETY'S PREMIUMS FOR 1855.—The Executive Committee are busily at work preparing their reports for Premiums, and their schedules for farmers, gardeners, nurseries, &c., and it is hoped they will be ready for the next issue. As the FARMER is the constituted organ of the Society to publish their doings, all who desire to

have full lists of Premiums, and to be prepared to compete for them, should at once become subscribers, and thus become familiar with the plans and operations necessary to success.

The Arsenal at Benicia.

PERHAPS some of our readers may say, what have powder magazines, or arsenals, to do with Agriculture? We can only say, that the great Washington taught—"In time of peace prepare for war"—ergo, we should have arsenals and magazines. What would our friends at Sonoma, Napa, and Suisun, do if we should, be so unfortunate as to have a general war with Europe? Then the farmers would be glad of the defence to our seaboard. But to the Arsenal:

Very few can have any possible conception of the most admirable plans now being adopted and carried out to establish one of the best military defences in our country. It is but justice to a highly meritorious officer to show what can be done by one who, feeling the nature of an honorable post, one of great responsibility, resolves to acquit himself of that trust in the noblest manner. The military stations to which we allude, the "Arsenal," has been for years under the charge of Capt. C. P. Stone, an officer universally honored and esteemed in every station of life.

The military post at Benicia owes its present high standing to this officer. With but little or no aid or sympathy from Government, Capt. Stone, with a wise foresight selected his troops from men qualified for every duty necessary to be performed in the plans he designed. He enlisted able men of every mechanical trade, skillful workmen, smiths, carpenters, masons, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, carriage makers, machinists, tinmen—in fact, men of every trade and association, and thus had those around him that could prepare, build up and beautify in every mechanical department connected with a military station of this character.

We were most kindly shown through every department of the Arsenal, and were much surprised when we learned that under the system pursued by the Commander, the stone for the buildings which have been erected was quarried, finished, and laid by enlisted soldiers; the wood work of the building prepared, framed and erected by soldiers; doors, windows, sashes, all prepared by soldiers—thus employing soldiers to erect the buildings and save the cost to the Government. In addition to all this, in the armories and in all the workshops of every description, enlisted soldiers do the work, making gun carriages, stocking guns, and repairing all the most finished work of heavy ordnance; infantry, riflemen, and cavalry accoutrements are prepared, cleaned, kept in order, and made ready for shipment to all portions of the Pacific coast, from this admirably arranged armory. An armament for 25,000 men is now ready and in the most perfect order; there is also an extra stand of 17,000 arms in the new buildings.

And how has all this been done? When public funds failed, when Government drafts were protested, the private property of this able commander was cheerfully used, that the work might go on; and for years, only about \$60,000 have been expended, including soldier's pay and all, and the new buildings, improvements, arms, and munitions, are worth millions. Handsome residences, beautified by vegetable and flower gardens, have been prepared for the officers and soldiers, but at the expense of private means, all adding to the beauty of public property. New buildings are in progress, "the hills are being laid low and the valleys filled," all preparatory for still greater improvements, to be done by the labor of enlisted soldiers; magazines are to be built, also reservoirs, wharves, and barracks. The designs and plans are all prepared by this able and efficient commandant, Capt. Stone.

It would require more space than we can spare to-day, to speak of all the valuable improvements made and the good accomplished. We invite all who feel an interest in our defences, and in according justice to a faithful and meritorious officer, to visit and enjoy as we have the courtesies extended during one of the most interesting examinations we have ever made of public works. "The half we have not told you," reserving particular data for future use.

WINES AND BRANDIES OF CALIFORNIA.—Considerable interest has been felt among owners of vineyards and manufacturers of wine, lest the passage of the liquor law should destroy their prospects. A clause in that Bill exempts "California Wine" from the operation of the law. It is our duty to note this that the law should be plainly understood, and we hasten to make this notice, as we have had many inquiries touching it.

Education.

It is one of the most cheering evidences of the future permanency of California, that amid the wild commotion produced by panics in monetary affairs, depressions in business, and political agitation, the cause of education is steadily progressing in our State. The State government, our city governments, and all our towns and villages are awake to the importance of "education." Not only public schools, but academies and private seminaries are springing up in all parts of the State, and they are promptly fostered and encouraged. We rejoice at this; it speaks well for the future.

In our last issue we alluded to the Seminary at Benicia, under the direction of Miss Atkins. We cannot speak too highly of such an institution. Not only the intellect is cared for here, but the moral and physical well being of the pupils are regarded. Intellectual training is always more perfect and durable when a proper care is bestowed upon the physical powers, and when, by a kind and affectionate course of treatment, the moral tone is nurtured and strengthened, thus training the heart, mind and body in a triple alliance, and establishing a trinity power.

We had pleasing and most satisfactory evidence that pupils make rapid advances at this institution. Very much to the credit and honor of Benicia the citizens take pleasure and interest in these subjects. We saw many persons present at a very interesting exhibition of the pupils in an evening entertainment. This exhibition consisted in representing various characters by tableau, and we have never seen a happier representation. One tableau represented Faith, Hope and Charity—three young ladies in white robes, gracefully arranged, personating the characters most admirably. Another tableau represented the cross—a young lady, with eye uplift, was gazing upon the cross, every feature speaking a full understanding of the intent and meaning of the representation. Other tableaux, and all well personated, gave a good illustration of the excellent uses that could be made of a festival scene. Many parents and friends were present and all delighted.

After the hours of well arranged study, pupils and teachers (of which there are four of the latter) walk in the fields, and while enjoying the beautiful scenery they gather flowers, making their pleasure profitable by a study of botany, and the collecting, arranging and classifying of flowers for pressing, &c.

Occasionally the generosity and gallantry of the accomplished military gentlemen arrange a pleasant "Pic Nic" for the pupils and friends, and thus give an increased pleasure as connected with their studies. Thus should it ever be, and we can with a strong faith and confidence most cheerfully recommend this well conducted seminary to the public attention. The preceptress and her able assistants, as teachers of languages, music, painting and embroidery, are all well qualified for the high stations they occupy, and we rejoice to know that this seminary is rapidly prospering.

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY.—The public is not aware of the extent of these wonderful works. A short time since we were kindly shown through every department, and were surprised to learn their extent, and the variety of work done at this establishment. There is no longer need of sending abroad for castings of any kind. It matters not what is required, either in size, form or quantity, it can be had at the Pacific Works. Every department is complete: the patterns are prepared, the castings made and then finished. Recently a large wheel, 10 feet in diameter, was cast—the teeth, 128 in number, of 8 inches on the face, were cut, a thing never before tried, and this was done most perfectly. Waste iron is made into scrap; waste lead into bars. The sheet iron is cut with a monster shears, and a hammer of five tons performs its delicate work. One feature, new, but most excellent, we noticed, a system of apprenticeship has been commenced at this establishment, which will result in preparing finished workmen for California. Days could we spend pleasantly in such a place, and we could tell our farmers that here plows and all agricultural implements can be cast equal, if not superior to any from the East. We enjoyed the kind attention and hospitality of the gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. French, and desire that the public should be made acquainted, especially the farmers, with the facilities they have of obtaining what is needed in this department. Messrs. Forbes & Babcock, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, are agents of the works, to whom, and their card, we refer our readers.

Material for Paper.

The Atlantic presses mention that paper has been manufactured at St. Louis, from the common swamp cane of the Southwest.

The manufacture of paper from bamboo, is like everything else under the sun, nothing new. It has been used from time immemorial in China, as the basis of all the qualities of that material; some of which, from certain varieties of the bamboo, taken when young and mixed with cotton, equals the finest qualities of Paris or Bath post. The use of envelopes is also quite ancient in China, and some of them are most beautifully figured—they open at the ends and not at the sides.

The consumption of paper from bamboo in China is immense; paper is consumed there in larger quantities than in any other country under the sun, and is made of all qualities, colors and prices, but cane is mixed with all. The Chinese shops in San Francisco invariably use it. In the "Chinese Repository," printed at Canton, may be found full details of the methods of manufacture.

It is very likely that our cane would be vastly improved as a basis for paper, by mixing it with the fibre of the tule and hemp, or with cotton. A small variety of the bamboo has been growing in Monterey for several years, and does well. Doubtless it would do better in the Sacramento and Tulare Valleys.

There is a large tree, very common in all tropical countries, called the Cottonwood Tree, (*Bombax Seiba*), which bears a fruit pod as large as a pear, and is filled with an exceedingly white, fine, silky cotton, which cannot be used in spinning, from its fibre being so twisted and obstinately curly. It is used for stuffing pillows and mattresses in India and South America, and makes an exceedingly agreeable material for these purposes.

There is no doubt this short-fibred cotton would make an excellent substance for mixing with bamboo, hemp, rye straw, cotton, plantain, cocoa nut, pine apple or linen fibres, for the manufacture of the finer qualities of paper, and particularly for printing paper. As it is exceedingly abundant in all tropical countries, and easily gathered, there is no doubt it could be afforded at very low prices.

There are now in the United States 750 paper mills, manufacturing annually 270,000 pounds of paper valued at twenty-seven millions of dollars. These use 405,000,000 of pounds of fibrous materials, which at four cents a pound gives over sixteen millions of dollars as the amount of the Old Rag business. The capital employed is nearly five millions of dollars.

So it will be seen, that this is a highly valuable branch of commerce, and the supply of its materials ought to be attended to by our long-headed men.

There is no plant which grows more luxuriantly than the common Linseed plant. It is singular our farmers don't attend to its cultivation, as it is found to be a most profitable crop, whose annual value is over four millions of dollars.

A. S. T. or M.

Protection to Agriculture.

To the Editor of the California Farmer.

Sir: As an individual member of the Mechanical class of working men and an unobtrusive observer of the many projects that from time to time have been launched on the deep sea of public opinion, I see nothing so far as my humble judgment can penetrate, more sensibly calculated to stimulate the industry, secure the prosperity and exalt the dignity of the State of California, than the conclusions arrived at by the Agricultural Convention at their meeting in Sacramento city. Sir: They first demand through their resolutions to have a share of legislative action, which, in so doing, it is nothing more or less than what they have a direct and unquestionable right to; they require as cultivators of the soil, the real developers of nature, to see their interests cherished by the community in general, and their rights and privileges guarded by fair, impartial legislation. And again, they object to the doctrine of free trade for Agriculture, and protection for other (as I conclude manufacturing) interests. Well as regards the two first resolutions: I do not believe that any reasonable mind, infused with the broad principles of honesty and justice, can attempt to dispute such moderate requirements. Secondly, it is my decided impression that no other State or country stands more in need of a general system of protection than the young State under whose legislation and laws we at present live, and with whose prosperity or adversity we are determined

to stand or fall. It will appear to every one who reads this that I am an advocate for protective laws for California; I admit it, and that in the most unperiphrastic sense. Sir, I am now a resident of this State, and determined with my family to make it a permanent home; consequently, it is my right and it becomes my duty to identify myself with what appears calculated to guide her Agricultural and Manufacturing interests to a safe and profitable port of prosperity; both these interests being dependent on each other in this country for their future maintenance and stability, call forth a mutual reciprocity of feeling one from the other, and in support of these ideas I desire to call your attention and that of the readers of your journal, if it so happens to be deserving of a place in its columns, to the many and various changes produced by the system of Free Trade in England and Ireland. Hence, in the first country being a manufacturing one, and having a superluous export trade almost through the entire globe, the doctrine of free trade was hailed by the working class with an extraordinary enthusiasm, admitting as it necessarily would and did a superabundant supply of bread stuffs. 'Tis true the landed aristocracy of England banded themselves against it in the boldest and most persevering manner, regardless of the necessities of the working men and their families. I say necessity, because England being a Manufacturing country not an Agricultural one, such legislation was commensurate with her quiet and happy futurity. However, I dare say, it is well known that the restrictions on Agricultural produce were removed through the groat and prominent statesmanship of the late Sir Robert Peel. But Sir, let us examine how that legislation and law has operated in the latter country. Ireland, since she had been unjustly deprived of her domestic legislature, rapidly run into a state of both provincialism and pauperism; robbed as she has been of every just control over her internal advancement, the country for whose naval and military prestige the life blood of her best and bravest sons had flown, and who ought to have shielded her with the sincerity and affection of a sister, enacted laws against her manufacturing industry, and so annihilated her vigorous inclinations in this pursuit as finally and systematically to force her to become a fertile grunary to the Manufacturers of England. Thus Ireland is in reality an Agricultural country since 1801, during which period to the passing of the Corn Law, she had always looked for a remunerative price for her Agricultural produce, by which the machinery of labor was kept in motion. The manufacturing class, slender and circumscribed as were the resources, though comparatively large in numbers, together with the laboring portion of the population, in fact the whole working men of the nation, all had their hopes, their half dead and alive existence, suspended on there being a moderate or high price procured for the Agricultural produce of the country. Well, a blight came on the crops, a fearful famine was the consequence, uncharitable legislators by their previous legislation made it worse, the protectionists in the English Parliament had no objection to allow bread stuff duty free into the United Kingdom during the distress, but unfortunately for Ireland the cry of cheap bread was raised, and the voices of her most popular political leaders were in favor of removing all restrictions; this caught the public mind with an almost electric impetuosity, and assisted the British Minister to repeal the Corn Law. The result is too well known to any one who has been in Ireland after that time; bread stuffs were shipped into the country in abundance, threw the home grower out of the market altogether, who of course had to sell the home produce at a sacrifice. This evidently prevented him from having any surplus money wherewith to employ the laborer on the improving of his land or residence; or the mechanic in the various branches of trade, that a successful landowner or Agriculturist is certain to require. There is no disputing that the importation of Agricultural produce without a restrictive duty, into Ireland, being as she was and is, an Agricultural country, added to the grievances and misery of that island.

Sir, my object in introducing these European topics is, I look upon California at present to be as an Agricultural country, somewhat analogous to Ireland. Every branch of manufacture she inherits is very limited; then what is to extend them? Nothing, except working her Agricultural resources, and working them with skill, energy and perseverance, and giving them that protection that their interest to the State in general requires under these circumstances. I fully believe, as a working man, that the Agriculturists have a powerful claim on the working class, particularly on those who determine to make this country their future home; and also the Agriculturists should dispose of any labor at their command to the permanent residents of the State, in preference to a class of irresponsible adventurers, and they in return, for their own benefit and that of the entire State, should rally round their standard, and assist by every legitimate means in their power, to have the Agricultural interests fully and fairly represented in the halls of legislation.

I remain Sir,

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HAHE, Pattern Maker.

San Francisco, May 7th, 1855.

OBLIGATIONS AND FAVORS.—We are daily under obligations to the attentive messengers of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and the Pacific Company, for up river files, and for letters, and parcels, and to the messengers of the Oregon and Southern steamers, for files of papers from their several routes.

Horticultural Department.

Report on some of the Diseases and Insects Affecting Fruit-Trees and Vines.

BY THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS,
Professor of Entomology of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

[CONCLUDED.]

PEAR-TREE INSECTS.

THOSE most injurious to this tree are the *Slug-worms*, which destroy the leaves, the *Scolytus* or *Tomicus*, referred to in a preceding paragraph, and borers, which make their attacks on the stocks of dwarf trees that are grafted upon the quince. Pear trees likewise suffer occasionally from *barklice*. Within a few years, a new and probably introduced insect has made its appearance in great numbers on pear trees in the western parts of Connecticut and of Massachusetts, particularly in the valley of the Housatonic, and in the adjacent counties of Dutchess and Columbia in New York. This is the *Psylla*, or jumping louse, which is probably identical with the same species that infests the pear tree in Europe. Some account of it has been given in the second edition of my "Treatise," but the history is confessedly incomplete, and further particulars have been hoped for from Mr. T. Glover, of Fishkill Landing, whose opportunities for observing the habits of the insect are greater than mine have been. In some of its forms it is found on pear trees from May to October; and probably two or more broods are produced every year. These little insects live by suction, and obtain their food by puncturing the bark of the young shoots, mostly in the vicinity of the buds. They defile the shoots with the fluid which they discharge in large quantities, and which soon forms a blackish crust on the bark. The best remedy that occurs to me is a wash of strong soap suds and sulphur, applied with a brush to the branches in the spring, before the buds expand. A solution of whale-oil soap, thrown upon the trees, will kill the insects, but will have to be repeated at intervals through the summer.

PLUM TREE INSECTS.

The *Plum Weevil*, *Curculio*, or *Conotrachelus Nephthar*, continues to baffle all attempts to exterminate it. Cherries, apples, pears and peaches, and even the succulent warts of the plum tree provide for it abundant resources, in default of plums, its more appropriate food. We may save a crop of plums by covering the trees with fine netting, or perhaps by coating the fruit with whitewash; but the other fruits above named will suffer all the more for our pains, and will furnish a numerous brood of depredators for the following year. Nothing short of killing the insects, in some of their forms, will ever prove an effectual remedy.

The *Slug-worm*, *Penthredo*, or *Selandria* (*Blennocampa*) *Cerasi*, which destroys the leaves of the cherry and of the pear, is also injurious to those of the plum. It is easily killed by dusting ashes or lime upon it, or by throwing upon the leaves a solution of whale-oil soap.

CHERRY TREE INSECTS.

Those which attack the leaves are chiefly *canker-worms* and *slug-worms*, already referred to, and *rose-bugs*, which in some seasons are very injurious to them. The latter, as well as *May-bugs* or *Melolontha*, may be gathered by hand on small trees, or may be beaten off with poles and caught in sheets spread beneath the trees. The best time for doing this is in the evening or very early in the morning, when the insects are sluggish, and readily fall if disturbed. A large proportion of the fruit is spoiled every year by the grubs of the *plum-weevil*. The incautious eater doubtless does something towards checking the increase of the insects; but a remedy less repugnant to good taste remains to be discovered.

PEACH TREE INSECTS.

The *Tomicus liminaris*, which lives under the bark of diseased peach trees, and has been supposed by Miss Morris to be the cause of the yellows, has not appeared in my own trees, nor do I hear of its being found in others in this vicinity. Miss Morris' communication upon it may be seen in Downing's *Horticulturist*, Vol. IV., page 502.

The *Peach tree Borer*, (*Ageria exilis*), an entirely different insect from the apple tree borer, and operating in a different manner, namely, between the bark and the wood, is more injurious to this tree than any other insect. Great care is necessary to prevent the tree from being fatally girdled at the root by these pernicious borers. Frequent applications of urine and ashes, and of hot soap-suds, around the trunk, seem to have a good effect, being not only offensive to the fly when about to deposit her eggs, but also destructive to the young borers. After any lurking borers and the earth adjacent to the trunk have been carefully removed, a covering of strong paper around the base of the tree, tied above with a string, and secured at the bottom with a bed of mortar, has proved an effectual preventive against the attacks of the insects. I believe that peach trees on plum stocks are never injured by these borers.

INSECTS OF THE GRAPE VINE.

The vine is subject to the attacks of a very great variety of insects, differing also from each other in their operations, and in the amount of injury done by them. Most of them have been noticed in my "Treatise" on injurious insects; but there are others claiming the attention of the cultivator and the naturalist.

Grape Vine Borer.—The roots of cultivated grape vines in the Southern States have been observed, by Dr. F. J. Kron, of Albermarle, North Carolina, to be so much injured by borers as to prevent the ripening of the fruit, and finally to cause the decay and death of the vines. The insects do not spare even the native varieties, all of

which, except only the *scuppernon* or *muscadine*, are found to be attacked by them. Taking advantage of the foregoing exception, Dr. Kron has been successfully engrafting and cultivating the best foreign and native grapes on stocks of the wild muscadine, probably the true *Vitis vulpina* of Linnaeus, and of Sir J. E. Smith, in Abbott's "Insects of Georgia," and identical with the *Vitis rotundifolia* of Michaux and of Elliott. He has also favored me with samples of injured vine-roots, and specimens of the insects in all their stages, together with an account of his observations and experiments among them. This account, and scientific description of the insects, written by me at the request of Dr. Kron, have been published by me in the *Raleigh Register* for the 5th of April, 1854. The insects belong to the genus *Ageria*, and are allied to the borers of the peach tree, and to those that destroy the roots of pumpkin and squash vines. In their winged form they strikingly resemble certain wasps called *Polistes*; hence I have given to this species the name of *Ageria polistiformis*. According to Dr. Kron, they are found about the vines and on the wing from the middle of June to the middle of September, during which time they couple and lay their eggs. These winged insects are of a dark brown color, more or less tinged with a tawny orange on both sides, and banded with bright yellow upon the edge of the second ring of the hind-body. The thorax and shoulder-covers, and the fourth ring, are more faintly edged with yellow or with tawny orange. The feelers, antennae beneath, and legs are also orange-colored. The fore-wings are dusky; the hind-wings transparent, but veined and edged with black. The female has a little orange-colored tuft on each side of the tail, and the males have two tufts on each side, the middle pair longer than the other. The males are more numerous, more active, and smaller than the females; they measure from five to six-tenths of an inch in length, and their wings expand from one inch to one inch and three-tenths. The body of the female varies from six to nine-tenths of an inch in length, and her wings expand from one inch to one inch and a-half. These insects lay their eggs near the roots of the vines, and the whitish grubs, hatched therefrom, of various sizes, will be found boring into the bark and wood of the roots during the summer. When fully grown, these grubs measure from one inch to one inch and three quarters in length. They undergo their transformations in oblong oval pods, formed of a gummy kind of silk, covered with fragments of wood, bark and dirt, which will be found within or adjacent to the injured roots. The insects take the chrysalis form at various times during the summer. The rings of the chrysalis are surrounded with minute teeth, which assist the insect in coming forth from its pod or cocoon when about to be changed to a moth.

Eight-spotted Sphinx, or *Alypia octomaculata*.—There are two insects, occasionally found on the grape vine, which in their caterpillar state closely resemble each other in form, size, color and habits. One of these is the beautiful *Eudryas*, described in my "Treatise;" the other is the *Sphinx* or *Alypia*, above named. The *Alypia*, though common and occasionally so numerous as to be quite hurtful to the vine in some parts of the United States, is very rare in New England. I never saw it in Massachusetts until the summer of 1853, when a few specimens were discovered on my grape vines; and during the past summer they have appeared in greater numbers on the vines. At first they were mistaken for the caterpillars of the *Eudryas*, from which, however, they are to be distinguished by having a conspicuous white spot on each side of the hinder part of the body. These caterpillars are white, passing into blue, transversely banded with narrow black lines, with a border orange colored band, dotted with black, on the middle of each ring. The head and feet are also orange, dotted with black. The black dots on the body produce a few short whitish hairs. They were found eating the leaves of the vine in the latter part of June and beginning of July. Full grown specimens measured one inch and a quarter, or more, in length. Before the 16th of July, they left the vines, and concealed themselves in a loose web upon the surface of the ground, and soon took the chrysalis form. One of them was transferred to a moth on the 10th of August; others remained in the chrysalis state through the winter, and came forth winged in May and June. The winged insects are black, with two large yellow spots on each of the fore-wings, and two white ones on the hind-wings. Their shanks are clothed with orange-colored hairs. Their wings expand from one inch to one inch and a-half.

Grape-vine Flea-beetle or *Haltica*.—The depredations of this insect upon the grape vine seem first to have been observed in the year 1831, by the late Judge Darling, in Connecticut, and by Mr. David Thomas, in New York. An account of them by the latter gentleman was published in 1834, in the 26th volume of *Silliman's "American Journal of Science."* The beetles were found to destroy the fruit buds in the spring, and their young, in the form of chestnut-colored grubs, destroyed the leaves in summer. These grubs have never been fully described. In a recent excursion to New Hampshire, I was struck by the condition of the leaves of the black alders (*Alnus serrulata*), which, through the long extent of country, were destroyed in the same way as the leaves of fruit trees are by canker-worms. Upon examination, the authors of all this mischief were found to be certain dark-colored grubs, great numbers of which were still remaining on the leaves on the second of August, while others had already completed their transformation, and had come forth in the beetle form. The beetles were

identical with the above-named depredators of the grape vine, and were feeding upon the few green leaves still remaining upon the alders. The grubs, when fully grown, measured about half an inch in length. They were of a livid brown color above, and paler beneath, with a black head, black feet, and a double row of minute acuminate black warts, each producing a very short hair, on every ring. The body was nearly cylindrical; the feet were six in number, situated beneath the fore part of the body; and there was a little fleshy proleg beneath the last segment. It may be added that the beetles were rather more than three-twentieths of an inch in length, of a brilliant greenish blue color above, and that they leaped with the agility of fleas. The discovery of these insects in such immense numbers on the alder, and the extensive ravages committed by them on this shrub, seem to indicate that the natural food of this species is obtained from the alder, rather than from the vine; and that its resorting occasionally to the latter, may be owing to the want of the former, or to the extraordinary multiplication of the insects, in certain seasons, in the vicinity of the grape vine.

Lawns.

An English lawn! Who that loves the country,—soft grass and fine trees,—verdant turf and beautiful foliage;—who, indeed, that has ever thought or reflected upon the subject of sylvan art, has not his ideal of an "English lawn?" imperfectly formed, it may be, below its true merits, or exaggerated, and beyond what it really is; but, nevertheless, an ideal of that lawn, which, from its softness, smoothness, emerald verdure, freshness and beauty, has become so prominent a characteristic of the Landscape Gardening of Great Britain as the modern or natural style is itself a feature of the taste and refinement of the art in that country.

Few who have not seen or trod the "velvet turf" of England can fully realize its surpassing beauty; so short, so elastic, so smooth is it in every part. Spread out like a velvet carpet beneath the feet, nothing, indeed, but a brief walk on such a lawn as Chatsworth, or one of similar extent and perfect keeping, could ever convey a full impression of an "English lawn." We never recall our visit to that princely residence, without a feeling of regret that, at least, something like its fine lawn is not within the immediate reach of our own countrymen, that they might see how much might be enjoyed by the harmonious combination of two such simple elements as grass and trees. Divested of its Palladian architecture—its fountains, its rockwork, its arboretum, its Italian garden, and even its colossal conservatory—the extent of this lawn and its diversity of surface, its massive trees and their grouping and arrangement would still make Chatsworth one of the most delightful of residences. Yes, simply grass and trees, when laid down and planted under the guidance of the landscape artist, are abundantly ample, without any artificial aid, to give the greatest enjoyment to every lover of rural art.

But, notwithstanding our perfect or imperfect ideas in regard to the velvet lawns of England, of whose unsurpassed beauty we have heard so much, and whose possession is so much envied, it is a common remark, and a current belief, that they cannot be obtained in our climate: that our burning sun; our parching winds, our dry summers, and our frosty winters, forbid their possession; and but for the cloudy sky, the drizzling rains, and the mild winters of Great Britain, their lawns would be no more verdant than our own. We shall not deny that the peculiar climate of that kingdom, tempered as it is by its surrounding sea, with an atmosphere ever moist and humid, is particularly favorable to the perfection of the English lawns; but that we cannot very nearly imitate them, with the same care and attention which have chiefly contributed to make them what they are there, we also deny. When through a period of two centuries gardening shall have been pursued with the same zeal and skill here as in England, we have but little fear that our lawns will be scarcely any, if at all, inferior to what they are in that climate. The least that we can do, is to make the attempt to produce them; and, if our well directed efforts fail, we may then give up the endeavor, with the satisfaction that the seasons, over which we have no control, are the only obstacles to success.

The great errors into which nearly all have fallen who have attempted the formation of a lawn have been shallow cultivation, inferior grasses, and scanty seeding. To the first of these especially may be traced nearly all the failures to obtain a perfect lawn. The lesser errors are numerous: we omit to roll the surface often; we do not mow frequent enough, and we do not do the latter properly. All these mistakes combined, in connection with our climate, prevent us from securing that foundation, without which it is impossible to expect a smooth and verdant turf.

What then are the requisites for a fine lawn, and how shall we proceed? is a question which will naturally follow what we have said. We shall endeavor to answer it as fully as our space will allow.

First then, *deep cultivation* is the one main thing to be attended to, and without this the object might as well be given up first as last. No half-way mode of arriving at this will do: it must be thorough. It is the only resource against our summer droughts, which so seldom fail that provision should always be made to meet them. Every individual knows that there is no lack of freshness and verdure in the early and later months of the year, and our turf then vies with the greenest of England's lawns; but no sooner does the heat of summer set in, and our rains

hold off, than a sudden change takes place; the emerald green of May becomes the dingy yellow of June and rusty brown of July and August. For the space of two or more months there is scarcely growth enough to need the use of the scythe, and that necessary operation to every good lawn is omitted till the refreshing rains of autumn bring with them renewed verdure and beauty.

Deep cultivation is then all important. If the space intended for a lawn is anything less than an acre, it should be trenched—trenched deep, at least two feet, and if the subsoil will admit, three feet will be better. When of greater extent, the ground should be well subsoiled, running the plow at least twenty inches deep, that the substratum may be completely pulverized to that depth. The cost should not enter into consideration, if it is once determined on to have a lawn. The time to think of this is before operations commence. Trenching is the most satisfactory, but subsoiling is so good a substitute that in large extent of grounds it may be followed with good success. In trenching, a moderate quantity of manure may be worked into the bottom trench, which will form a reserve of nutriment for years, the after top dressings keeping the surface in the best condition. With such preparations there can be no such thing as failure. The roots of grasses strike deep into the soil, and in severe droughts, when the surface gives off its moisture rapidly, there will be a reservoir beneath, which even the "driest time" will fail to exhaust. The turf may show a very slight difference in its verdure from that of early spring, but it will still be fresh and green, vigorous and growing, and ready for the scythe throughout the summer.

The best season for planting a lawn is in August, particularly when they are of any extent; but small places may be prepared and planted at once, April next to August being the best season. We may remark, however, that when it is intended to lay down a lawn of an acre or more, the preparation for it should begin at once. The ground should be plowed and subsoiled immediately, and if it requires any grading, it should be completed at the same time: it may then be planted with any crop which will come off early, potatoes perhaps being the best; these should be taken off the last of July or beginning of August and the levelling proceeded with preparatory to sowing the seed.

The ground being well trenched or subsoiled, the surface should then be thoroughly pulverized and made perfectly smooth, for unless this is done with the greatest care, it would be impossible to mow it evenly. The stones should not only be raked off, but any there are left, even after almost the finest rake, must be gathered by hand. The ground should then be repeatedly trodden and rolled, until a firm and uniform surface is obtained. There is no half-way about this process, if you ever expect a close velvety turf. Before levelling, if the ground is not in good heart, a quantity of fine old compost may be worked in, or guano, just sufficient to give the seed a start; for too rich a surface will only give the grass a rank and coarse growth: it is steady moisture that is wanted rather than stimulating manures, and the former the trenched ground will supply. Be sure that every dock, dandelion, or other weedy root is completely eradicated from the soil.

The kind of grass seed and the quantity is the next important process. In England a variety of grasses are generally recommended and used; but, in our climate, so far as our experience goes, we do not need so many. With us, the finest Bent grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) are sufficient, though in some instances perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) may be used in small quantities; but the main supply must be the two former, and of the cleanest and purest quality. THREE BUSHELS to the acre, and not an atom short, is the least that will seed an acre, the proportion being two and seven-eighths bushels of Bent grass and half a peck of white clover. To this may be added, on extensive lawns, half a bushel per acre of perennial rye grass.

Pay no heed to the advice of old cultivators, who may tell you to plant oats or barley, for the purpose of shading the young grass till it gets strong enough to take care of itself! but sow the pure seed and nothing else. Choose a still moist day to put the seed into the ground; distribute it over the surface as evenly as possible, and finish with a good rolling. The frequent showers of April and May, if sown now, or the dews and rains of August and September, if sown then, will soon bring up the tender blades, which will directly form a carpet of the freshest green, and, probably, early in June, it will be ready for the mower to show his skill in cutting.

But how shall this be done? Not by any means with the common scythe. This will never answer; the most skillful workman would fail to do justice to a lawn with such an article. It cannot be done with anything short of an "English lawn scythe," until our Yankee mechanics make as good or a better one, of the same pattern: these have a broad blade, and it should be set so as to lie flat upon the surface. It will then shave the grass as smoothly and neatly, if held by a skillful man, as a carpet. In England, machines have been invented for mowing lawns, and some of them have been imported by gentlemen in our vicinity. We have seen them worked by our gardeners, and when the lawns are rightly managed, they save a great deal of labor. At Dalkeith, in Scotland, Mr. McIntosh thinks he saves the labor of twelve men by using one of these machines. But for places of moderate extent the scythe will answer.

Thus we have shown how a good lawn should be made and planted. The real beauty of it, however, depends mostly on its after-management;

and the important points are, frequent mowing, frequent sweeping, and frequent rolling; without these, the best made lawn will soon become nothing more than a common pasture.

First, mowing. This should be done once a fortnight at the outside, and if once in ten days, the better; the latter being the average time in England. And as grasses grow quicker here, when the ground is moist, then there, ten days may be assumed as the least period to keep it in the best order.

Second, sweeping. This should always be done immediately after the mowing is finished. The cut grass should not lie upon the turf, or be slovenly gathered up, but the surface should be as carefully swept as the neatest housemaid's floor.

Third, rolling. This is a most necessary operation. The surface should be thoroughly rolled with a good roller previously to mowing; and as mowing can only be done in a cloudy or damp day or in the morning early, the lawn should be well rolled the day previous, when it will be ready for the scythe. On large lawns this may be done with a horse having shoes fitted to his feet, to prevent any injury to the surface.

It must be remembered, that rolling and mowing are not to be discontinued upon the first approach of autumn; for if neglected at that season, the grass becomes coarse, tufted and patchy, which no attention afterwards will wholly reclaim. As long as there is the least growth, these operations should be regularly performed.

These requirements, to possess a fine lawn, may appear too laborious, but they are not the less all important. Whoever would think of doing much less than this must be content with a neat turf, but cannot realize the ideal of an "English lawn."

Miscellany.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

BREATHINGS OF THE HEART.

"Though I speak, my grief is not assuaged."—Holy Writ.

Four weary years I've passed away
Far from my native shore,
And one by one my hopes decay,
To cheer my heart no more;
'Tis but a little while, and yet
The star of hope and joy hath set
In a Cimmerian gloom,
For oh! I loved them truly,
But death hath strewn them ruthfully—
Deep in the silent tomb.

Pain would I dream of days gone by,
For peerless Jennie's sake,
Where proud Ben Lomond's shadows lie
Asleep upon the lake;
But why recall those happy hours?
They passed away like summer flowers
That wither in their bloom;
Alas! she's wrapt in dreamless sleep,
And angels nightly vigils keep
Around her silent tomb.

Down by the grim crusader's grave,
Mist crumbling ruins gray,
The ivy fills the shattered nave,
Dark'ning the light of day;
'Tis where the holy altar stood,
Amidst a quietly sculptured brood,
In death she sleeps profound;
And save the plaintive cushat-dove,
Calling upon her absent love,
Silence reigns all around.

Oh! in the sunny hours of yore,
Adown that ruined aisle
I've strayed with her who nevermore
Can cheer me with a smile;
For there the sweetest flowerets grew,
And there love's aspirations true
Soured to the throne of God;
Where now the hope of weary years
Drowned, quenched in unavailing tears,
Wreath by the cheerful sod.

Oh! for the will, the power, the art
To view the past no more—
To blot remembrance from the heart
And feeling from the core!
For why recall those happy hours
That perished like the fragile flowers
That wither as they bloom?
'Tis but a little while, and yet
Life, hope, and joy alike are set
In Jennie's lonely tomb.

Louisville, January, 1855. THOS. C. MORRISON.

Model Husbands.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"ANOTHER day's work done, thank fortune!" said Mr. Peterkin, throwing himself, with an air of careless satisfaction, in a reclining attitude on a bench. "I'm not a lazy man, but I do feel glad, these hot June days, when the sun goes down."

A few minutes only did Mr. Peterkin remain in this position. Rising up quickly, as a thought crossed his mind, he added—

"Woman's work, it is truly said, is never done. I must hurry off home, and see how poor Mary is getting along. She did not seem at all well when I left her at dinner-time."

"You don't expect to cook your supper, do you?" remarked an employer in the establishment where Mr. Peterkin was engaged, speaking with a slightly sneering expression.

"If cook should happen to be out, and wife sick," was the smiling answer, "the kettle would not fail to reach the boiling point through my neglect or indifference. That's a fact."

"Every man to his taste," said the other, "but I'm no betty. I suppose you could dress the baby, on a pinch?"

"Haven't tried it yet; but we are never too old to learn, you know. Shouldn't object to an

experiment in that line—for I love babies—if there was no woman's gentler and more skillful hand ready to do the work," cheerfully returned Peterkin.

The other tossed his head in a half contemptuous manner, replying that his babies would go a long time without washing and dressing if they waited for him to do it. For his part, he despised woman's work.

"You don't despise women also, I hope?" said Peterkin, looking so steadily and meaningly at his companion that he appeared slightly confused.

"They are well enough in their place, and exceedingly useful," was answered in a tone, of affected gaiety. "Then he added, more seriously, as if to do away with any unfavorable impression in regard to his home relations that his word and manner might have created, 'I leave to my wife the entire management of the kitchen and nursery and never trespass an inch on her prerogative. It's as much as I can do to maintain the household. Her department is entirely distinct from mine. She never interferes with me, and I award to her a like immunity.'"

"How is it if a meal is late or badly cooked?" asked Peterkin.

"I grumble, of course—perhaps scold," said the other. "If I find the money to buy good food, and it is spoiled in cooking, I think I've a right to grumble. I should like to know what you do under similar circumstances?"

"I haven't the trial often," returned Peterkin. "You're lucky then, that's all I have to say. I suppose you raise such a storm when there is any defect, that your wife receives a lesson which she does not care often to have repeated. I think I shall try your remedy."

"It might be better, perhaps, if you would," said Peterkin, smiling.

"Well, what is your remedy, precisely? what do you say, and how do you say it?"

"When a meal is late, or badly cooked, you mean?"

"Yes."

"I take several things for granted, in the outset," answered Peterkin.

"What are they?"

"In the first place, I give my wife credit for good intentions. I know she meant to have all right. This, of course, stifles impatience and a disposition to complain. In the second place, I know that she is sufficiently annoyed by the defect. To increase this annoyance by fault-finding or fretfulness, would not only be selfish and cruel on my part, but create a state of feeling in my wife that must increase her unhappiness, and cloud the whole atmosphere of home."

"And you say nothing about it?" exclaimed the other in surprise.

"Not a word. The pleasure of mere eating and drinking do not constitute the whole of domestic enjoyment. If the meal is not quite so good as expected, so much the more necessity to increase, rather than to diminish, good feeling, which also has its office of recreating and strengthening. But I must not stand talking here," added Peterkin. "They will be looking for me at home. Mary, as I said, was not well when I left at dinner-time. She has a new girl in the kitchen, too; one, in my opinion, not much to be relied on—good evening all."

And the young man started off with a light quick step. The one with whom he had been talking felt strongly inclined to utter a sneering commentary on the declaration of Peterkin; but certain contrasts between his own home conduct and that of his business companion, were presented so vividly before his mind that in very shame he kept silent.

The day had been unusually hot and sultry, and the duties of Mr. Peterkin of an exhausting nature. Cheerful as he appeared, and lightly as he moved away, under the temporary excitement of mind occasioned by the little interview just mentioned, he found himself weary before reaching home. Hungry too, he was, and quite ready for a comfortable evening meal.

"It can't be seven o'clock, Henry," said his wife, as he entered; and she seemed slightly worried.

"Yes, and ten minutes past," answered Peterkin; and he sat down with an exhausted air, and commenced fanning himself with the broad brim of his Panama, which he still held in his hand. "What a trying day it has been," he remarked. "The hottest of the season."

"Get your father a cool drink of water, Anna," said Mrs. Peterkin to their little daughter, as soon as she perceived how weary and heated her husband was.

The glass of water was quickly brought, for love in that household was ever prompt in action.

"Thank you, dear," said the father, with a smile, as he received the water. "Ah, that is refreshing!" he added, as he took the glass from his lips. "I feel a hundred per cent. better already. Hang up my hat, Carry. How's baby?"

"Poor little dear! She's been fretful all day," replied Mrs. Peterkin. "It has been so warm; and I think she's cutting a tooth. I've had her in my arms nearly all the afternoon. Hush! There, she is awake again. I was in hopes she would rest the evening through. O dear, I'm quite worn out! Carry, go up to your sister, and try to amuse her, while I see about supper. This new girl is not to be depended upon."

Mrs. Peterkin went to the kitchen, where she found the promise of an early tea even worse than she had anticipated. But there was a kind of magic in her presence that quickly gave a new aspect to everything. A slight, but skillful arrangement of the fire caused it to burn clearer, and a few prompt directions to the cook bright-

ened the ideas of that individual wonderfully. Just as Mrs. Peterkin's hands were fairly in her work, the babe, which had at first been partially quieted through Carry's efforts, began to scream violently.

"Oh, dear, dear!" exclaimed the mother, whose nerves were already so excited that she only maintained exterior composure through the most earnest effort. "What is to be done? I can't bear to hear that poor sick child's cries; and if I leave here, there's no telling when tea will be ready."

It only needed an impatient word from her husband to destroy the equilibrium for which Mrs. Peterkin was so bravely struggling. With him, at that moment, rested the happiness or unhappiness of his little household. He was depressed in body from weariness and hunger. He had looked forward to the evening meal with pleasure, and had expected, as usual, to find it on the table. Instead of this, he found his wife in a slightly worried state, and the supper he was so fondly prepared to enjoy, far from being ready. It had cost him a little effort to hide his disappointment on discovering the aspect of affairs, when he first came in; but he gave utterance to cheerful words, and these restored cheerful feelings.

Left alone after his wife had gone to see about the evening meal, and his little daughter to quiet the baby, Mr. Peterkin's thoughts diverged into rather an unusual channel for him, and he was actually saying to himself, "A little forecast on wife's part would have prevented this," when the baby's loud screams disturbed him. It was rarely that he suffered anything to annoy him at home. Now, however, he did feel worried. An exhausted body left an exhausted mind. Over his countenance flitted an impatient expression, and a few contracting lines shadowed his forehead. For a little while he sat, the screams of the baby flustering his nerves. Then he arose, and was about passing into the kitchen, to say, half impatiently, "Do let supper along, and go up to the baby," when a better thought was born of a better purpose; and instead of doing as at first inclined, he ascended to the chamber, and, taking the child, quickly soothed it with gentle tones and loving words.

What a magic power to awaken discord or produce harmony was possessed by the husband and father in that little point of time! The good and the evil impulses were for a moment or two evenly balanced, but good preponderated, and a calmness fell upon the slightly troubled waters of his pleasant household. And such power over husband and father possess; yet how few use their influence, at all times, well and wisely!

So interested did Mr. Peterkin soon become in the now quiet and happy babe, that he forgot all about his hunger and weariness; and when supper was at last announced, he took his place at the table in a pleasant frame of mind, and communicated to all a measure of his cheerful spirit. If he noticed that the tea was smoked, or the toast burned at the edge, he did not speak of it, and so relieved the mind of his wife, who felt worried at these little defects in their evening meal.

Baby cried no more. After tea, she fell off into a natural sleep, and did not awaken until the next morning.

"Don't sew this evening, Mary," said Mr. Peterkin, as his wife took her work-basket and drew up to the table on which she had just placed a lamp.

"It's only a little mending," she replied, with a grateful look at her husband for his kind consideration; "and it must be done to-night. It won't take me long."

"Woman's work is never done," said Mr. Peterkin. "I wish I could help you; but plying the needle is out of my line."

"You can read, however," answered his wife, with one of her pleasant smiles, "and that we can both enjoy."

Mrs. Peterkin, although it was an hour before she put up her needle, experienced no weariness of body during the time, for the deep interest she felt in the volume from which her husband read.

Peace drew that night around this humble family the curtains of repose. They were not rich in worldly goods; they were not honored among men; and yet few arose with a more cheerful spirit when the day dawned, or retired with calmer hearts when night called them to refreshing slumber. And why? We need not answer the question.

"And is this your 'good model' of a husband?" we hear some fine young lady or "accomplished" gentleman say, with a captious toss of the head. "So a man must nurse the baby, and stay at home and read to his wife every night while she darts the stockings, or else he is not a good husband, according to your wonderfully elevated standard!"

And this is the spirit in which you have read? Well, we don't feel inclined to discuss the matter with you. Here is a model; we have called it a good one. It is taken from humble life. If all husbands in every social grade, from the highest to the lowliest, will bear towards their wives the same unselfish regard that Mr. Peterkin bore towards his, there will be light in many dwellings where all now is darkness and discontent.

CURE FOR THE ERYSIPELAS.—The editor of the Salem Observer gives a public cure for this distressing disorder, from which he has been a great sufferer. He says, "a simple poultice of cranberries pounded fine, and applied in a raw state, has proved in my case, and a number also in this vicinity, a certain remedy." In this case the poultice was applied on going to bed, and the next morning, to his surprise, he found the inflammation nearly gone; and in two days he was as well as ever.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE WIFE, TO HER HUSBAND IN CALIFORNIA.

BY MRS. E. A. W.

Spring once again puts on its bloom,
And Flora don's her gayest dress;
Her richest garb the earth assumes,
And brightest smiles, her sons to bless.

Aurora comes in queenly pride,
Her radiance flushing all the skies;
But what to me her gorgeous bloom?
Without the sunlight of thine eyes.

Their brightness clearer is by far
Than dazzling gems though rich and rare;
Nor Cynthia's ves (of purest blue
Is wrought with jewels half so fair.

The rose that climbs our cottage roof
Is budding to the morning air—
Would that thy hand could pluck for me,
The first that opened its petals there.

The time is long since then we met here;
Thrice have I watched their infant bloom,
Their blossoming hath come and gone,
Thrice kept I vigil o'er their tomb.

The way-side flowers that spring within
My youthful pathway, loved and cherished,
Have like these roses, one by one,
Gone for a moment, drooped and perished.

But yet there gleams a happy light
O'er memory's waste, while gazing back,
Nor dreamed I then how much there lay
Of sunshine on my to-day track.

Ye gentle gales that fan my cheek
And sweep so lightly o'er the main,
Oh! gently kiss the swelling sail
That bears him safely back again.

Then shall our days no moments eem,
Love's golden lamp more brightly burn;
Thou thought shall cheer thee on thy way—
"One faithful heart would my return."

Lamartine's Mother.

It was the fate of the father of Lamartine, the great living French poet and orator, to be exiled up with the first French Revolution. During that stormy period, he, with a great number of his coadjutors, was imprisoned in the prison at Macon. He was not there long, before his wife, with her child, took lodgings opposite the window of the cell which enclosed the republican. She soon drew his attention to herself and his child, which though he could not speak to her for fear of the sentinel, reconciled him in some measure to his captivity, and lessened the burden of his woes. "My mother," says Lamartine, "carried me every day in her arms to the garret window, showed me to my father, gave me nourishment before him, made me stretch out my little hands towards the bars of his prison, then pressing my forehead to her breast, she almost devoured me with kisses in the sight of the prisoner, and seemed thus to wait him mentally all the carcasses which she lavished on me." At last she hit on the happy expedient of conveying him letters in the following manner:—She procured a bow and some arrows, and tying a letter to a thread, she shot the arrow, to which was attached the other end of the thread, into the window of the prisoner's cell. In this way she sent him pens, ink and paper. He then, by the same ingenious expedient, sent love-letters to her. Thus the separated husband and wife were enabled to correspond, to cheer each other's hopes, and sustain each other in their misfortunes. This was all done at night time, when the scrutinizing eyes of the sentinels remained in happy ignorance of the medium of communication. Success having inspired courage, the lady with the assistance of the arrow and thread, afterwards conveyed a file to the captive, with which he silently filed through one of the bars of his prison, and then restored it to its place. On the next evening, when there was no moonlight, a stout cord was fastened to the thread and transmitted to the prisoner. The rope was firmly fastened on the one end to a beam in the garret of the lady, and the other end to the bars of the cell; then, summoning up all his courage, the prisoner glided along the rope, above the heads of the sentinels; he crossed the street, and found himself in the arms of his wife and beside the cradle of his child. Such an adventure required the hero's courage and the philosopher's caution, and none but those who were personally interested in it can ever imagine the feelings which must have agitated their hearts! From time to time, when the night was dark, the knotted cord would glide from window to window and the prisoner would pass from knot to knot, and enjoy delightful hours of converse with her whom he loved best on earth.

GOOD DOCTRINES.—Have you enemies? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark: "They are sparks which, if you do not blow will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling, while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be but a reaction, if you perform but

your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

BOSTON DEPARTMENT.—We most especially call the attention of the friends of Agriculture and of all its kindred interests to our columns, as a medium of making known their business in California. Here is a large field for introducing such manufactures, implements, seeds, books, wares, merchandise, as are really wanted, and while we do this, we as faithful journalists, would warn all against forcing upon this market, merchandise, goods, wares, &c., that are not required, or merely shipping as a speculation; we tell them loss and ruin will be the result. A wholesome and profitable trade can be done; a legitimate trade will be successful, but the day of wild speculation is over; everything don't sell. We therefore invite advertisers and subscribers. We can extend their business, and we are pleased to receive their favors, and to extend to them our influence to their business over the whole State, and over Oregon and Washington Territory.

Especially and most cordially do we commend our corresponding agent, our Son, J. Q. A. Warren, Esq., who will act in every department in all the States, receive advertisements, subscriptions, &c. We have letters, notices, &c., from Boston and New York, which we are obliged to defer till our next issue. The famed "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" will through our columns reach, and save a thousand lives. "Oak Hall" too, the returning Californian will find it and be clothed. "Parker, White & Gannett," will open a new and better furrow in the Agricultural trade by appearing in our columns. We shall be more able to respond to our Boston correspondent next issue, a press of matter now having been disposed of.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. Wainwright, Randall & Co. Strangers, and all wishing to learn the residences of persons or business, can readily do so by a reference to this. The registry volumes comprise nearly 50,000 names, and any one that pleases to examine them will be surprised to see how much has been accomplished already. We commend the enterprise, and shall say more hereafter.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.—By referring to the prices current, East, we find the following remarkable contrast between California and New York. The present is the propitious moment for shipping Grain and Flour, and all that goes out of the country, the better for the shipper and the country too:

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.	NEW YORK PRICES.
Wheat, P. bushel, \$ 90¢ 20	Wheat, P. bushel, \$ 50¢ 2 75
Barley, P. bushel, 75¢ 1 00	Barley, P. bushel, 1 25¢ 1 50
Flour, extra P. bbl 6 00¢ 10	Flour, extra P. bbl 9 00¢ 10 00
do extra, 10 00¢ 10	do extra, 10 00¢ 12 00
do best, 10 00¢ 10	do extra, 12 00¢ 12 50
Meal, 10 00¢ 10	Meal, 10 00¢ 12 50
Potatoes, P. bbl, 60¢ 75	Potatoes, P. bbl, 60¢ 75
Turnips, P. bbl, 1 00¢ 25	Turnips, P. bbl, 1 00¢ 25
Cabbages, P. bbl, 5 00¢ 25	Cabbages, P. bbl, 5 00¢ 25
Beets, P. bbl, 1 00¢ 25	Beets, P. bbl, 1 00¢ 25
Carrots, P. bbl, 1 00¢ 25	Carrots, P. bbl, 1 00¢ 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New England Washingtonian says: For incipient Consumption, we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that unwholesome and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes of the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years since a friend of ours was suffering under what was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. By the use of the Balsam he dispelled the troubling phlegm, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.

Sold by all druggists.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Home Testimony.—Royal Smith, of Boston, writes that, by the use of a single bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, he was cured of a deep-seated cold and violent cough, accompanied with night sweats and vomiting, with severe pain in the side, loss of appetite, &c. His physician could not relieve him, and a friend induced him to try the Balsam. He began to improve immediately, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Surely, such a remedy is worthy a trial.

••••• He never it is claimed I. TUTT on the wrapper.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.
Sole by all Druggists. v3-18

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase by visiting or calling on us, can be assured in their purchases. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know no card so well as great advantage to the purchaser. v3-13

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington Street, between Sacramento and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 P. M.
The REV. MR. SANTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
NATHL THURSTON.

MARRIED.

On the 1st May, in this city, by Justice Bix, Moritz Bernheim and Miss Anna Bernheim, both of this city.
On the 2d May, in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, John Johnston and Miss Mary H. Carter, both of Maricopa county.
On the 1st May, in Yuba City, John Alexander and Miss Elizabeth Nabb, all of Yuba.
On the 1st May, at Montezuma, Edward Parker, of New York, and Mrs. M. Brackenridge, of Newport, Ky.
On the 1st May, at Alameda, James Tabbot and Miss Frances E. Sanborn.
On the 26th April, in Placerville, Augustus C. Raymond and Miss Jane Smith.
On the 28th April, at Jackson, Jabez Wild and Miss Sarah Brimley.
On the 29th April, in Stockton, Chas. Ashley and Miss Margaret Curry.

DIED.

On the 6th May, in this city, of Pneumonia Perfor, Arthur Egleson, late of New York.
On the 3d May, in Oakland, Thomas A. Worhass, a native of Hamburg, N. Y., aged 34 years.
On the 3d May, near San Rafael, James L. Poindester, a native of Blenheim, Va.
On the 3d May, at Smith's Flat, Mr. Gallebano, formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
May 2—Clipper bark Fanny Major, Hays, Honolulu 19 days, with indse—8 passengers.
May 3—Ship Oxford, Blackley, New York, 133 days; coal. Schr Palestine, Stalder, San Point, 11 hours; lumber.
May 4—Ship Elizabeth Ellen, Brighton, Hong Kong, 75 days, with indse—240 Chinese passengers.
May 5—Steamship America, Haley, San Diego, 3 days; indse. Brig Quailly Belle Yates, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber. Clipper bark Minna, Polifera, Valparaiso, 41 days; indse. Schr Schr Sofia, Fortello, Hong Kong, 17 days; indse. Schr J K F Mansfield, Clarke, Alton River, 20 hrs; lumber. Schr Queen of the West, Danne, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; produce. Schr Ascoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 12 hours; lime. Schr Ann Heron, Copeland, Dulzagoon Bay, 10 hrs; nchse. Schr Jos Hewitt, Luper, Toulon, 7 hours; produce.
May 6—Bark Greenhill, Follansbee, New York, 110 days; indse. Schr Isabella, Ebbitt, Taylor, New York, via Tahlehuana 66 days, with 26 passengers.
Schr Kate Kill, Parker, Monterey, 2 days, with wood. Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Pajaro, 2 days; produce. Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, Pajaro, 36 hours; flour.
May 7—Niche Steamship Uncle Sam, Baldwin, San Juan, 12 days; indse and passengers.
Star Galleh, Funtillor, Uniquia River, 3 days; indse, etc.
May 8—U S Steamer Massachusetts, Lieut R W Neale, from Callio, via Guayquil.
Bark Palmetto, Manley, Hongkong, 57 days; indse. Br schr Phoenix, Bamister, Manila, 84 days; indse.

CLEARANCES.

May 2—Barks Equator, Morton, Valparaiso; Desdemona, Fairly, Portland; schr T H Allen, Waite, Crescent City.
May 3d—Ships Reindeer, Bunker, for Callao; Java (Br), Florinda, Muzilan; bark Clara, Cook, Callao; schr Queen of the Isles (Hav), Chapman, Honolulu; S D Bailey, Garcia, San Pedro.
May 4—Ships Alfred, Harco, for Sydney; Manlius, Pous-lam, Sydney.
May 5—Schr Emma Pecker, Latham, Tobiti; Falmouth, Meyers, Colorado river.
May 8—Steamship Cortes, Burns, for San Juan.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

Bookseller's and Stationer's WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery. By the recent arrival of clippers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russian, Sheep and Mottled Binding. Copying Books, Textual and Pencil Memorandums, Blank and Pencil Books, Diaries, &c., &c.

Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.

Bound Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Blank.—Law, Shipping and Customs House Books, Miscellaneous—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cash, Debt, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes; Portable Drills, Cases Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Retainers, Port Monies, Penmanship, Open Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Periodicals, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders. v3-19

Chenier.

OFFICE OF THE "LIVING AGE."
I have 300 copies of this work now in stock, and I am obliged to sell them. The amount of capital locked up in them, over 300,000, is a great deal more than I can afford; so that we are obliged to sell them. Before doing so, we propose to print as many complete sets as may be ordered, and to sell any numbers or volumes necessary to complete the sets in the hands of our subscribers. We press this upon your attention, for the value of a complete set is very great, and well worth the expense necessary to make it complete.

Here are 40 volumes, equal in quantity of matter to 150 ordinary octavos; in other words, equal to a whole set of the Edinburgh Review for sixty years. And it is made up of the best productions of the best writers of the last ten years; not dull, dry or abstract, but instructive and full of interest and value to the reader. The interest will not diminish as the volumes grow old, and fifty years hence it will be read with as much zest as at present.

On the grounds of public good, his own profit, and his future reputation, the editor is desirous that a set of this work should be placed in every public library and school district in the United States; being convinced that its influence will be only good upon every reader, especially upon those who may be suffering under their spirits to self-instruction.

It is a wonderful acquisition in making up a library, that the works should not only contain good matter, but should be various and attractive. The editor of the Living Age is confident that this work is eminently readable, and will continually be taken from the shelves of our library, public or private, in which it may be placed. We have seen in the Franklin Library at Philadelphia, a set of the "Museum," which we edited before the Living Age was started, the volumes of which were thought to be like old spelling books. Made up of the best, it cannot be otherwise.

Your advice and assistance, dear reader, is invited, toward the accomplishment of the object above set forth; and while by so doing you will do good to all who read the work it will perhaps be pleasant to you to know that you will also benefit the person who has long and laboriously "mined the richest from the chaff," that you might enjoy the more easily.

LITTLE, SON & CO.

For Napa City, Sonoma and Mare Island.
THE new and beautiful steamer NAPA CITY, Capt. Goodrich, is now running tri-weekly to Napa City, touching at Sonoma Island and Sausal Ferry, and connecting with stages for Mare Island, Russian River and the Sulphur Springs.
Fare and passage at low rates.
R. CHENERY, Agent.
v3-19

Swiss Pigs Wanted.
THIS breed of Swine, if you have, is wanted. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
v3-13

Shanghai Hens Wanted.
THOSE who have these Fowls for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office.
WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston, R. HOWES, of the old firm of Hawes & Co., 180 and 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco, DAVID MOORE, San Francisco, Sacramento, 139 Jackson st. 103 K st.
Resident Partner, Sacramento, B. C. NEWCOMB, 77 K street, Sacramento City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our

expenses reduced more than one-half.

which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at 15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates. One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the

Lowest Cash Rates.

Three years experience will enable him to select a stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will be our pride to give Perfect Satisfaction, both in quality, prices, and good treatment.

77 and 103 K street, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street, }
Sacramento, } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$10,000 worth, purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have reduced our prices to conform to the times, at least 25 per cent. as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced. By the addition of Messrs. Moore & Newcomb's stocks, here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most varied and complete ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State. Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO.,

180 and 182 Montgomery street.

E. B. MASTICK,

Attorney and Counselor,

Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, (over Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.)

v3-19 San Francisco.

Beneta Iron Works.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE SHOP.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing Steam Engines of the largest size, Boiler Wares, Brass Castings, Mill Gearing of the most approved patterns, Blowing Iron, Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps or entire fronts.

Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufactory in the State. The company have extended their floor, and erected a large crane for the accommodation of their customers, and for further particulars apply to

FORBES & BARCOCK,

corner Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets, San Francisco; or to CHARLES FRENCH,

Resident Engineer, Beneta Works.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Boston, March 1, 1855.

THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,

and will continue the business of

SHIP CHANDLERY,

At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.

Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.

v3-16 J. H. SHATTUCK.

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
And this was the song that the lady sang—
"Away with Pomatum and Blandine!
No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen,
The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
Oh, give me the Cusior and Rosemary Oil—
It's made up of treasuries look soft and bright,
And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
No more of grease or strong spirit for me,
But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"

Sold by

B. B. THAYER & CO.,

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,

draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Van Vleet, Real & Drexel, 21 Wall st., New York.

Bank of North America, Boston.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Johnson Bros. & Co., Baltimore.

J. R. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.

A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. R. Hout, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

J. R. McDermott & Co., New Orleans.

Also, on Demand, Mich., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Col.

lumbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style of the very best steel, and may not be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block.)
Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, &c., etc.
Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public. Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,

where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of

Boy's Clothing.

One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.

G. W. SIMMONS.

OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass. v3-16

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
J. Street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,

No. 1, Bolton & Barron's Buildings, Merchant street.

v3-16

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco, v3-15

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery

OF ALL KINDS. v3-15

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and

Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL.

1st and 3rd, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits

and Wines.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely

upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Flowers! Flowers!!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.
Persons desiring to embellish their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:
Camellia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Paeonies, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honeysuckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuchsias, Dahlias, Dahlias, Bellflowers, and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.
Orders for shipment from part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1, 1937 Post-office.
v3-3m W. C. WALKER.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Polson and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
Office—No. 170 Washington street.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual flowering Roses, of all the classes;
Fuchsias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbena, flowering; do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Fuchsias, Honeysuckles, Camellias, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(73m) W. C. WALKER.

Garden Seeds.

WE have received several valuable lots of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are varieties of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, particularly worthy of attention.
WAHREN & SON,
v3-4 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

GREEN, BEATH & ALLEN have removed from California street to the corner of Washington and Battery streets, where they offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Manufactured Tobacco ever brought to this State. The selection was made by Mr. Heath from the best factories in Virginia; and the trade generally are respectfully invited to visit. Among the brands offered are the following:
300 boxes Crumpton's Four Aces;
75 half boxes do Medal;
50 packages do Sovereign of the Sea;
60 do do Bride of the Pacific;
100 boxes Italy's Four A's;
100 do Sunlight's Heavy of the West;
50 do James Boyd's Gold Leaf;
25 do do Ann Bishop;
25 do A. Thomas' Club House;
50 do Ferguson's Star of the West;
50 do Miller & Creshaw's Blue City;
20 do Royer's Marj's Own;
40 do do Inviolate;
100 do Thornton's Camelopard;
50 do Dickinson's White's Eye;
50 do Crosby & Woodcock's Metropolitan.
In addition to the above, we have 2,000 packages of ordinary brands; and as we call exclusively on Commission for the Manufacturers of Virginia, we can furnish the trade with any quantity or quality required, at the lowest rates.
v3-16

To Farmers, Hotel Keepers, Rancheros & Others.
BRADSHAW & CO., having removed into their New and Spacious Store, and being regularly supplied from the States by every clipper, enables them to have the largest and best stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS in the State, and at low prices.
Persons living at a distance can always have their goods packed and shipped, free of expense. Remittances can be made through all the express or by mail. Our stock consists of:
Powdered and Crushed Loaf Sugar;
Extra Green and Black Tea;
Nest and Clean Pork, in quarter and half barrels;
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in kits, or, and half barrels;
Sperma, Wax and Adamantine Candles;
Sperma Oil, in 5 gallon tins;
Stewart's Boston and New Orleans Syrup, in 5 and 10 gallon kegs;
Spices of all kind; Assorted Beans and Extracts; Java, Mocha, Mungia and Rio Coffee; Cheese in tubs; Chocolate, prepared and cracked Cocoa, and Sticks; Tuba, Pails, Brooms, Ground Rock Salt, Pickles, assorted Preserves, Jellies, Jams and Pie Filling.
N. B. Highest price paid for California Butter and Cheese, corner California and Battery streets, San Francisco. v3-18-19

California Butter and Cheese.

25,000 POUNDS new California Butter; 1,200 ditto Cheese, in tubs. Being supplied daily with Fresh Butter and Cheese, by one of the largest dairies in our vicinity, we shall hold out large inducements to families and others to use this kind of butter, and are selling it at a lower price than any in this State.
v3-18 BRADSHAW & CO.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows; extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.
v3 WARE & SON

Pottery! Pottery!!

NOW ready for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Solter's Farm, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserver, Bread and Cook and Frying Pans; Cream Pans, Milk Pans, Jugs and Jars, with covers; Green Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Jars, with covers; Cream Pans, Milk Pans, Jugs and Jars, with covers; Cream Pans, Milk Pans, Jugs and Jars, with covers.
No. 264 J street.
v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

First Premium Daguerrotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerrotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to visit upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.
v3-16

California Stage Company.

Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ophir, Auburn, Yankee places; Georgetown, Placerville, Mormon Island, Coloma, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton, Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " 6 " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
J. P. DEIGHAN, Secretary.
v3-16

Travels & Vance's International Hotel Stage.
PASSENGERS will be taken to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases, be responsible for baggage, after it is put in their charge. Any orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, having the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the night time it will be seen on the lamps.
v3-16

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pitt's Double Plow Eight or Ten Horse Power.

THIS Horse Power, as now manufactured by the subscriber, is admitted by those who have purchased and used it, to surpass, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, any other ever offered to the public.
Their great superiority over other powers, consists in the plan of construction. By reference to the cut herewith presented, it will be seen that this Horse Power is just double the strength of any single great power, and is the only real Double Plow Power in existence.
Notwithstanding it is sufficiently strong and warranted to stand the full strength of eight or ten horses, it is also warranted to give as much effective or useful power, when driven by one or two horses, as any other power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle.
I have, for the last eight years, manufactured and sold a large number of these powers, during which time they have been thoroughly tested, and gained a high reputation over all others; I therefore challenge competition!

At the great trial of Horse Powers at Geneva, in 1842, where it was thoroughly tested, it received the New York State Agricultural Society's First Premium, "for the best Horse Power for general purposes." At Cleveland, O., in Sept., 1852, it also received the State Society's First Premium. Also, at the great Agricultural State Fair held at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1853, it was awarded the First Premium.
I deem it unnecessary to add any further testimonials to corroborate the high recommendations here given, as the best recommendation of its merits is a thorough trial.
The above machines are for sale by
CASE, HEISER & CO.,
No. 60 Sanson street, San Francisco, Cal.
who are also prepared to furnish castings and extras for repairs for said machines, and are appointed my Agents in receive orders or sell my machines in future in California and Oregon.
JOHN A. PITTS,
v3-18 Buffalo, April 1st, 1855.

Agricultural Implements.
FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the Irons;
Smith's Patent Premium Smit Machines
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Rolling Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Horse Stock Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Peora " " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Clippers " " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
Troyan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Stirrup Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Chains;
Garden Rakes and Hoos;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hand saws, chain hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, harrow teeth, two and four horse farm rakes, grub and planting hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymoure & Morgan's reaping machines.
For sale by
H. McNAULY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchants Exchange)
v3-1

Harvesting Implements.
WE invite the attention of the public to the following selection of superior Harvesting Implements:
Hussey's (Baltimore) Reapers;
McCormick's " "
Murray's " "
Hall's 8 horse Threshers;
Pitt's " "
Emery's 2 horse " "
Ketchum's Mowers;
Grant's 5 finger Wire Grass Grabs, Cradles;
Grain Vines;
Barley Rakes;
Hay Forks and Forks;
Seymour and Smith's;
Grant's Fan Mills, &c., &c.
Received and for sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
corner California and Battery streets,
v3-13

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, etc., etc.
McCORMICK'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, of the latest pattern (1851) and improvements, with full complements of extra parts.
J. A. PITTS (Baltimore) celebrated 8 Horse-Power Threshers and Separators of the latest pattern. These Powers and Separators are each furnished with Trucks complete for traveling.
WHEELER'S 2-Horse Railroad Powers and Separators;
TAPLEY'S 6-Horse Circular Sifters; Powers and Separators;
Grant's & Byrnes' best 5-Finger Cradles;
No. 1 Sweaths and Scythes;
No. 1 Hay Rakes;
Hay Rakes on Wheels, or "Grasshoppers," etc.;
Just received, per clipper "Morning Light," and
For sale by
JOS. S. PAXSON,
v3-13 1m corner of Front and Pine streets.

Combined Reaper and Mower.
WE are now in the receipt of Mowing's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machines, as enlarged and improved by Woods (with a foot cut) expressly to meet the views, wants and necessities of our California farmers, so that neither mustard, nor any other rank weed, interferes with its operation.
We deem it proper to mention that we have secured the right of the State for the sale of these machines; consequently, should any others be introduced, it will be in violation of the rights of the patentee, and the vendor or user must be held subject to the same penalties as other parties who violate the patent laws of the United States.
v3-18

Agricultural Tools and Seeds.
PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
17, 59 and 63 Black's Gate street, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of Plows, Ox Yokes, Stump Trucks, Fan Mills, Horse Powers, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Horse Powers, Churns and other farm machinery and tools; Shovel Forks, Grain Cradles, &c., &c. Also, growers and importers of all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds and Trees.
These seeds are of the very best quality, such as have always given satisfaction to our customers, and are put up for shipment in all right cases.
v3-18

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
v3-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Agricultural Implements.
A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 62 Battery street.
v3-19

Plow Points.
A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 62 Battery street.
v3-19

Rolling Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 62 Battery street.
v3-19

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hoos, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 62 Battery street.
v3-19

Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 62 Battery street.
v3-19

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 62 Battery street.
v3-19

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1855.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, R. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer VILHDA, Clark, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.
Freight by the above boats may be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
H. CHICKERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Co.,
San Francisco, January 1, 1855.
v3-7

Central Coast Ferry Notice.
Until further Notice,
ON and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, the
Central Coast Ferry will run as follows:
SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 1/2 A. M. At 8 A. M. At 7 1/2 A. M.
12 1/2 P. M. 11 1/2 A. M. 11 A. M.
4 1/2 P. M. 3 P. M. 2 1/2 P. M.
CHARLES MINTURN, Agent,
Cunningham's Wharf.
v3-16-3a

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE Citizens' Steam Navigation Company's
steamer QUEEN CITY, Geo. R. Hinchey, Master, will commence her regular trips for the above places, leaving San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board.
v3-12

Special Notice.
THE steamer SURPRISE will land off the
Sacramento route for one month, to make alterations necessary for the accommodation of the public.
She will positively resume her trips on or before the 20th of May.
v3-16

Freights in Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.
v3-12

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel.

Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, is the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, with accommodations to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the latest papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with the excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors and wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished. We have also a large hall leading to the rear of the Hotel, and from Front street (formerly known as Back's Hall) set apart for lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.
HARDENBURGH & COUSE, Proprietors.
v3-2

American Hotel, Benicia.

THIS HOUSE has been established Five Years, with-
out interruption or change of proprietorship, and is frequented by the travelling public to be one of the most conducted Hotels in the State.
Large and well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms, for transient travelling or for permanent residents, can always be obtained.
A LIVERY STABLE is connected with the Hotel, so that travelers can have their carriages, either to take the steamers or stages, or a private carriage, in any of the beautiful valleys around. Stages leave this Hotel every morning for the different valleys.
The daily papers from various sections of the State are on file in this Hotel. Everything will be done by the proprietors that the patrons of this House may find their stay pleasant and satisfactory.
v3-16 1m C. M. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Russett House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting
San Francisco, unqualified by any in the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms or families with entire satisfaction.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders.
v3-1m

Wilson's Exchange.

RECENTLY under the management of Wilson & Watson, is heretofore to be conducted by
W. W. EATON & CO.
One of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to render it all the public can wish.
v3-15

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

CORNER of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given.
v3-17 R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
H. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and for transients. Terms, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per week. Horses kept in board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. v3-20

General Taylor.

The celebrated Trotting STALLION GENERAL TAYLOR will stand at the stable of D. R. Campbell, opposite the Union Race Course, at \$25 the season, and \$1 in the Green. Gen. Taylor is in full health; is half brother of the renowned "Grey Eagle," was sired by "Morris Grey," and his dam was the fast trotting mare "Flood," a small seat to Geo. Taylor shall have good grass pasture, at a small charge, during the season.
v3-12

Flower Pots.

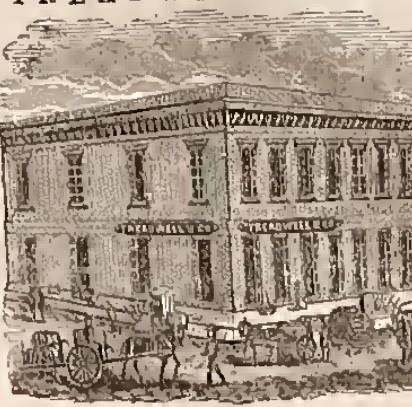
JUST received ex "Spitfire"—3,000 Flower Pots, assorted sizes. For sale low.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
122 Sanson street, bet. Washington and Clay.
v3-16

Stone Butter Pots.

JUST received ex "Spitfire," an invoice of Butter, Cream and Cake Pots.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
122 Sanson street, bet. Washington and Clay.
v3-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also Agricultural Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourry, Mason & Co., Boston.
Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Sausages, Horse Rovers, Smit Mills, Wheat Drills, Chains, Ox Yokes, Haws, Harrows, Rakes—taken together with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to.
v3-5

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Over on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrotyp Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's when there is a PERFECT LIKENESS? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not in his surroundings by any in the world. Innumerable containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.
2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can burn three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely, in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different sized features require differently arranged lights.
3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for he will know the duration of the time that the camera takes the exposure.
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which renders the plate, hard and lasting plate that is as much valued, and which cannot be produced in the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because his plates of late, after much experimenting brought his perfected preparations to perfection, using compounds which prevent them from anything over before used in the world, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at any sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, as much admired in all his pictures.
All these yielding perfect likenesses will do well to call before seeing elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
v3-7

Don't forget the place.

New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

APOTHECARIES HALL

LITTLE & CO.

147 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

THIS celebrated establishment—one of the finest in the world—is under the immediate supervision of Mr. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, the pioneer partner of the late firm of Thayer & Little. Mr. Little has devoted recent years to the profession of Chemistry and Apothecary, and is a member of the American Chemical Association and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
None but the Purest and Best Medicines are sold in this establishment, and the prices have been reduced to conform with the times.
There will also be found at this establishment a splendid assortment of Fine Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oil, Gentian, Kuba's Extracts, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Tooth Brushes, Shell Combs, Toilet Mirrors, Fine Pomades, and every article necessary for the Toilet. Patent Medicines, European Lotions, and all articles usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind, will be found constantly for sale at the most reasonable prices, and invariably of the best quality.
v3-17

Varieties.

SPRING.

Oh! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When leaves and plants are growing;
When the joyful birds in the green wood sing,
And gales o'er the hills are blowing.
And I love, I love the musical note
Of waters that swift through the valleys float,
Their way to the far sea taking;
My spirit is thrilled with a holy thought,
And my heart with a gentle love is fraught,
Amid the young year's waking.

Oh! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When morn is newly dawning,
And the larks aloft on their rapturous wing,
Their praise through the ether streaming;
And I love, I love the freshening breeze,
The lowing herds, and the green, green trees,
And the fields of glistering flowers.
The sun reflects o'er valley and stream,
The mountains he tips with a golden beam,
And lights the budding bowers.

Oh! I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When day is calmly closing,
And the flowers abroad their fragrance fling,
On the twilight air reposing.
And I love, I love from the hawthorn tree,
The gush of the nightingale's melody,
While the moonbeams quiet are sleeping—
When peace like a vale o'er the landscape lies,
And the earth smells sweet as the balmy skies
Their dew-drop tears are weeping.

FOR WHAT.—"Pa, did God make oysters?"
"Yes, my son." "What for?" "For us to eat."
"Well—but then, why do they have shells?"
This was a riddle to the little fellow—that oys-
ters are made to be eaten, and yet were made with
shells to prevent their being eaten. The same
question of the intention of God in the creation
of things, meets the student of Nature at almost
every spot. Even plant has been given some
way of resisting injury. The blades of grass have
saw-like margin. The leaves of corn are sharply
edged with flint. The heads of grass are bearded.
The kernels of all nuts are cased in by a shell to
prevent their being destroyed. And yet there
have been animals made for the destruction of all
those. Cows with rough tongues for drawing
grass into their mouths; horses with front teeth
like shears for cutting it off; and sheep that chop
it off with their under teeth against their upper
gum, as a hatchet chops on a block. The teeth
of squirrels are softest on the inside, that they
may wear sharp, and grow continually that they
may not become too short. In this they are kept
keen enough to go through the shell of a dried
butter-nut, though it turns the edge of a knife.
These self-sharpening teeth were surely made for
chiselling the shells of nuts. Every animal also
has been given some means of defence. Horses
have their teeth, and their hoofs and their speed.
Oxen have their heels and their horns. Even
sheep have their wool, and some speed, and can
butt. Oysters and turtles their shells, and hedge-
hogs their quills.

But for the destruction of these, there are the
carnivorous races, with claws to catch them, with
tusks to transfix them, and with intestines that
can be used for no other purpose than to digest
their flesh.

Fish have been given an instinct of fear, and
the use of fins with which to escape from the fish
hawk, and yet this bird was given a beak and
talons, and must live by their destruction. It
seems as though everything has been arranged to
prevent death on the one hand, and yet to effect
it on the other.—Country gentleman.

FEELING APPAL.—Shopkeeper. "That's a bad
fifty cent picco, I can't take it; its only lead sil-
vered over."

Customer.—"Well, now, admitting such to be
the fact. I should say that the ingenuity dis-
played in the deception might induce you to ac-
cept it. Admire, sir, the devotion of the earth to
the divine idea of Liberty. Liberty the idol of
us all!—Ho, having wrought her edify in humble
lead, in order to make it worthier of that glorious
impression, resorts to the harmless expedient of
silvering it over! And shall we harshly repudi-
ate his work! Oh, no, sir! you'll take it: I know
you will!"

A GENUINE Down-East essaying to appro-
priate a square of exceedingly tough beef at
dinner, in a Wisconsin hotel, his convulsive efforts
with a knife and fork attracted the attention and
smiles of those in the same predicament as him-
self. At last Jonathan's patience vanished under
ill-success, when laying down his utensils, he
burst out with, "Strangers, you needn't laugh—if
you haint got any regard for the landlord's feel-
ings, you orter have some respect for the poor old
animal." This sally "brought down the house."

AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.—I will and bequeath
my beloved wife, Bridget, all my property, with-
out reserve; and to my eldest son Patrick, one
half of the remainder; and to Dennis, my youngest
son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to
Terrence McCarty."

THE RULING PASSION.—An eminent London
speculator, on witnessing the brilliant success of
the electric night-works at the Louvre, was heard
to exclaim, with deep feeling, "By Jove! all I
have got to say is, if I hold any share in the
moon, I'd sell out!"

A lady wished a seat. A portly handsome
gentleman brought one and seated the lady.
"O, you're a jewel!" said she.
"O, no," replied he, "I'm a jeweler; I have
just set the jewel!"

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT.
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to
Queen Victoria, and one of the most
learned and skillful men of the age, in
his "Treatise" on Consumption, says:
"That Pulmonary Consumption admits
of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt;
it has been clearly demonstrated by the
researches of Lennie and other patholo-
gists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated
such matters probably as thoroughly as
any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never af-
forded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a
disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary
consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated
what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in
the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who
have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or en-
hancing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the
disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recom-
mended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD
CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and
many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients,
all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought
confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry of-
fected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAI, of Turboro, North Carolina, writes us,
under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen
months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he
ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. WM. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish
heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of ar-
rest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct
tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this
vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a
satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past
two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from
the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have
in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had
been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied
by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely in-
capacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small
portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced
immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my
lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so
painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."
This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and care-
fully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is
received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been
proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has
rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the
following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than
thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to in-
capacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted
many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased
several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all
the medicine I had ever taken for this distressing disorder. I
have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more
free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I
anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most dis-
tressing malady." C. D. MAYNARD.

Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

**Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Con-
sumption!** In the New England States the proportion is one
to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city
of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of
this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable,
nurtured by such unapproachable authority, should inspire hope
and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this
disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups,
and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they
imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but
the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,
Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,
B. B. THAYER & CO.,
Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late
Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medi-
cal Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural
Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical
Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athenum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in
the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in
this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of
a most serious injury received some months since, with which
this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself
principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases.

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with
Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive
practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly
qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the af-
fections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention,
may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring
on any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcera-
tions, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones
and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the
Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all
diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deficiencies,
whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which
may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Con-
strictions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the
result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years,
and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the
treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable
boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: Morning, From 10 till 12;
Afternoon, " 2 " 5;
Evening, " 7 " 9.

"Take no thought for the morrow."

THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON-
ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice
easily adopted, if you take such steps as prudence suggests.
Suppose you are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the
temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish,
the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr.
DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind
and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE
which the text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1.
Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand ROE'S DOUBLE CYLINDER
PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
F. BLAKE, 28 Merchant street.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community,
the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel
from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters,
Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express
Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in
charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be
under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no
security to offer except business capacity, and our that refer to
the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in
Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be
transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy,
as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity,
the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood,
Benjamin Shurtless,
Goldstone & Bro.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Hullab & Lanes,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Van Wie & King,
Simon Selig,
M. Schloss & Co.,
A. Romm,

J. Weber,
J. Van Schalk,
John F. Church,
Wm. A. Mly,
by J. E. Church, Att'y.
C. Roche,
Wm. S. Fitch,
B. F. Daven,
D. Callahan,
J. N. Chappel,
Jas. W. Dewar,
G. W. McMurtry,
James Long.

Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly
reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin
or dust.
[v3-15] E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the
disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a
joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the
purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding
business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and
the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one,
having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be con-
ducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner
of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours,
for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the
Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Mon-
terey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to
the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Knight, Small Par-
cels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every
steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well
known in the community as old and experienced express men,
and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their
business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much,
when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of
Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and
personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of
the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to
transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt
and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any
of the points mentioned above.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. R. G. NOYES, President. v3-10.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to
cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other
machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and
occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a
half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty
Grain, also remove short straws, white caps, seeds and other
foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the old
worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and
light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to
be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever
most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California im-
provement and designed to meet the wants of this country;
earlier machines having been found to be inadequate to that
purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from
all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hodgekiss, Brighton
Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San
Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Bab-
bit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill,
Washington Mills, San Francisco.

These building Mills can save expense and room by using
this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily
used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between
Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN &
SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received
others can be referred to in quantities.

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved
Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I
need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine
itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room;
requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than
any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pine street, San Francisco. v3-5
San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

Artestian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully
prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a
manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an
old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
one year. We have also implements for boring through stone
to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S.
Edle, of Hayward & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House;
Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
scale.

2d. Because we undertake all branches connected with the
above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly at-
tended to.

SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 Sanson street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the
"California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
of the work done.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

Fashionable Spring Clothing,

AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building),
Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,
comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the
fashionable Southerly Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New
York; Paleot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks;
with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks,
Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests;
with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashion-
able Cassimeres and Vestings, Biely and Simon's Clothes and
Doekings, for our custom department.

Garments made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest
New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their
thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very
liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take
pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no
one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a
Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at
Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to
manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved pat-
terns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now
on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MAYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Paints, Oil
Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and
Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLE-
MENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and
Graters, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers,
Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers,
and others. v3-5

**DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE**
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO.
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEN-
UINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future
bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being
The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, COUGHS,
SORE THROAT, CROUPS,
ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION,
PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CUR-
ABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF
of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and
will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life,
check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the cir-
culars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that
we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to
the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effect-
ed by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vo-
calists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving
the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to
whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is
attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which
none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco..... Little & Co.
Sacramento..... C. Morrill
Marysville..... Rice & Coffin
Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co.
Benicia..... J. W. Jones
Nevada..... Dr. Alban
Downville..... Dr. J. W. Carr

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city
and town in the State. v3-6

WYMAN & CO.'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,

Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the
Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent
Leather and Water-Proof Boots.

W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country
and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-6

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

NO. 20.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Marine Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club
of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

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Travelling Agent.

Messrs. LANGTON & Co., for Downsville, Foster's Bar, Good-
year's Bar, Nutsdale.

Messrs. LEVAND & McCORMICK.—Green City, Fort Ord,
Uniontown, Eureka, and Buckhorn.

SULLIVAN'S newsmen stand, No. 3 Post Office Building; KIN-
WALL'S, Napa City, Napa County.

P. FREER, Bidwell's, Butte Co. A. HUNTER, P. M., Columbia.
D. G. WILSON & Co., Coloma. I. COLLIN, Napa City.

Troutwell & Co., Marysville. Geo. M. M. McCARTER, Mount
James & Co., Napa.

A. W. PETER, Napa. D. KELLY & Co., Napa City.
Nash & Davis, Placerville. Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento.

C. O. BURTON, Stockton. T. H. & Roberts, Sonoma.
Dr. Thomas J. Harvey, P. M., A. H. MURDOCH, P. M., Union.

San Luis Obispo. H. H. H. DAY.
Orrin, Rogers & Co., Yreka. W. H. & Sturge, Martinez.

Parker & Bonian. Ben. DODD, Benicia.
Howard & Chamberlain, San Jose. J. M. THORNTON & Co., New York
City, and Mission San Jose.

* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act
for us.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

"A Reform Needed."

Such is the title of a brief article written by the late lamented A. J. Downing, and published in the Horticulturist for October, 1851. The evil which he therein exposed to the reprobation of all lovers of decorum, good order and good taste, still exists, as it did at the time he wrote. It is the custom of allowing cows, hogs and other cattle to run at large in the streets of cities and villages, and in the highways of the country. This abomination extends all over the Union, with the single exception of the State of Massachusetts, and the town of Newburgh in the State of New York. If there are any other exceptions it would give us pleasure to be informed of the fact, and to have the public know it.

Now, Messrs. Editors, we think you would be doing something considerable towards promoting good order and good taste, and towards abating an almost intolerable nuisance if you would reprint that excellent paper from the pen of Mr. Downing, and give thousands an opportunity of perusing it, who have never seen it, and never would see it, where it originally appeared. If you should reprint it in the columns, both of your weekly and your monthly publications, it might cause the subject to be agitated and discussed in many places where the evil is grievously felt. And if the order-loving inhabitants of several of the places where the custom referred to is a most annoying nuisance should be encouraged by the example of the same class of citizens in Newburgh, and make the reform needed a matter of special effort at next town-meeting, they might probably rid themselves of an evil under which they have long suffered most grievously.

Do, therefore, Messrs. Editors, let the article referred to appear, as soon as possible, in your columns; that the subject may be agitated, and steps taken to secure the needed reform, in readiness for some action at next town meeting. Ours.

THERE is one feature in the municipal government of most of our towns and villages, indicative of so low a point of civilization, that it calls loudly for reform. It would, perhaps, hardly be worth while to call attention to it, trusting to the progress of good government and propriety to banish it, did it not appear rather to take the position of a more established fact, year by year.

We refer to the custom of allowing animals that belong to the pasture-field, and barn-yard, to run at large in the highways of the country, and streets of the cities.

We believe we are correct in saying, that this abomination prevails by toleration all over the Union, with the exception of one single State, Massachusetts—which forms a most honorable exception.

The traveler may journey from one end of Massachusetts to the other—he may visit her smallest hamlets—her lovely, elm-embowered villages—her busy manufacturing towns, or her thriving and populous cities—and everywhere he sees more order, cleanliness and good government than elsewhere. If it pains us as a New-Yorker to be obliged to express their superiority—it gives us pleasure as an American, to be able to point to one of the States where public education has been longest and most largely diffused, as a standard in these respects to other States that yet lag behind in these external marks of civilization.

We believe, indeed, that the same municipal laws governing the towns and villages of Massachusetts, which forbid the running at large of animals in the streets, are for the most part in existence in other parts of the country. But in Massachusetts these laws are enforced—in other States they are a dead letter.

The most flagrant violation of these laws, and the most unaccountable one, is in the great commercial metropolis of the country, New York. In the third largest city of the Christian world, where the wealth, luxury and refinement of the oldest and most cultivated portion of Europe prevail, the civilization is at so low an ebb in this respect, that hogs and cows have free range of the streets—that droves of fat cattle and sheep are driven through the streets at mid-day, and hardly a month passes by that newspapers do not record accidents to women and children—gorgeous and trampled upon in the very park in front of the city-hall itself. All over the country the condition of things is no better. In Washington, droves of cows and hogs, by hundreds, ramble at will over the open unimproved grounds about the city—in almost every town the traveler stumbles over swine at every corner of the street; in almost every country neighborhood the owners of gardens and orchards tremble daily for the sanctity of their premises, and guard jealously the gates, lest the domestic animals that are nobody's property in particular, but live by robbing the community in general, should make an onslaught upon our light wooden fences, and sweep garden and orchard before them.

The extra cost of fencing against these commensals, amounts to at least hundreds of millions of dollars to the country at large—as any one who has traveled through France, where no animals run at large, and there are miles without fences, will understand. Every man who owns a few acres of land, spends hundreds of dollars in shutting out animals that are not his own, and have no right to be at large to his annoyance and cost; and thus the country is both disgraced and over-taxed by a miserable shortsightedness upon the part of the community, who will not boldly enforce the law and protect their own interests.

We have called this feature a mark of a low condition of civilization, and every thinking person who gives it a few moments reflection, must agree with us.

In Ireland, the poor cottagers think it no degradation to humanity to share the best and only room of their cabins, with their pigs. In Switzerland, even wealthy farmers lodge their cattle in the basement story of their houses, and a neatly rounded manure heap is one of the scenic features that meets the eye from their front-door.

Will any American attempt to argue that this condition of things in Ireland and Switzerland, is not the index of a lower state of civilization than our own? But will not any person, either from England, France, or even Massachusetts, also feel equally shocked at the brutal aspect of the streets in most parts of the United States, and put it down as an almost equally decided mark of low civilization?

It seems to us that as there can be no question on this subject, and as no right thinking man can wish to live among cattle or share the streets and avenues with them, it is time that something should be done to arouse public attention to the barbarism we speak of. It may be thought a little matter by many persons, but so are personal cleanliness, the health of cities, the introduction of pure water in towns, and common schools—all "little matters" if the public sentiment and public intelligence are at so low an ebb as not to see and feel their value. But in fact everything which tends to make mankind respect themselves, tends to raise them in the scale of humanity. Certainly the more we live like men, the more we fulfil this condition, and it is no help to such a hopeful condition to pass great parts of our time in the streets of towns and cities when animals and men make common enjoyment of them.

There are two classes of citizens who stand in the way of wholesome reform in the matter we speak of. One of the largest, is an ignorant and indifferent class—who see nothing uncomfortable in this state of things, and need therefore to be roused and shamed into action by an expression of right feeling on the part of those who see cleanliness and decorum in their true light; the second consists of demagogues who fear to disturb the prejudices of that small class in the community, which understand by the word liberty, not a wholesome obedience of just laws made by the people—but a certain license to do anything and everything not absolutely criminal, with their own property, and that of all their neighbors.

That it is only needful for a few good citizens in every town to look at the matter clearly, and determine to have orderly and sanitary laws like these enforced, we have had abundant proof in

the town where we live—which is, so far as we know, the only one in the State of New York where animals are not joint-stock possessors of all the streets and highways. Eight or ten years ago Newburgh, which has a population of nine thousand inhabitants, was one of the least cleanly and orderly towns in the North. Droves of hogs, cows and geese, ran at large everywhere, and the possessor of a garden or even of a bit of sidewalk was always liable, night and day, to the nuisance and annoyance of a number of these commensals. At length it was determined by a few of the more orderly inhabitants, to endeavor to have enforced the law for pounding animals. The trustees of the village doubted the possibility of enforcing the law, and flinched in their duty. At the next election, however, the hog law was made the test, trustees favorable to its execution were elected by a large majority, notwithstanding a fierce opposition. When the law was enforced, so strong was the feeling of resistance, that the public pound was several times broken into at night, and the animals released. But the orderly part of the community stood firmly by the authorities, and the latter did their duty with the law triumphed. After much grumbling on the part of many who imagined that they had a clear right to prey upon the public in this manner, a general acquiescence came about. And now for five years we have had cleanly streets, free from all animals of all kinds, and such an air of neatness and rural beauty has sprung up, that the place has almost changed its character. The carriage-gates of grounds, like our own, which, under the old system of things, needed almost an armed huntsman to keep out the brute population, are now wide open day and evening, without the least plant suffering depreciation; and what is the best part of the story, so completely has the feeling of better civilization triumphed, that it would, we imagine, be very hard at the present moment to persuade the population of this town to return to the old condition of streets, overrun by mean beasts.

In order that the reform may spread, right-thinking persons must both protest and take up arms against the nuisance—and we hereby enter the lists with all our hearts, and call on our fellow citizens throughout the country to shake off this remnant of low civilization.

Culture of Teasels.

THE best soil for teasels, is a gravelly loam approaching to clay. Sandy or much soil is not good. The best course is, to turn over in April, green-sward, with a good coating of manure, harrow very fine, and when the weather is dry and the soil mellow, sow, with a drill or by hand, in rows three and a half feet apart, and so thick as to ensure one or more plants to each foot in the row. Soon as they are up, so that the rows can be seen, run a cultivator or small harrow two or three times between the rows, and thin them with the hoe to six to twelve inches apart. Keep the cultivator and hoe at work through the summer, or go over them three or four times, and suffer no weeds to grow with them. This ends the first year. The second year, run the cultivator through them as soon as the ground is dry in spring, and mellow it well. If the weeding was thoroughly done the previous year, the hoe will not be needed now.

Now for the cutting and curing. Build sheds, open at the sides like corn-cricks, with loose cross timbers, inside, about one foot above each other. Then begin a floor on the bottom tier, of narrow boards, laid one and a half or two inches apart. We are now ready to cut them. Baskets holding about two and a half or three bushels each, are best for cutting into. Shears of common size, ground to a thin sharp edge like a knife, are best to cut with.

About August 1st, they will be fit to cut. This is known when the blows, or petals have fallen. This does not occur on all at the same time, or all at once on the same teasel, but gradually for a period of several days, depending on the weather. No teasel is really fit to cut until all the blows have fallen from it. Hence it is necessary to go over them about three times. As fast as cut they should be spread on the open floors described above, so thin that they may not mould, which they are very apt to do in warm or wet weather. About three or four inches in depth is enough for each floor. The more carefully they are handled in cutting and curing, the better the article. Each cutting should be kept separate. Four to six weeks will dry them, when they are ready for market.

It may readily be seen that the crop must sell pretty well, to leave a profit to the grower. Two years' use of the land, and constant attention, are necessary to secure a crop. None but a thorough man, can try it with any hope of success. At present, prices are very low, and but comparatively few are used. Frequently the crop is on

hand from three to five years before it is all sold. Present prices, from 70 cents to one dollar per thousand of ten pounds. Average crop, about one hundred thousand per acre.—*L. H., in Country Gentleman.*

What Should be the Objects Aimed at by the Agricultural Societies.

We have received a printed copy of the able address of Mr. William Kelley, on retiring from the Presidency of the New York State Agricultural Society—delivered at the Albany meeting, February 10, 1855. There are many valuable suggestions in this address. We give the following extract:

The diversified objects of these societies, seem not to be known nor appreciated as they should be. Many suppose their whole business is to get up an attractive annual exhibition and distribute premiums to the best specimens in every department there shown, but this, though important, is but a means to an end.

I was struck lately in reading the charter of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, with the enumeration of the means it employs to advance the great object for which it was constituted—allow me to read them to you.

1. To embody such information contained in agricultural publications and in other scientific works, as have been proved by practical experience to be useful to the cultivators of the soil.

2. To correspond with Agricultural, Horticultural and other scientific societies, and to select from such correspondence all information which, according to the opinion of the society, may be likely to lead to practical benefit in the cultivation of the soil.

3. To pay to the occupier of land or any other person, who shall undertake at the request of the society, to ascertain by any experiment how far such information leads to useful results in practice, a remuneration for any loss he may incur by so doing.

4. To encourage men of science in their attention to the improvement of agricultural implements, the construction of farm buildings and cottages, the application of chemistry to the general purposes of agriculture, the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation, and the eradication of weeds.

5. To promote the discovery of new varieties of grain, and other vegetables useful to man or for the food of domestic animals.

6. To collect information with regard to the management of woods, plantations and fences, and on every subject connected with rural improvement.

7. To make provision for the improvement of the education of those who depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their support.

8. To take measures for improving the veterinary art, as applied to cattle, sheep and pigs.

9. At the meetings of the society in the country, by the distribution of prizes, and by other means, to encourage the best modes of farm cultivation and the breed of live stock.

10. To promote the comfort and welfare of laborers, and to encourage the improved management of their cottages and gardens.—*Am. Ag.*

NEW SEEDLING POTATOES.—We commend most earnestly the following plan of Mr. Bulkely, in the raising seedlings. California should begin anew in everything that it is possible to recreate. Stock thus originated will be sure to reproduce better and in larger quantities.

Mr. D. A. Bulkely, of Williamstown, Mass., has been amusing himself for several years, in raising new varieties of the potato from seed. He informs us that he has now about 600 distinct varieties of seedlings, which he designs planting the present spring, for the sake of testing their comparative qualities. One variety produced by him, called the Stone Hill potato, he states, yielded an average of 256 bushels to the acre last year, and of very superior quality. They become fit to use as early as the 15th of July, and keep good the whole year.

PERSPECTS OF THE FARMER.—The American Agriculturist alludes to the European war, and thinks that "there never was a brighter prospect opened for any class of citizens, than looms up before the United States for the coming and probably many successive seasons." It thinks every article of consumption must continue at very high prices, if they do not exceed the present exorbitant rates; under such circumstances, therefore, every farmer should set vigorously to work as soon as the frost will permit, get the best manures, the best seeds and the best implements, and adopt the most judicious system of cultivation. To enable the farmer to do this, the Agriculturist promises to give a series of articles which will tell them how "to raise the greatest quantities of produce at the least cost." Truly such information will be acceptable to us all.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

State Agricultural Society.

The attention of the Agriculturists of the State is now called to this Society. "The note of preparation soundeth," the Government are at work making ready for the Annual Exhibition, and it is to be hoped that an interest will be manifested in all parts of the State to make this Exhibition one of unusual attention. Agriculture, Horticulture, or Floriculture can present specimens that cannot be excelled. The Home Manufactures in every department can present evidence of the skill that will reflect credit upon the artisan, and honor upon the State. The Artist, too, can present nature in her most beautiful forms upon the canvass, so that it shall "speak to us;" and the skillful in many branches of immediate "home industry" can add great interest by the varied products of rural life and beauty.

The State Society asks at the hands of all our citizens their aid and influence to make this Fair what it can be made by such an union of feeling and interest. Liberal premiums will be announced immediately, and it is hoped and expected that all who are identified with the permanent interests of the country will give a response to this action of the Society. It is all-important that those who desire to take part in the Exhibition, and who feel willing to aid, should become members of the State Society, and take active part in its plans of operation. Citizens are invited to enroll themselves as early as possible, that the most efficient measures may be adopted for carrying out the plans of the Society.

Generous premiums will be awarded for the best Farms, Gardens, and Nurseries, and also liberal gratuities for all new products that have been introduced and successfully grown in the State. The Society invite the co-operation of all, far and near, and solicit communications from all who desire to promote the enterprise, with such suggestions as shall seem to them necessary. All such communications addressed to the President Secretaries will be cordially received and promptly acted upon.

Donations, in money, books, or specimens, will be most gratefully received, entered upon the Society's record, and placed upon the shelves of the Society with the donors names.

Donations in money can be made for especial premiums, the interest only to be appropriated for particular objects, each medal bearing the name of the donor.

Additional Exports.

SINCE our last mention of exports several parties have come forward and large quantities of Grain have been shipped, and more is preparing.

The following vessels are up and loading, viz: The "S. S. Bishop," loading with wheat, barley and flour for the New York market.

The "Whit Cheer," for Australia, taking in flour, grain, potatoes, etc.

The "Mercedes," for Australia, has already engaged 5,000 bags of wheat, and 350 tons of flour.

In the shipment of grain and produce, the certainty of success and profit by the transaction depends upon three all-important and requisite points of knowledge:

1st. The condition of the goods shipped and their certainty of arrival in order at the port of destination. Grain and root crops being perishable in their own nature, shippers should not take too great chances, for they can be avoided; and it is all-important that this first point should be established before the work is begun.

2d. A careful estimation of all the costs of such articles, in shrinkage, leakage, ratage, and all the other "ages" that are usually found in "acc'ts sales"—so long and so numerous as to take the "edge" off the profits most generally—and calculations must be had. In ordinary shipments of beef, pork, hams, butter and lard, or merchandise generally, in barrels and boxes, little loss occurs; but in this kind of produce, in the ways we name, and in "sweatage," of which so much is heard, unless these points are considered, loss must occur. These must be estimated, so as to arrive at the probable full cost of the article, laid down at the port of destination.

3d. A wise and more careful estimate of what the market rate will be, at the time of their arrival, which is a future day, and therefore uncertain.

These three points are all-important, and we present them now, for we know inducements are being held out to our farmers to ship grains and

other products, and they are not always posted in such matters and may be induced only to look upon prospective gain, and not take the chances of a loss. We therefore feel called upon to urge attention to this matter.

We had almost said we have no sympathy for those who lose by their shipments from the other side to our ports; we confess we have but little—(we do not wish any one to lose.) But we do not wish a single shipment to go from this side without a handsome profit—and especially from the hard-working and industrious farmer.

Grains and our other products can be shipped with safety and with profit, but to do this, it requires attention to the points we have named; and if those who are immediately interested in the results have not that information, they should be willing to employ well-informed brokers acquainted with the matter, to act for them.

1st. Grains and produce can now be kiln dried and prepared with a certainty of arrival in perfect order.

2d. The costs of shipments can be arrived at with certainty, by employing proper parties; and

3d. The market for the future can be so estimated as to give the figures so that war, or peace, prices can be arrived at.

Grain growers hold now a power in their hands—a power to teach those of other States that California can raise her own breadstuffs. At the present moment there are counties that can ship 50,000 bushels of grain and have their own supply left; and will not grain growers rally, come together and protect their own interest?

We would call attention to the subject of kiln dried grain, potatoes, &c., in another column, as worthy of notice.

Potato Crop of California.

WHAT shall we do with our surplus produce?

What shall we do with our potato crop? These are questions which are continually meeting us in our walks, rides, and letters—they meet us everywhere. Our answer has invariably been—"A way will be opened."

When the mania for ship building raged in the East during the shipment of grain to feed the famishing millions of Europe in '47, careful men, cronkers, were constantly asking, what shall be done with all our ships when the shipment of grain ceases? The answer was—"A way will be opened." And what shall be done with all the foreign merchandise we are now importing in payment for the Grain we send to Europe? The answer was—"A way will be opened."

The shipment of grain ceased—ships increased at all our great seaports and lay idle at our wharves, but how long? The gold fever came, and every ship was quickly required, no matter what its age or condition; ships were wanted and with them all our surplus merchandise, and more—all that had laid long upon the shelves and in the warehouses of merchants as worthless, was quickly transformed into gold; these ships have been made into warehouses, wharves, or firewood, at San Francisco, and the merchandise has found a market in California. So much for the ships and merchandise of '47-'48, and now for the wheat, flour, and potatoes of California of '55; of the latter we would particularly speak.

With an utter disregard to the subject of demand and supply, this great staple has been raised in all our fertile valleys; men have platted them because they produced so bountifully—in '53 because they believed it was a speculation, and in '54 because they believed there would be a scarcity; the first calculation, only, was wisely or well founded. And it has been the same with wheat, and the same may be the result the present year; but be that as it may—"There is a tide in the affairs of men, that, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune;"

But should you madly wait returning tide, Regardless of its steady ebb and flow, Then downward on returning stream you glide And just as certain meet an overthrow;

and believing this, we urge attention to the facts before us.

The potato crop of '53 found California possessed of very many millions of pounds beyond her wants—they rotted in the field, they perished in our warehouses and on our wharves—they ruined hundreds—and instead of endeavoring to find a market, near or distant, the cultivators quietly let the tide turn, and loss was the result. Immense amounts of money could have been realized in various ways, from this nutritious vegetable, if a proper attention had been paid to it. Potatoes can be so dried as to ship to foreign ports, even to New York, with safety, and to the Islands with great profit. Potatoes can be made into starch, for domestic use, and for the manu-

facturers of cotton goods in England or France, and with profit too. But the greatest profit would arise from having the process of kiln drying applied so as to have them shipped to foreign markets; this done, and California could supply the world. We announce that this can be done. Potatoes can be prepared to ship to New York with safety and certainty.

We therefore answer each and all inquiries relative to the matter—"What shall be done with our surplus produce?"—with this answer—A WAY WILL BE OPENED; and if men will be wise and study the operations of nature and providence more, they will always find that an over supply, of produce in one portion of our country or the world, is as certain to find a short crop in another and if they are wise, they will see it and improve it—and this is "the way that is opened."

The rich alluvials of our valleys over produce, but the hills are sandy and barren; return a portion of that rich soil that has been taken from those hills by the storms and floods and the changes of ages, and the hills will yield equal with the valleys; so the redundant crop of one portion is prepared by a wise Providence to meet the wants of a less favored one. These figures we believe are enough to show our views.

We believe that there is energy and foresight, if properly used, in our prolific State, not only to produce the greatest crops in the world, but to find a ready market for them; for as surely as we produce, we shall find a way opened for a market, if we will see it.

Refreshing Rains.

THEIR EFFECT UPON THE GRAIN AND FRUIT CROPS. CHANGE OF THE SEASONS.

THE last two weeks we have had some heavy rains: although in years past rains have fallen in May, yet they were not so heavy nor so oft repeated. To whatever cause people may attribute these changes in the seasons, none can doubt their beneficial influence.

To grains just making joint, and some heading, these rains will give a vigorous start and healthier growth, and assist greatly in causing the grain to set strong—not only grain, but fruit and vegetables are all very greatly benefited. We have never seen grain or grasses look so well. Root crops promise to be abundant. Fruit trees give at present all the needed assurance of a generous supply.

We can assure lovers of good fruits that the crops of strawberries and peaches the present season will be abundant. Strawberries will be found in our markets, more or less the entire season. Peaches will be exhibited this year, in quantity and quality far surpassing the conception of the most sanguine or imaginative. Pears and apples will be had in largely increased quantities, while all the more tender kinds, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c., will make their appearance as the regular fruits of our markets. Grapes will appear in larger quantities and of better quality, the result of improved culture; and the newer varieties lately introduced into California—Hamburg, Muscats and Palestine grapes—will appear in glowing contrast and command great prices. Those choicest and delicate fruits, nectarines and apricots, will also appear among the richest fruits of the season; and the fig will come in greater abundance and newer varieties. Many other fruits will be exhibited, including rare kinds of melons from European varieties, and still more now from China and Japan.

The coming State Fair will present evidences of the capabilities of our soil to perfect the growth of every species of fruits that are needed or desired for the appetite of man, and to provide not only for his food, but his raiment.

Cultivators will do well to note the recent rains and to keep a record of the date and quantity fallen; and also note all the rains that shall yet come to refresh the soil—for come they surely will. The increased cultivation of the earth—the levelling of mountains—the building of cities, towns and villages—the generations of smoke and steam—these exhalations, together with all the gases that rise from a gathering population, busy in settling a country, must and will inevitably change our seasons, and we may look with certainty to a similar refreshing as the late rains in all coming years and at almost all periods of the year. Cultivators will please remember this.

It is a well known fact that in our very driest periods, if a person will go to his garden and hoe and cultivate two or three rows of any kind of vegetables, moving the earth well in the after-part of the day; although there be no appearance of moisture in the ground, yet the following morning he will find those rows covered with a heavy dew, while those untouched shall be per-

fectly dry. Upon this principle then, the more extended the cultivation the greater amount of moisture is excited, until it shall rise

In dewy clouds
From wide extended fields,
And fall again in copious showers
Where earth its bounty yields.

These are subjects that demand the careful attention of those who are engaged in the cultivation of the earth; and when a just portion of the time and attention of men, directly interested, shall be given to them, a vast amount of money, now expended and lost, will be saved.

Kiln Dried Grain and Vegetables.

AN INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS.

It is all important in the shipments of grain and other products from California to the Islands or any other part of the world, that there should be a prospect of success in the shipment. The greatest danger to such an expedition is the risk of injury from sweat or decay, by which all hope of profit is lost.

To remedy the evil and to avoid all risk, the process of kiln drying is the only safeguard, and a perfect security can be had from every possible chance of loss from this source. A Kiln Dryer has been invented and patented, and is now ready to be presented to the community, or to parties who desire to be secure from such risks. This invention is one of the highest moment to California. By the use of this dryer, barley, wheat, flour or any other kind of grain, can be perfectly dried in a brief moment of time. Potatoes and other vegetables can be so dried as to secure their safe transmission on long voyages. Of this the best assurances can be given.

This invention is worthy the highest consideration, and it is proposed to form a company to prepare articles for shipment. This is one of the most important inventions of the age, and capitalists and those interested in shipments are invited to consider this new patent. Fortunately it will be for our State when the capital now lying idle shall be invested in means to develop the wealth of the State, and there is no way quicker, greater, or more certain than the prosperous shipments of our surplus produce. Will capitalists look to this subject? See advertisement.

Boston Department, April 5, 1855.

FROM Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, we have received their new publications. "Westward Ho!"—being the voyage and adventures of Sir Anyas Leigh; by Charles Kingsley,—author of "Hypatia, &c." Also, "A Boys' Adventures in the Wilds of Australia," by Wm. Howitt. This book is a most interesting and accurate description of the country it describes, and is in the usual agreeable style of the author. It is full of illustrations and is a most interesting book for the young.

From Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co., we have received the "History of California," from its discovery to the present time. This work comprises a full description of the climate, soil, &c. state of society, agriculture, resources, &c., also, a journal of the voyage from New York to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, and back via Panama with a new map of the country. This is the best and most perfect work upon California yet published, and will be interesting to every lover of the most wonderful State in the Union. Buy and read it.

Wm. Bogle, has sent us a sample of his justly celebrated "Hyperion Fluid," the best article extant for promoting the growth of the hair. It is neatly put up in different sized bottles, and when once used, will never be discontinued. It is now to be found in any part of America and even Europe, and can be had of his agents in California.

SONOMA COUNTY SOCIETY.—We rejoice to see the action of the Sonoma County Society. We publish their doings in full (for which we trust a liberal list to our subscribers roll will be added,) and hope the example of this society will be followed by every other county in the State, until in their combined action they shall make their contributions to the State Exhibitions. Every county already organized should prepare for a County Exhibition, and hold the same just previous to the State Fair. By this measure competitors can take prizes upon the same articles in their several counties, and also at the State Fair. A generous rivalry to excel will promote their interests in each county, and will cause a more extended emulation throughout the State.

The State Fair will be holden in the latter part of September, at Sacramento. San Jose is preparing to hold a Fair this Autumn. What other county follows?

SWEET AS HONEY.—Please see advertisement of Hives of Bees. Here is a chance to prove we live in a land flowing with milk and honey.

Agricultural Meeting.

SANTA ROSA, May, 5, 1855.

Pursuant to a published notice to convene a meeting at Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, a large and respectable number of persons were in attendance; and on motion, Dr. Hill, of Sonoma, was chosen President, and S. T. Power, Secretary.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, reported, and on motion,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be received and adopted.

Which was accordingly adopted by sections.

This being the occasion for electing officers, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Dr. J. H. Hill, of Sonoma.
Vice President—M. B. Moody.
Secretary—S. T. Power.
Treasurer—Mr. Jenkins.
Board of Managers—Messrs. Judge Thompson, Dr. Ormsby, Major Beck, Major Ewing, A. Copeland, Hon. J. M. Hudspeth.

On motion,
Resolved, That a Committee of two persons be appointed in each Township, in conjunction with the Board of Managers, to solicit persons to become members of this society.

Committee appointed by the Board to solicit persons to become members:—

Russian River—Messrs. H. Fitch and M. Cunningham. Sonoma—Messrs. W. M. Boggs and W. Ewing. Mendocino—Messrs. J. Gordon and H. G. Heald. Washington—Messrs. M. Goodwin and R. Harris. Vallejo—Messrs. W. R. Thompson and Chas. Mock. Annally—Messrs. Seabring and W. D. Canfield. Petaluma—Messrs. Haydon and Bassett. Bodega—Messrs. Fowler and Capt. Smith. Santa Rosa—Messrs. Julio Carrillo and C. M. Hudspeth.

On motion,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Constitution and By-Laws adopted, be published in the Sonoma Bulletin and the California Farmer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in Petaluma on the first Saturday in June.

DR. JOHN H. HILL, President.
S. T. Power, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE SONOMA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Whereas the wealth of our Nation and prosperity of her citizens depend mainly upon Agriculture: And whereas Agricultural Societies have always proved efficient agents in elevating this all important branch of industry. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned citizens of Sonoma County do, for the more rapid advancement of the agricultural interests of our State and County, organize ourselves into a Society, and agree to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws:

ARTICLE 1st.—This Society shall be called the "Sonoma County Agricultural Society."

ART. 2d.—The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Managers, consisting of nine members, of which the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board.

ART. 3d.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and to sign all orders given by the Society on the Treasurer, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him appertaining to his office. The Vice President shall perform the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. 4th.—The Secretary shall keep a fair and impartial record of the transactions of the Society, and register the names of all the members of the Society in a book provided for that purpose, certify all papers and records under the direction of the managers, and countersign all orders on the Treasurer; give due notice to the officers and members of the Society of the meetings; and perform all duties as a Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ART. 5th.—The Treasurer shall receive and safely keep a correct account of all the monies received and disbursed by him—and no money shall be paid out without the order of the Society, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

ART. 6th.—The Board of Managers shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society; they shall meet for the transaction of business semi-annually, viz: first Saturday of June and first Saturday of December; call meetings of the Society whenever the interests of the Society require it; they shall have power to fill vacancies in any of the offices, and appoint Committees to award premiums at any Agricultural Exhibition that may be determined upon by the Society. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 7th.—No person shall be a member of the Society unless he has signed the Constitution and paid the fee required by the By-Laws. The officers of this Society shall be elected, after the first election, the first Saturday in June, annually. This Constitution shall not be changed, altered or amended unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at a regular meeting.

By-Laws.

1. Any person may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying the initiation fee of two dollars and fifty cents. The Society shall have power to admit honorary members.

2. No monies belonging to the Society shall be

used for any other purpose than for the benefit of the Society or the agricultural good of the County.

3. All elections shall be by ballot, and decided by a plurality of votes—each member having but one vote.

4. Any member may be expelled for misconduct at any stated meeting, by two-thirds of the votes of the members present.

5. No member shall be entitled to a vote in any, stated meeting until he shall have paid his annual assessment.

6. These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of the majority of the members present.

7. There shall be an annual Fair and Cattle Show at such place and time as the Managers may designate.

Sutter Title Confirmed.

This long delayed question is at last at rest. It has been confirmed to its full extent 33 leagues. It is now hoped that all who have claims either as original holders under the Sutter title, or as settlers, will promptly meet and adjust all differences in good faith, and with a generous feeling, so that Sacramento may go on and prosper, and the cultivators of the soil now make the long delayed but much needed improvements. We rejoice for the veteran Pioneer Gen. Sutter. Long may he live to enjoy what may now be returned to him; and we trust his remaining years may be long, happy and prosperous. Thousands will rejoice with him and pray for the happiness of himself and family. A public demonstration should be had to congratulate him upon this long contested case.

RICHARD CHENERY, Esq.—This gentleman, so long at the head of the Steam Navigation Co., as its President, and who has done so much to establish and maintain the line and carry it on through many of its most trying hours of competition and loss, and place it a prosperous condition, has now resigned his office of presidency. This step will cause regret among his numerous friends and the friends of the line, for his place will be very difficult to fill. His position was one of great responsibility, and a post of honor, and well and nobly has he acquitted himself of both. His devotion to the interests of the company, his generous public spirit and gentlemanly deportment have won him hosts of friends whose high opinions will go with him in all his future intercourse with them in life. Most certainly this company, if they know their own interests, will urge his retaining his post by re-electing him at the annual meeting near at hand.

PRIZE ESSAY.—The California Academy of Natural Sciences, have, we understand, presented to Mr. Wm. Thompson, of the Mission Dolores, a premium of fifty dollars, for "the most complete and practical Essay on Californian and exotic trees, shrubs, grasses and plants, in their adaptation to the sands and soils of the sea coast and the shores of our bays and rivers, for breaking the violence of the coast winds, arresting and preventing sand drifts, and guarding against encroachment and damage by waves and floods,—with instructions." The subject is one of considerable importance, which it reflects credit on the Academy to take under their special notice. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to learn that a number of gentlemen who are not members, propose to solicit the Academy to have the above-mentioned Essay published, and also another of much reputed merit on the same subject, furnished at the same time to the Academy by Dr. W. P. Gibbons, of this city. We shall be happy to advance the interests of this Society and science generally, by publications of this kind.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS.—The general custom of noticing advertisements often leads the purchaser astray. The notice is a mere puff, and is intended as such. It has either been written by the advertiser himself or contracted for at the time of advertising. We never yet have permitted a notice to appear that was not from our own pen, and given voluntarily and cheerfully; and what is more, we never shall. We do endeavor to make known what is worthy of notice which comes within the range of our business adventures or rambles, and among those today, we are happy to call attention to the well known house of Murray & Co., Booksellers, Montgomery Block. They have indeed a large and well selected stock of merchandise in every department of their trade. No one desiring an article in their line, from a smooth, delicate camel hair bush, for a fancy sketch, to the ponderous ledger for the most extensive commercial or mercantile house, can fail from being suited. Delicate or massive, small or great, a single article or a package, all are here. Do not take a hear-say, but go and see.

Steamer Senator.

This noble steamer is once more upon the waters of the Sacramento. This event has caused quite a rejoicing among the travelers upon the river. It is a proof too that there is no evil that befalls us without some good to break the severity of the blow. The unfortunate accident which befell the splendid steamer New World and deprived us for a time of that favorite boat and her gallant commander, calls out recollections of this pioneer of steamers upon the Pacific, and awakens in the memory of all old '49 Californians, associations of the most thrilling interest.

It was our good fortune to have been one of a gay and happy group on her first trip from Boston to Portland. It was our good fortune to be upon her decks on her first trip up the Sacramento in '49, an event that will long be remembered; and it was our good fortune to be again a passenger upon the resuming of her present course, which we trust will be a profitable and a fortunate one.

The announcement at Sacramento that the Senator was again up for San Francisco caused a general rejoicing, and a large gathering was ready to greet her new advent with a generous wish. The Senator left the Love with crowded decks, and among the passengers were many old Californians whose presence kept alive old associations. Among the passengers we noticed Col. J. B. Stur, the pioneer auctioneer of Sacramento valley, a citizen of Sacramento who has over been its true friend, and borne himself bravely amid all the trials and adversities of that devoted city.

The Senator brought down four hundred and seven passengers, a goodly number of whom were ladies. On the passage down the river the boat encountered one of the severest storms of lightning, thunder and rain that has been known for a long time, and it seemed very satisfactory for passengers to find that the brave old Senator was a guarantee of safety in any kind of a storm. She came down fleetly under the command of Capt. Poole himself, an old Californian, and whose courtly deportment has made for him a large circle of friends. Capt. P. retains command of the Senator whilst the waters run high, and the Wilson G. Hunt is laid up. The Confidence, under the command of Capt. Seymour, takes down the New World to Benicia to be thoroughly repaired under his supervision, when she will again take her place on the line.

The Steam Navigation Company, with the Senator, New World, Confidence, Antelope, and W. G. Hunt, and their able commanders and officers, are undoubtedly the best established line of steamers afloat upon any river, and we rejoice to see, by an increase of business and passengers, are winning their way to prosperity. We hope it will continue, for they deserve it.

BOOK FARMING.—HEAR WHAT JUDGE BUEL SAYS!—Few names leave behind them such enduring records of devotion to the cause of Agriculture, and few men have devoted so many years to its study and development, as the late Judge Buel, of Albany. His example and his teachings should be copied and remembered by all who desire success in their agricultural efforts.

It is an old saying, which has been handed down from father to son, that "books and learning never make farmers." We would ask those who have an aversion to "book farming," to read the remarks of Judge Buel, which we doubt are familiar to most of our readers, and which he made only a few weeks before his death: "Bred to a mechanical business, I took up agriculture more than twenty years ago, as the future business of my life; without the pretensions or conceits which we are all apt to acquire in the long practice of business, I began farming with a consciousness that I had everything to learn; and that the eyes of my neighbors would be quick to detect faults in my practice. I at once sought to acquire, therefore, a knowledge of the principles of my business, and of the practice of the most enlightened and successful farmers. These I found in books and agricultural periodicals, and by these I have been greatly benefitted. Although it does not become me to herald my success, I will venture to say, to encourage others, and particularly the young, in the work of self-instruction and improvement, that my lands, which are light and sandy, and which cost in an uncultivated state thirty dollars an acre for farming purposes; or, in other words, that the net profits of their culture exceed the interest of two hundred dollars an acre."

MONSTER TERRAPIN.—By recent arrivals large quantities of sea turtle have been brought to market. We notice some of extraordinary size upon the sidewalk, corner of Montgomery and Commercial street, there exposed to tempt the appetite of those who visit this well known lunch. The weight of the largest was only five hundred and eighty-five pounds. Our Eastern friends will see by this that California can beat in terrapins as well as "taters."

INDIAN RESERVATION AT THE TEJON PASS.

The correspondent, "E. E. H.," of the San Joaquin Republican, has sent to that paper a communication, dated Tejon Indian Agency, April 30th. The writer says that all is quietude and apparent satisfaction in that quarter. We give some extracts from his letter:

The great field of wheat, containing 900 acres, has been materially injured by the excessive drought of the present season. It is not expected that more than 200 acres will be worth harvesting, which has been preserved by means of irrigation. Strange though it is, copious and beneficial rains have fallen from time to time on all the lands adjoining the farm, but in almost every instance have left the crops untouched and to perish for the need of their sustaining influence. Aside from the farm belonging to the Agency, there are many little patches being cultivated and managed exclusively by the Indians, which are respected as their private property; these generally look healthy, and will yield well, which is owing to the fact that they are located upon rich, damp soil, that lies in such small bodies, and are so readily separated, that they are unavailable for greater purposes.

Here, as on the Fresno, it is plainly visible that the most imperative necessity exists, that measures should be promptly adopted for the protection of the Indians against the ravages of disease that are rapidly destroying their existence. The erection of a suitable hospital and appointment of an efficient physician at each of the reservations in the State, can be effected by a word, and would certainly be attended with the most favorable returns. Time and money would be saved by introducing vaccine matter.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The Nevada Journal gives a description of the Dry Creek Falls, situated about twenty miles this side of that place, on the Sacramento road: The falls are made by the falling of the water of Dry Creek over the spur of a lofty hill, and are really beautiful at this season of the year, when the waters of the creek are high. The upper and main fall leaps about eighty feet perpendicularly, with a stream about ten or twelve feet broad, into a beautiful basin, the sides of which are formed by precipitous and lofty rocks, entirely inaccessible on every side. Emerging from the broad deep basin at the foot of the upper falls, the water tumbles and roars through some minor rapids some two hundred yards, when it leaps the lower fall, some sixty feet, into another inaccessible basin. The direct view from the opposite mountain is the most striking and beautiful. The rough old rocks, the water flashing in the sunlight, the wooded hills rising one above another from this point are more fully embraced in one view, and strike the lover of the sublime with peculiar force.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES! Among the most startling wonders in connection with electricity, is the announcement that M. Bonelli, of Paris, has invented a new electric telegraph, by which trains in motion on a railway are enabled to communicate with each other at all rates of velocity, and, at the same time, with the telegraphic stations on the line; while the latter are, at the same time, able to communicate with the trains. It is added, that M. Bonelli is in possession of a system of telegraph communication by which wires are entirely dispensed with.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—On Friday last Governor Bigler granted an unconditional pardon to E. W. Walton, a policeman of Sacramento, who was recently convicted of manslaughter in shooting a thief named Reid. The sentence of death passed upon Thomas Milgate for the killing of a man named Titman in a squatter difficulty, and upon John Blake for the killing of Lyman Mowry some months since in this city, were commuted, the first to one year, and the other to two years in the State Prison. The merciful interposition of the Governor in these cases, gives general satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF DISTRICT COURT. The State Tribune is informed that on Saturday the Sheriff of Placer county, by order of the Court, paid out the sum of \$5,095 in treasury, attached by him some time since, as the property of Adams & Co. The money was distributed among those who held executions against the late banking firm.

SKETCHES OF CALIFORNIA HISTORY.—Especially attention is invited to the most valuable and interesting matters commenced to-day, from the pen of a gentleman who has devoted many months and years in collecting data which will prove not only interesting but valuable to our State, and reflect great credit upon himself.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—One of the largest and finest collections of tobacco ever exhibited in a mercantile house can be found at the extensive warehouse of Messrs. Greeno, Heath & Allen, corner of Battery and Washington streets.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Messrs. J. Howell & Co., of Sacramento, Manufacturing Jewelers, should have a call from all who visit that city, or who wish an article unique and chaste, or a watch that can be relied upon.

See Reports of Fairs, &c., weekly. Members of County Societies are invited to become subscribers to the FARMER, that all needed information on this subject may be had.

Horticultural Department.

Vineyards, and the Manufacture of Wine.

GATHERING THE GRAPES.
CHEERFULLY the Vintner undertakes this, the pleasantest of all his labors. Remuneration for many a toilsome hour now smiles at him from out his favorite vines. So sweet is this feeling that few Vinters can wait for the proper time. Grapes should be gathered as late as is possible, and it matters not if they should even get overripe.

Many Vinters are of the opinion that the Grape, once ripe—which is the case as soon as the stems of the Grape bunches turn brown—it is useless to permit the grapes to encumber the vines any longer, as its quality will not be thereafter much improved. But experience demonstrates that while the quantity is slightly diminished, the quality is much improved. In this country, where there are never more than two, and generally but one species of grape, while in Europe from six to twenty species are often found in the same Vineyard, one reason for premature gathering is obviated. The grapes generally ripen all about the same time. Should, however,—as will happen—one species of grape ripen before the other, it is best to gather the ripe fruit, and then gather the rest subsequently when ripe.

There is one great drawback among our Vinters to patient waiting, which must be mentioned. It lies in the insecurity of their fruit against poachers. Fruit is for some reason regarded as common property, and the same person who would not take beans, cucumbers, corn, or carrots, will think any one a "stingy bugger" who does not look with gratification at any person taking his grapes without leave. The Vinters know the prevalence of this freebooting sentiment as to the fruit which has cost them so much labor and money. They will watch it for a fortnight, night and day, but it is too much to expect them to lose their night's rest much longer, merely to improve the quality of their wine a degree or two. The conclusion is too tempting to be long resisted, to put their grapes "where neither moth entereth, nor rust corrupteth, nor thieves break through and steal."

This is a serious impediment to an improvement in the quality of our Wines, but I fear it will exist for some time, at least until fruit, especially grapes, becomes more generalized, and then a "fellow feeling" will overcome the loose morality about fruit poaching. Laws which follow up this growing tendency, would certainly be useful. The following general rules are recommended in gathering grapes:

1. Gather only in fair weather, and after the dew is off the grapes.
2. Should rain or heavy fogs occur, quit gathering. It is always hard to go into Vineyards while the ground is too wet, and especially so in the fall, aside from the injury to the quality of the wine. It can be proved, that between gathering in fair or foul weather, with and without the dew drops upon the grapes, there is a difference of between five to ten ounces.
3. One should be laid not to injure the vines, while searching for the inside grapes.
4. Unripe grapes should, as already stated, be left in the Vineyard on the vines, and if there be but few, or if the season will not permit their subsequent ripening, it is a good practice to mix them with some good apples in cider making.
5. Should a few unripe berries be found on a grape-bunch they must be picked out and thrown away,—or should there be a few really ripe berries upon an unripe bunch, then the ripe ones are picked out and gathered and the unripe bunch itself is left on the vine.
6. Every thing, except the good, sound ripe berries should be carefully picked out, and particularly those dried up kernels—so frequent in this country—the result of the blue rot.
7. Leaves, which casually drop among the gathered grapes should be thrown out.

It is easy to see from the preceding rules, that gathering grapes requires care and attention. I think buckets and light barrels are better for the purpose of holding the gathered grapes, than baskets. The skins of American grapes are, to be sure tougher than in Europe, though this is fortunately getting less so every year, but very ripe grapes engender much loss, even here, if handled in baskets.

I would here warn against that voracious eating of grapes, while gathering them, which is characteristic of our lunds. Our grapes have very large kernels and very tough skins, and there is inside also a rather indigestible pulp. All these things are different in Europe. There the kernels are small, the skin very light, and the inside is almost without pulp. Persons in this country read of the Grape Cure in Europe, and from this conclude, that grapes are always healthy. So they no doubt are, if eaten in small quantities, and when perfectly ripe; but I know of five deaths, within my own experience, which from unmistakable signs arose from eating too freely of grapes. One of these five, was a most hearty and very intelligent young German, who laughed at all warning and would insist that grapes were surely healthy at all times of the day, and in any amount.—Charles Reemelin, in *Ohio Farmer*.

TO PREVENT THE JUICE IN FRUIT PIES BOILING OVER.—Place an inverted cup in the pie, and when the pie is removed from the oven the cup will be found nearly full of syrup. The reason why is this: When put into the dish the cup is full of cold air, which expands by the heat in baking, driving out all the syrup and a portion of the air it contains, in which state it will remain till removed from the oven, when the air in the cup will condense and occupy but a very small space, leaving the remainder to be filled with syrup.

The "Fruits" of Horticulture.

We give below a specimen of the *Fruits* that are produced by encouraging the science of "Pomology." We present our friends and readers with the sentiments inculcated by a gathering of the friends of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, at the Pomological Festival given by Hon. M. P. Wilder, at Boston, last winter, at the Revere House. Among guests from every State, men of the highest standing, we find the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and other distinguished men, and when called to respond, their words are as the fruits of such festivals nourished and grown upon the great tree of Agriculture. We append a few, to show them in contrast with political speeches, and hope the day is not far distant when such festivals shall be had upon the Pacific coast.

When the company had partaken of the elegant repast, Mr. Wilder made a brief address, and gave utterance to the pleasure which this visit of the members of the American Pomological Society afforded him. He said it was not his purpose to call upon his friends for formal speeches, nor to summon "spirits from the vasty deep,"—nor to invoke the presence of the "rapping spirits,"—nor should he, in these days of temperance and of the Maine law, before the Governor and Mayor, offer "ardent spirits,"—but it was his purpose to place before the guests a specimen of American fruit—the berry and the juice.

For some rich specimens of the juice of the grape, he expressed his indebtedness to generous friends in Ohio, who desired to have it tasted and tested by the members of the Pomological Society. And for the purpose of tasting and testing this Ohio vintage, Mr. Wilder proposed that the company resolve itself into a "Tasting Committee of the Whole," upon the Ohio vintage, and he would propose—"The Vintners of Ohio—By never allowing the juice of the grape to be distilled or adulterated, may they prove to the true promoters of temperance that it can produce joy without sorrow, and health without detriment to the public weal." (Great applause.)

This sentiment was followed by testing samples of "Longworth's Catawba," "Werks's Isabella," and other juice of the grape.

The host also gave as a sentiment—"Massachusetts—The good seed planted by the Pilgrim Fathers more than two centuries ago. It has borne fruit for her children in each succeeding generation."

His Excellency Governor Washburn responded: "Mr. President—I feel myself honored in being permitted to be present here this evening at this hospitable board. I am aware that I owe it to the circumstance that I have been honored with that post to which you have alluded, and I feel myself honored that I may welcome those who have honored you and the State by being here to-night. (Cheers.) I wish I could say something that might be suited to the sparkling of that beverage here before us. We have nothing of the kind here in Massachusetts. I was impressed this evening with the consideration of what a pleasant affair it would be if we only understood each other in the different parts of the United States—if we could meet at hospitable boards as friends, instead of being always engaged in angry discussions; and if we could feel that we have a common country—the rich fruits of which we are here to enjoy. Let me say that there is no spot on God's earth where the people, the whole people, the common people—the high and the low—enjoy so much of the fruits of the earth as we do in America. (Applause.) In Europe the rich only enjoy the luxury of a peach, a pear or an apple. The truth is, the people there are obliged to devote the entire soil to that which will support life."

The Governor pursued this point a little further, and concluded by giving as a sentiment—"Our host—Wherever he steps, flowers bloom around him; and whenever we meet him, his hands are full of richest fruits."

Mr. Wilder then gave—"His Honor the Mayor of Boston—By native talents and untiring industry, he has attained to the highest honors of the city."

Mayor Smith responded in a very neat and pleasing speech. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to meet so many gentlemen of different States, and paid fitting and deserved compliment to Mr. Wilder, the host. He also spoke of the fine hotel (the Revere,) saying that there is no hotel in Europe like it. He alluded to his travels in Europe and Africa in corroboration of the remarks of His Excellency the Governor. He closed by giving—"The best fruits of New England—Those which every man and woman may cultivate, the fruits of industry."

The President then gave—"Our Guests—We give them a cordial welcome to the city, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship."

Hon. Mr. Benson, M. C., of Maine, was then introduced, and made a very excellent speech. He alluded to the host, speaking of his success as President of the United States Agricultural and other Societies, and of his ability to preside over this "fusion" society. He expressed the hope that if his other offices were not perpetual, that this would be.

Hon. Benj. Scaver, in response to a sentiment, made a good speech. He expressed his thanks as an American citizen, for the advancement of the objects of the society, which possessed so much interest to the whole country. He had not had much experience as a traveler, but he was satisfied that there is no country so blessed with fruits and flowers as our own. He believed that these

gatherings were productive of great good, and closed by proposing—"Prosperity to the American Pomological Society."

Mr. Prince of Long Island and Mr. Barry made some brief and appropriate remarks.

Hon. Samuel Walker of Roxbury being called upon, said if he had influence in sending out missionaries to foreign countries, he would encourage them to take good seeds with them, so that while they teach the heathen they may also instruct them how to till the soil and to cultivate the fruits of the earth. It is no mean occupation to be an agriculturist. He spoke of his visits to various parts of the Union, and to Western New York particularly, and closed by giving as a sentiment—"Our Friends—I rejoice to meet them here."

The oldest Horticultural Editor in the State, Mr. Hovey, having left, the youngest, Mr. King, was called upon, and responded in a brief but sensible speech. He spoke of the favorable influence of the occupation of agriculture upon men, in giving them ideas of equality. He closed by giving a sentiment complimentary to the host of the evening.

Hon. Seth Sprague of Duxbury, made an excellent speech, and was followed by Mr. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who gave in closing:—"The American Pomological Society—The Farmers look to you as the highest authority in this pleasant and useful branch of agriculture."

Hon. Mr. Keyes of Dedham, Secretary of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, made an elegant speech, closing with the sentiment:—"The Pomologist—While our mouths are filled with his golden sweets, and while our lips are moistened with the nectar juice, our voices cannot help sounding and celebrating his praise."

Hon. Mr. Proctor, of Essex, being called upon, gave—"The memory of John Endicott."

To which the President added:—"And Peter Stuyvesant, who planted pear trees in Massachusetts and in New York, two hundred years ago, which are still living."

The President also gave as a closing sentiment:—"To all our friends from every section of the country, horticulturists, pomologists, and tillers of the soil, prosperity, health, and happiness."

Many other excellent things were said, expressive of the enjoyment of the company, and their appreciation of the character of their host.

The Levee passed off in the happiest manner, and was in the highest degree creditable to the taste and liberality of Mr. Wilder.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—It is worth more than it costs simply for educational purposes. Parents have hardly a right to deprive their families of its advantages in these times. Children will learn more, as they go to and from school, or drive the cows to pasture, or pick berries by the way, if their observation is quickened, by what they hear their parents read or talk over from the agricultural papers; and when they form habits of reading for themselves, such reading is both safe and useful. Reader, if your neighbor has no agricultural paper, persuade him to take one. Even if he is poor, he can better afford to take one than to do without it; for if he takes one, his children will be likely to be better off—to make a good home for themselves, and it may be for him in old age. Not all have farms; but all will need to know something of the garden and the orchard at least; and we advise no parent, who feels that he may sometime be dependent upon his children, to bring them up without the means of instruction in rural economy. It should be regarded as essential in the education of any child, male or female.

PRESERVING FLOUR AND MEAL.—The patented plan of Thomas Pearsall, of Hooper's Valley, N. Y., for preserving flour, meal, and grain from heating and souring, by having an open pipe running through the centre of a barrel of flour and meal, or a number of such tubes in bins of grain, we have tested and found to be an excellent invention. A barrel of Indian corn meal put up in May last, with one of his refrigerating tubes, is now as sweet as it was on the day it was packed. This improvement must lead to a great saving to our country, as it is calculated that no less than \$5,000,000 is lost annually by the souring of flour and the heating of grain in piles,—much, if not all, of which may be saved by the application of this invention, which is neither complex nor expensive, but simple and cheap. A barrel of corn meal, packed in one of Pearsall's patent tubular barrels, arrived in this city on the 11th of this month from Louisville. It was put up in July and shipped to New Orleans, was kept several weeks in the hold of a steamboat, and afterwards housed in a warehouse until about the 1st of December, and yet is now perfectly sweet. —*Scientific American*.

GOOD TIME.—A party of young men tried their speed of foot in racing round the Common, and "good time" was made in more senses than one. Among other feats, was that of drawing a buggy. One young man, a clerk in Milk street, took a two horse buggy at Streeter's stable in Bromfield street, drew it up Park street and round the Common through Boylston and Washington streets, back to the stable, accomplishing the trip in exactly twenty minutes. This was a distance of at least a mile and a half, and it must be admitted that he gave proof of extraordinary powers of endurance. Immediately after leaving the buggy, the same young man started on a race around the Common, outside the fence, and accomplished the distance in eight minutes and three quarters. Even after these exertions, the athlete did not appear to be greatly fatigued. —*Boston Journal*.

Ladies' Department.

(From the Boston Cultivator.)
I AM LONELY.

I am lonely, oh, how lonely,
And my weary soul doth pine,
For one loving heart, one only,
Joy and grief to share with mine!
I would pour each thought, each feeling,
Fearless out, on some fond breast,
Sure to find an echo stealing
Upward from its gentle rest!
When the festal throng are meeting,
Round one form my arm I'll twine,
Conscious that the heart-pulse beating,
Gave back throbs for throb, to mine!
Then I'll smile where crowds are smiling,
Proudly feeling even there,
Where sweet beauty's most beguiling,
I was one heart's dearest care!
Vain, till vain is this world's yearning
For the love I knew of yore,
Sadly, tearfully I'm learning
Earth will give me no more!
I have known how dear a blessing,
Is a love that knows no fear,
But its sweetness, past expressing,
Never more my heart will cheer!
So, I'm lonely, very lonely,
And my weary soul doth pine,
For that blessed home where only
Love and joy can now be mine!

DORA LEE.

Women Should Shun Men of Bad Character.

We hope that the following advice will not be lost on all mothers and daughters. They should shun base and sensual men, as they would a leper. But unfortunately the society of a brilliant bad man, is about as much courted, as a brilliant good one. Females cannot shield themselves under the plea of ignorance. Good men may have bad reputations, and bad men good reputations, but aside from this, they have a character which is or may be known by all decent women who would prefer the society of a gentleman, to that of a villain and rascal.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Here is the extract:
Did woman feel the responsibility of the station she holds in society—did she feel how much she is the arbitress of man's destinies on earth, nay, even beyond it, how different would she act! Instead of dispensing her smiles equally on the worthy and unworthy, she would show by her discountenance of vice, how hateful it was to her; no matter how talented a man was, how graceful in his manners, or pleasing in person, unless virtue was the guiding star of his conduct, she should banish him from her presence, as being unworthy of her society. "Should she shrink from his society as she would shrink from a noxious reptile. Is such the case? No. No matter what a man's vices, if he is handsome, brilliant in conversation, and versed in the arts of flattery, all the smiles and attentions are lavished on him that ought to be bestowed only on the virtuous; while the man who is endowed with every good quality that can render him estimable, if wanting in the showy acquirement of society, is treated with the utmost indifference; thus giving rise to the too generally received opinion that, the worse a man is, the more agreeable he is to woman. Can it then be wondered at, that, to meet her in society, win her affections by a thousand nameless attentions, and slight them when won, is the pastime of an hour to those honeyed flatterers, those destroyers of woman's happiness, who, like a gilded serpent, captivates but to annihilate. Were they regarded as the pests of society, instead of being treated as its ornaments, the race would disappear.—*Emerson*.

FROSTED PLANTS.—When plants, through accident or neglect, get frozen, they should be well syringed or sprinkled overhead, through a fine rose watering pot, with cold water. Great care must be observed in shading them from the sun till the frost is thoroughly drawn out, which should be done as gradually as possible. Standing them on the floor of the house is the best plan that can be adopted. Care must be taken that they do not again freeze after syringing. It seems not to be generally understood that frost merely suspends, but does not entirely destroy vegetation, and, unless plants are very tender, with careful treatment they may, generally, be saved.

LUTHER'S OPINION OF MUSIC.—"Music," says Luther, "is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy, for it removes from the heart the weight of sorrows, and the fascination of evil thoughts. Music is a kind and gentle sort of discipline; it refines the passions and improves the understanding. Even the dissonance of unskillful fiddlers serves to set off the charms of true melody, as white is made more conspicuous by the opposition of black. Those who love music are gentle and honest in their tempers. I always love music" adds Luther, "and would not for a great matter be without the little skill which I possess in the art."

The famous saying of Shakspeare, that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends" is illustrated in the employment of some 1,000 pretty girls at Milford, in making gaiter boots.

Ten years ago there was but one omnibus running in Cincinnati; at the present time there are ninety-three.

Miscellany.

PUSH ON!

BY HENRY J. SARGENT.

Awake! and listen, everywhere—
From upland, grove and lawn,
O'er breathe the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.

Arise! and don thy working garb;
All nature is astir;
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.

Stop not to list the boisterous jeers,
(He would be what thou art,)—
They should not e'en offend thine ears,
Still less disturb thy heart.

What though you have no shining board,
(Inheritance or wealth?)—
To purchase at the broker's board,
The recompense of wealth—

Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.

Push on!

Don't blush because you have a patch
In honest labor won;
There's many a man a cot roofed with thatch
Is happier than a throne.

Push on! The world is large enough
For you, and me, and all;
You must expect your share of rough,
And, now and then, a fall.

But up again! set out your part—
Bear smilingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheery heart
To mend a sorry road.

Push on!

Jump over all the ifs and buts;
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon from the rut,
Or poke away the sand.

Remember, when your sky of blue
Is shadowed by a cloud,
The sun will shine as soon for you
As for the monarch proud.

It is but written on the moon
That toil alone endures;
The king would dance a rigapoo,
With that blithe soul of yours.

Push on! You're rusting while you stand,
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.

Push on!

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches connected with California History.

PROLOGUE.

IN that most ancient collection of gazettes containing the earliest chronicles of the human race, as indited by Moses and the prophets, and continued by the apostles and followers of Jesus Christ, until they touched on the distinctly ascertained boundaries of historical evidence, we are informed of countries similar to the one in which it has pleased God to cast our lot: of the primitive life of the ancient patriarchs and rancheros; of their explorations of unknown territories; of their battles with the heathen and conquest of Phillistine nations; of their discoveries of lands flowing with wine and milk and honey; of soils yielding an hundred fold; and of their trade and commerce with peoples and tribes who had riches of gold and silver, and pearls and precious stones.

And here followeth the narration of some of the most noted of their daily events, as related by editors of those times, when the earth lay a fresh field, open to the prying eyes and ready pens of men of primitive, but sublime conception. "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared unto him; and Abram fell on his face; and God talked to him, saying: thy name shall be called Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee: I will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee: I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee; and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. As for thy wife, Sarah shall her name be: she shall be a mother of nations; kings of people shall be born of her."

And then again of another day—on the plains of the ancient Chaldea, physical counterpart of our California, concerning an entertainment of simple and open-handed hospitality to three strangers, he unaware of their being celestial visitors: for in those days "God walked and talked with men." "And Abraham lifted up his eyes: as he sat at the tent door in the heat of the day: and lo three men stood by him: and when he saw them he ran to meet them at the tent door: and said, pass not away, I pray thee from thy servant: let a little water be fetched and wash your feet, and rest yourselves under the tree: and I will fetch a morsel of bread, and comfort ye your hearts; after that you shall pass on: for therefore are ye come to your servant. And he took butter and milk, and the calf which he had dressed,

and set it before them; and he stood by them under the tree and they did eat." Simple banquet of patriarchal host to wayfaring, dusty, desert-tolling sojourners from the heavenly countries, in the shape of humanity—and for drink, they had water from the running brook. Can any modern reporter condense his notes of passing events within such comprehensive sentences as are to be found in the odd copies of the early manuscript newspaper, printed in the 12th to the 18th numbers of Genesis?

And then the descendants of this old patriarch went down into Egypt and multiplied greatly. And Moses, the chronicler of their traditions, the compiler and editor of their various daily doings, became finally their deliverer, legislator, poet, sage and prophet: and died before he entered the promised land: which is known to men since that time to this, as the Californian Palestine; abounding in fruits, and oil, and figs, and grapes, and all manner of things good and fit for man; and from whose ancient haunts of civilized arts, the tribes of men scattered over the face of the whole earth to multiply, increase and fill up the measure of their destiny.

And the coast of the Mediterranean became colonized by their ancient mariners and emigrant squatters, until the nations who sprang from their feeble loins, encompassed the boundaries of empires on both shores, and from the Atlantic ocean to the mountain passes of the Indies; and there remained, to their knowledge, no more fair lands to conquer and settle.

Then came the triumphs of civilized law, of the arts—of sciences—of the collections of the old records of history—of the foundations of colleges and libraries—of the making of books of which there was to be no end till time should die out. Then, in those times, were born Homer, Virgil, and Horace, the poets—the father of history, Herodotus—Tacitus, Livy—Strabo and Ptolemy the cosmographers—Aristotle the Stagyrice, teacher of the world's conqueror; and then were Dante of Syren note, Petrarch of the Amors, Ariosto, Michael Angelo, poet, sculptor, architect, painter—Raphael, the divine limner; Titian, glowing with mellow tinted nature—and hosts upon hosts of men, inspired by the divine spark from the living fire of God's altar:

"The madmen who have made men mad
By their contagion; conquerors and kings,
Founders of sects and systems, to whom add
Sophists, birds, statesmen, all unquiet things
Which stir too strongly the soul's secret springs."

Until we come to the time of the old Alchemists and the minds of all filled with the undefined idea of another continent beyond the shores of Europe, and over the wild wastes of western waters.

Now Christopher Columbus, the navigator of Genoa, arose from obscurity, and after numberless obstacles of poverty, neglect, calumny and iron-faceted ignorance, was given the command of three crazy barks to find out the eastern shores of Kathay, and the lands filled with gold, and silver, and pearls, and fine silks, and spices and precious wares; and to be ambassador to the great Khan in his fifty-sixth year; and to bring home to Spain treasure sufficient to equip an army to rescue the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels: at this present date of time embroiling three of the most powerful nations of the earth, in mortal combats of bloody strife. And this continent then became known to unfettered civilization from the date of its discovery, on the 12th of October, 1492, now foregone by 363 years.

Here followeth the lucid and diversified language of the elegant historian Irving, and his accents on this momentous epoch of the world's progress. The joy occasioned by the great discovery of Columbus was not confined to Spain: the tidings were soon spread far and wide by the communications of ambassadors, the correspondence of the learned, the negotiations of merchants, and the reports of travelers. "The civilized world was filled with wonder and delight. How gratifying would it have been had the Press at that time, (April, 1493), as at present, poured forth its daily tide of speculation on every passing occurrence. With what eagerness should we seek to know the first ideas and emotions of the public on an event so unlooked for and sublime. In Italy "it was recorded as one of the most triumphant events of the year." At the court of the seventh Henry in England "it was pronounced a thing more divine than human." By it "Sebastian Cabot, the future discoverer" of North America, "was inspired with a generous spirit of emulation." In a letter from Peter Martyr de Angliera, to his friend Pomponius Lotus, he writes: "that you leaped for joy, and that your delight was mingled with tears, when you read my epistle, certifying to you the hitherto hidden world of the antipodes; you have felt and acted as became a man eminent for learning, for I can conceive no aliment more delicious, than such tidings to a cultivated and ingenious mind. I feel a wonderful exultation of spirits when I converse with intelligent men who have returned from these regions. It is like an accession of wealth to a miser. Our minds, soiled and debased by the common concerns of life and the vices of society, become elevated and meliorated by contemplating such glorious events."

Notwithstanding this universal enthusiasm, however, no one was aware of the real importance of the discovery. That was the age, too, of the revival of letters—of the discovery of the modern art of printing—of the establishment of the periodical press—of imprinted works of the classical authors of antiquity, and of those of later times—of the upheaving of the moral sentiment of civilized man in the Protestant Reformation—of the great astronomical dis-

coveries which enabled the mariner to sail on unknown seas by observation of celestial phenomena. The human mind heaved up, as with the forces of volcanic energies, to compass its destiny, to survey the immense field of its future efforts in the opening vistas of brightening hope.

The biographer of Columbus hath but depicted in words of earlier date, the wondrous accessions to human fact and imagination, caused by the discovery of the golden fields of our Pacific territories.

The first decades of the sixteenth century was the age of the Spanish navigators, and of the iron-hearted conquistadores. In 1513 Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean. In 1520 Fernando Magellan entered this great sea from the south, and tracking its placid and diversified bosom, for the first time, circumnavigated the great globe. In 1528 Hernando Cortez, misnamed with the conquest of Mexico, lifted out the first expedition to find the pearls and gold of California. Unsuccessful at first, with persevering courage he repeated expedition after expedition, till the final one of his lieutenant, Francisco de Ulloa, of July, 1539, which resulted in the discovery of the northern part of Lower California, on the Pacific.

At this time Pizarro had nearly completed his conquest of Peru—Alvar Nunez de Cabeza-Vaca had arrived from a nine years journey from Florida to Culiacan in Sinaloa, and brought rumors of Indian cities deep in the unknown central wilderness of prairies and mountains—the Friar Marcos de Niza had returned to Mexico, after some nine months travel into the countries within the boundaries of the rivers Grand del Norte, the Gila, and the Colorado of the West; a tract of territory to this day but little known to civilized man. "He," says the dubious historian Greenhow, without proper foundation of doubts, "pretended to have discovered northwest of Mexico, beyond the 35th degree of north latitude, extensive territories, richly cultivated and abounding in gold, silver and precious stones; the population of which was much greater and farther advanced in civilization than those of Mexico and Peru. In these countries were many towns and seven cities, of which the Friar only saw one called Cicola or Cibola, containing 20,000 large stone houses, some of four stories, and adorned with jewels; yet he was assured by the people that this was the smallest of the cities, and far inferior in extent and magnificence to one called Tototeco, situated more towards the northwest."

Now, to confirm the old Friar's story told 315 years ago, only on the 15th day of February, 1855, appeared in the columns of the San Francisco Daily Herald an account of a Mormon journey into these very regions in the October of 1844; and the discovery by one of the Padres of the Church of the Latter Day Saints of the Utah Jerusalem, and named W. D. Huntington; of a country full of ruined cities, about 500 miles southeast from Great Salt Lake, and some forty miles in length by twenty-five miles in breadth—the buildings (some of them), of dressed stones, four stories high, well cemented and put together, with various other singular proofs of the truth of Father Marcos's narrative. The veracity of the Mormon description is corroborated by that old mountaineer and adventurous explorer Captain Joseph Walker, of the county of Santa Clara, at Gilroy's, in this State, in the account of his journey to these very regions in 1850, which appeared in the same Herald, under date of September the 25th, 1853; and also by Dr. Lyman, in 1841; by Major Emory, in 1846, and by sundry other officers, hunters and traders to this day, whose accounts are full of curious lore of these ancient signs. So it appears that this is the very country traversed by Father Marcos de Niza, who had set out from Culiacan on the 7th of March, 1539, for the countries lying to the northwest of the then frontier Spanish settlements on the Pacific, in the present State of Chihuahua.

Then shortly after the time of de Niza, went out in search of these seven cities of gold and precious stones, with 350 Spaniards and 800 Indians, a Spanish Captain, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who returned late in 1540 and denounced the afore-said Friar as a deluded or intending impostor: "of whom, and whose travels," as the learned Albert Gallatin saith, in 1847, "that one Castenada, a Spanish book worm and volunteer in Coronado's expedition, wrote a full and authentic account" in 1562. Also Fernando de Alarcon discovered the great river Colorado, where it debouches into the Gulf of California, in August, 1540.

In the Spring of 1542, the bold navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo discovered and afterwards coasted the shores of California, from San Diego to the Cape of Mendocino, and died at the island of San Miguel, off Santa Barbara, on the 3d of January, 1543. An account of the voyage, with further discoveries made towards the north, was conveyed to Mexico by his successor Bartolome Ferrel, of whom and his commander nothing more is now known.

Thus, in April, 1853, had the world got glimpses of exterior and interior California—every one of the expeditions being projected to find out the unknown cities of great kings, paved with gold, and pearls and precious stones, and to bring their souls under the discipline of the Fathers of the Christian Church of Rome. And on this display of historical concurrences we may quote the sagacious words of the Washington of Literature, in a work written at the age of eighty and sixty years spent in the study of nature and of man's history, "They err who believe that the conquistadores were incited by love of gold and religious fanaticism alone. Perils always exalt the poetry of life. Excited fancy urges men to undertake great enterprises, and the daring of these undertakings, whether successful or not, react on

the imagination and excite it still more powerfully. Many circumstances concurred at this remarkable period, to favor individuality of character and to enable some highly gifted minds to develop noble germs drawn from the depths of feeling."—Alexander Von Humboldt, in the Cosmos of 1844.

Now is not the foregoing true of California and the world since the memorable year of grace A. D. 1848? Has there not been a rare shaking and trembling of the earth's dry bones?

And then the Asiatic trade by Spanish galleons to the western coasts of Mexico, became established and shortened by the San Pedro Andreo Urdaneta, who was the first to steer north from the Chinese shores unto the 40th parallel; and so coasting with the mountainous shores of California in full view for 2,000 miles, sped on in to the harbor of Acapulco with the first cargoes of that mighty commerce, which is to lift Western North America, in the generations of our vigorous posterity into the magnitude of powerful maritime states and empires. And the old galleons brought the first Chinese emigrants to Spain's American Colonies, and thence and within our boundaries will never cease to be out of the land; though a hundred thousand crazy fictions should devour themselves with ignorant spite, at the flowings of God's mysterious providence.

And then in 1592, Juan de Fuca, or Foca, surnamed Apostolos Vulerianos, a Greek pilot of Cephalonia, in the service of Spanish kings, sailed on many northwest voyages from Mexico, until he discovered the straits of water which separate Oregon from the Island of Juan de la Bodega de la Quadra, now misnamed Vancouver. De Fuca returned to Mexico—despoiled of his gains by the English filibuster Cavendish, at Cape Saint Lucas—to get recompense for his services; but viceroys had had memories and cold hearts. And so he went to Spain and danced attendance at the court of the king, but kings are like viceroys and peoples; the first to receive great benefits from sacrifices of bold men, and the first to forget them. "And so his youth and prime was spent in toil and care"—and his soul became sick with faint of sweet hope; so he offered to Queen Bess his services, to go into the Straits of Annum and deprive her enemy and brother-in-law, of the high honor of searching out the great riches of California; but the Queen of England was the subject of other destinies. So Juan de Fuca went back into his native valley of Eleo, near by to Argostoli of Ionian Cephalonia; and the old Greek navigator, being old and stricken with years and grievous disappointments, died at Vuleriano, and was buried among his kindred near to the year 1602; his descendants to this day live humbly by his burial place, poor but proud mariners, kith of the great discoverer of Oregon, who was the robber of English freebooters and cheated of Spanish kings and courtiers. For we say these hitherto unknown facts of history from a veritable letter of a good friend living in the Islands of Greece, at the date of 12th October, 1854—that is, as in his actual death, burial and hallowed final progeny existing on the spot; and so the first for 262 years disputed, is now proof positive against all Spanish or other historical detractors; that such a man as Juan de Fuca lived and died, and did the things which dubious traditions had assigned to his name.

Now sailed Sebastian Cermenon in 1595 in the galleon San Augustin, with rich cargo from Manila towards Acapulco, and wrecked his bark near the bay of San Francisco, where under the eaves of some sandy cove doubtless they lie unburied at this day.

Then came Sebastian Vizcaino with his three barks in 1602, and re-surveyed the coasts of California; and one of his captains discovered a river called by the cosmographers the River of Martin de Aguilas, which puzzled the old chroniclers and gold seekers for more than 200 years; possibly that now called Klamath, or the Coluinda. And Vizcaino also died in 1608 of disappointment and grief, from slights of kings and viceroys, and was buried in Mexico with his broken heart and sunken hopes; but the world through Padres Forquenada and Asencion became better instructed as to what California was, though it was only that part of the world who lived in courts, cloisters and libraries—in those days newspapers and readers were scarce.

And then from 1602 to 1697 California was sought after by gold and pearl seekers on the shores of the Sea of Cortez, in numerous expeditions of Spanish money-mongers congregated there to steal the Indians for slaves to make divers and miners; which gave great grief to a chaplain who accompanied one of their raids—him known in missionary history, in Sonora chronicles and Lower California traditions, as Padre Kino—in German, Eusebius Kuhn, famous professor in the ancient University of Ingolstadt in Bavaria; the institution renowned also in the annals of Alemania, for "el sabio Dr. Faustus"—for fights of Gustavus Adolphus the Great—sundry sieges from old butcher generals even to Tilly and Moreau. But now it hath neither library, commerce nor great professors; but sundry tombstones of the past.

Now at this conjunction of California events appeared in modest garb of Queen's Play Actor, the noble Will who enchaineth men's hearths and imaginations; greater than all kings and generals and statesmen and poets past and present—that is, William Shakespeare saw the light of earthly day at Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, in Old England, on the 23d day of April, 1564; and he ended his immortal career and died a Christian man's death, on the 23d day of April, 1616, in his own house and among his own kith and kindred. And of him we say as we say of Byron, "Wild above rule or art"—and

John Milton, cosmopolitan christian and divine poet, hath writ:

"Thou thin, our fancy of herself becoming,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving;
And, as if we were, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.
In a less volume, but no strongly bound,
Shakespeare shall breathe and speak; with laurel crown'd,
Which never fades; fed with ambrosian ment,
In a well lined pasture, rich, and neat.
So with this robe they clothe him, bid him wear it;
For time shall never stain, nor envy tear it."

The friendly admirer of his endowments J. M. S.
Thus hath gathered and conserved in Shakespearian memorials of 1853, J. P. Collier, the English bibliophile.

And then the Jesuits from Padre Kino became rulers of California—Christianized its heathen—surveyed its gulf shores—ascended the Colorado river; crossed from the mouth of the Gila over the deserts and mountains to the shores of the Pacific ocean about the year 1765, and under some German Jesuit ascertained that Lower was but a continuation of Upper California—that California was not an island but a great and fertile territory stretching infinitely north on the ocean and away into the eastern Tierra Incognita of deserts and wild wastes of plains and mountain-sierras.

Then, on the 2d of April 1767 were expelled from these regions the men, whose devout and learned associates wrote the History of California and a (then) vast and profound compilation of subjects connected therewith. So the Jesuit Padres ceased to live in the land and were landed down, in their old age, in the Italian countries; and what became of them, the annals of convents will disclose.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Hull's Shovel Three-bladed	\$900
Little do do one wheel	1,000
Emery's Shovel do	400
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers	400
Hessy's do do	10
Manny's do do	450
Kelham's Mowers	\$175 200
Grange's five-finger wire frame Cradles	80 100
Key's and Smith's do	25 50
Hay Rakes, round	6 10
Hay Rakes, straight	5 25
Hay Forks, two prongs	8 10
do do three prongs	12 20

We are informed says the Sonoma Bulletin of May 10th, that the frosts of last week have materially injured the fruit in Napa. The peaches throughout the valley were ruined, and grapes in many of the orchards were more or less injured. We have heard no complaints in Sonoma, however.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Proofs of the superiority of Dr. Wistar's BALSAM pour in from all parts of the country.

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

Dear Sir: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the pulmonary, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also. Yours, etc.,

HENRY DUNHAM.

Sold by all druggists.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Opinion of the Press.—From the Sentinel and Register, Worcester, Mass:

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Two beneficial effects of this remedial composition are astonishing to the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds and Consumption cases, its curative powers are established by numerous testimonials of the highest character. In the first stages of the disease termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected colds, it has been used with unvarying success, and hundreds acknowledge its power the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

Many of the first physicians prescribe it in their practice.

Do sure it is signed I. HUPPS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Sold by all Druggists.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We would keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases rationally. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. [v3-13] WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance" on Washington street, between Sansone and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 P. M.

The REV. MR. SEXTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M. NATHEL THURSTON.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

J. HOWELL & CO.,

46th J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento.

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received a new and choice selection of Watches and Jewellery. Among which will be found Watches of every description, from the best makers—English and French. Also—Diamond Rings, Chains, Bar-Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Quartz, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to DIAMOND SETTING. Watches carefully repaired and WARRANTED. [v3-50]

MARKET REPORTS.

Where are they? What are they selling? Two we have bread enough and to spare. So our friends East will find when their clipper returns back to them with our produce and their own goods. They will soon learn about our markets and grow wiser.

The following are the rates for 10-day of Grain and Flour, and a few other products:

CALIFORNIA GROWTH.

Flour, 48 lbs, best brands	\$10 00	\$12 00
Wheat, 48 lbs	1 1/2 @	1 3/4
Barley, 48 lbs	1 1/2 @	1 3/4
Oats, 48 lbs	2 @	60
Butter, best dairy, 48 lbs	48 @	35
Cheese, 48 lbs	30 @	25
Lard, best, in tins	2 00 @	25
Honey, best, in boxes, 48 lbs	2 00 @	

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT.

Hay, pressed, 48 lbs	\$15 00	\$16 00
Wheat, 48 lbs	2 50 @	2 75

Markets generally are dull, except for those articles that are now in some demand for export. Money is abundant, upon undoubted securities; but scarce and hard to be had in the usual course of collections. Economy and untiring industry, and constant effort will eventually bring things all right.

MARRIED.

On the 12th May, in this city, by Justice Pearson, Jacob Jeger and Mrs. Sarah Taylor, both of this city.
On the 10th May, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Le Brae, John S. Bakstien and Miss Catherine Cossely.
On the 13th May, in this city, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Thomas A. White and Miss Emma A. Hunt, both of this city.
On the 9th May, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Geo. W. Somerville and Miss Mary Yates.
On the 8th May, in Marysville, Jno. W. Noyle and Angelina H. Hughes, both of Marysville, N. J.
On the 2d May, at Mokelumne Hill, Joel Martin and Miss M. Burton.

DIED.

On the 7th May, in Monterey, Donna Maria A. Lugo de Vilajo, aged 78 years, wife of the late Ignacio Vilajo. She was born in San Luis Obispo—married her husband when 13 years old—and had 156 children, grand children, and great grand children. She retained her memory and faculties until within a few weeks of her death.
On the 12th May, in this city, Mary Cornie, infant daughter of Alex. G. and Emilio Alch, aged 4 months and 13 days.
On the 7th May, at the Mission Dolores, Charles, only son of Chas. Brown, Esq., aged 6 months and 19 days.

OBITUARY.

The tolling bell on the evening of the last Sabbath, drew our steps to the church of Rev. Mr. Benton, at Sacramento. Soon a long procession of children from the Schools were gathered within the church, and the organ notes sent forth the solemn requiem for the dead; then from the voices of many children rose the "Farewell Hymn," and this touching appeal prepared those who were in the crowded auditory to listen to the solemn address of the pastor who made an earnest exhortation to impress upon the minds of those present the melancholy event which had just occurred, in the loss of one of the teachers by drowning, while crossing the river from opposite Sacramento. It being near dusk, the boat was crushed by a steamer, and this lady with her friend and protector perished. This event is most touchingly and truthfully, yet beautifully and tenderly given in the obituary which we append, a just tribute to a most amiable and highly esteemed lady. The obituary notice is from the pen of a gifted lady, a teacher, also of Sacramento, a friend of the deceased.

Again has the Death Angel's wings swept across the etherial illos of our sunny skies. Again the public heart beats with one universal throb of awe and sympathy. In this dispensation of Providence has passed away from earth, in the early age of womanhood, one who, had she lived, would have been an ornament to society, having all those attributes that endeared her to her many friends and made her a mark of universal esteem. Ardent and affectionate in her disposition—earnest in the pursuit of intellectual culture, and vigilant in the discharge of her duty, she won the confidence of those associated with her as companions and teachers and the affection of her pupils. Amiable, as the moon all; intelligent, she charmed all; dead, she saddened all. Her character was adorned with those christian graces, which invested her with a sanctity and showed that she was ripening for that blessed life to which it has pleased God, so early to summon her.

One star has fallen from the blue sky—it is heaven aloft still. One tribulation has diffused down the stream of time to the shades of night—it is summer just the same.

Death does not fear the sunshine, for he comes in May. The rustle of ten thousand leaves does not startle him, or the breath of ten thousand flowers charm him away. Indeed, he loves flowers—the fairest of earth are of his choosing; he reaps "The bearded grain at a breath."

And the flowers that grow between."

Philosophy may analyze a tear, but it can neither curve a hope to it, nor bid it "exude." It may make the spectrum, but it cannot make a smile.

Beside the corpse of a much loved friend an empty chrysalis is lying, but we trust the spirit is in a realm where it is summer all the year long. There is a Receiving Angel, and a book lies open before him; and the page for Mar. 6th, 1855, bears a letter of light the name of ANNIE ALEXANDER. Oh God!

"We pray thee trouble her no more!
To keep us from her shadow;
Gently let go our hands and give us room
In the earth's breast to sleep."

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 9—Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggins, Columbia River, 5 days, with lumber.
U S Quartermaster's schooner Monterey, Belcher, Colorado river, 23 days, with ordnance.
Schr Horner, Deane, Tomales Bay, 13 hours; potatoes.
MAY 10—Clipper ship Elizabeth F Willets, Sessou, New York, with mail.
Bark Lewana, Dryden, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
Brig Francisco, Smith, Astoria, 6 days, with produce.
Schr Emeline (whaler), Osborn, four a cruise, and 31 days from Cape St Lucas, with 6000 gull sperm and sea elephant oil.
Br schr Honolulu Packet, Robertson, Vancouver Island, 14 days, with oil.
MAY 11—Steamer Humboldt, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 33 hours, with \$42,000 in gold dust, and lumber.
Clipper schr Vaquero, Harris, Honolulu, 17 days, in ballast.
Schr Laura Beran, Morion, San Pedro, 10 days, with hides.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey, 20 hours; hides.
MAY 12—Brig J S Cabot, Wood, Monterey, 36 hours; stone.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Point Aquilla (vreck of steamship Winfield Scott), with 40 tons pig iron.
MAY 13—Clipper ship John Lamb, Percival, Boston, via Tahiti 73 days (where she put in ill distress); no cargo.
Schr W A Tarlton, Morgan, Gallapagos Islands, 45 days, with 500 turpentine.
MAY 14—Steamship Republic, Ishum, Columbia River, 3 days; with rubeo and passengers.

CLEARANCES.

MAY 9—Stmr America, Baker, San Diego; bark Mermaid, Smith, Hongkong.
MAY 10—Ship Westward Ho!, Hussey, for Hongkong; brig Jane, Kingston, Port Sound.
MAY 11—Brig Andrea, Clausen, for Callao.
MAY 12—Stmr Sea Bird, Foundry, for Coscoez City; clipper ship Chamorro, Lucas, New York; Neptune's Car, Patton, Hongkong; schr Simson Draper, Ashby, Tahiti.
MAY 14—Ship Sunny South, Gregory, for Hongkong; bark Morris Caesar, Carrere, Sydney.

HIVE OF BEES FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HIVE OF BEES, with Patent Cases. The Hive is strong, full of bees, and a very superior one. Apply at the "CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office. [v3-50]

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block).
Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.
Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public. Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. [v3-16]

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Minors and others, bound home, are advised to visit
OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,
where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of
Boy's Clothing.
One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.
G. W. SIMMONS.
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass. [v3-16]

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Lacer).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gallers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. [v3-5]

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery
OF ALL KINDS. [v3-5]

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHRENE AND OIL. [v3-4]
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHRENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—CAMPHRENE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. [v3-1]

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. [v3-15]

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. [v3-24]

E. B. MASTICK,

Attorney and Counsellor,
Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets,
(over Drexel, Sadler & Church's Banking House.)
[v3-19] San Francisco.

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,
No. 1, Bolton & Barron's Buildings,
Merchant street. [v3-16]

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
119 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. [v3-6]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Boston, March 1, 1855.
THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of
J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,
and will continue the business of
SHIP CHANDLERY,
At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.
Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.
[v3-16] J. H. SHATTUCK.

Stocks for Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York.
Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York.
Also—State Comptroller's Warrants on General Fund.
City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund, suitable for paying Street Assessments.
For sale in sums to suit by
ANNEXY HOLT Building, Montgomery street.
P. S.—EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, payable at sight, in sums to suit. Apply as above. [v3-15]

Pottery! Pottery!

NOW ready and for sale the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserve, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Storepots of every description; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street.
[v3-2] T. R. FREER, Agent.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. [v3-3] WARREN & SON

Patent Kilo Dryer for Grain, Vegetables &c.

A PATENT of great merit and importance is now offered, which will secure the desirable results above named. The owners propose to raise a company to carry on the work. It is certain in the results named.
Capitalists desirous of becoming interested will please address RILEY DRYER, Box 2041 Post Office, San Francisco

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.
Resident Partner, Boston, R. HOWES,
of the old firm of Howes & Co.,
180 and 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco, DAVID MOORE,
San Francisco, Sacramento,
139 Jackson st. 103 K st.
Resident Partner, Sacramento, B. C. NEWCOMB,
77 K street, Sacramento City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our
expenses reduced more than one-half,
which enables us to offer a greater variety of Goods at
15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.
One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the
lowest Cash Rates.

Three years experience will enable him to select a stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and
DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will
be our pride to give
Perfect Satisfaction,
both in quality, prices, and good treatment.

HOWES & CO.
77 and 103 K street, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street,
Sacramento, } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$40,000 worth, purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have reduced our prices to conform to the times, at least 25 per cent. as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced.—By the addition of Messrs. Moore & Newcomb's stocks, here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most varied and complete ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State. Call and examine our stock before purchasing.
HOWES & CO.,
[v3-19] 180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Fashionable Spring Clothing.
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Soutout Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Valetot, Tullans, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Boley and Simou's Clothes and Dressings, for our custom department.
Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,
[v3-6] Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE "LIVING AGE."
THE stereotype plates of this work now fill 1,000 boxes, and weigh 30 tons. The amount of capital locked up in them, even as mere metal, is greater than can be afforded; so that we are obliged to melt and sell them. Before doing so, we propose to print as many complete sets as may be ordered, and to sell any numbers or volumes necessary to complete volumes or sets in the hands of our subscribers. We press this upon their attention, for the value of a complete set is very great, and well worth the expense necessary to make it complete.
Here are 40 volumes, equal in quantity of matter to 120 ordinary volumes; in other words, equal to a whole set of the Edinburgh Review for sixty years. And it is made up of the best productions of the best writers of the last ten years; not dull, dry or abstract, but instructive with the Motion and Spirit of the Age in Live in. Its interest will not diminish as the volumes grow old, and fifty years hence it will be read with as much zest as at present.

On the grounds of public good, his own profit, and his future reputation, the editor is desirous that a set of this work should be placed in every public library and school district in the United States; being confident that its influence will be only good upon every reader, especially upon those who may be stirring up their spirits to self-destruction.
It is a material requisite in making up a library, that the works should not only contain good matter, but should be various and attractive. The editor of the Living Age is confident in saying that this work is eminently readable, and will constantly be taken from the shelves of any library, public or private, in which it may be placed. We have seen in the Franklin Library at Philadelphia, a set of the "Museum," which was edited before the Living Age was started, the volumes of which were thumbled to pieces, like old spelling books. Made up of the best, it cannot be otherwise.
Your advice and assistance, dear reader, is invited, toward the accomplishment of the object above set forth; and while by so doing you will do good to all who read the work it will perhaps be pleasant to you to know that you will also benefit the person who has long and laboriously "winnowed the wheat from the chaff," that you might enjoy the more easily.
[v3-19] LITTELL, SON & CO.

Benicia Iron Works.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE SHOP.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing Steam Engines of the largest size, Boiler Wares, Brass Castings, Mill Gearing of the most approved patterns, Bloom Iron, Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps or entire fronts.
Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufactory in the State.
The company have extended their Pier, and erected a large crane for the accommodation of their customers.
For further particulars apply to
FORBES & BARCOCK,
Agent P. M. S. Company,
corner Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets, San Francisco;
or to CHARLES FRENCH,
Resident Engineer, Benicia Works
[v3-6]

Boston.
Sells and Garden Seeds of all varieties ;
Tongues, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Reapers, Headers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Stray Cutters, Corn
Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sawage
Cutters and Shufflers, Horse Powers, Small Mills,
Wharf Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Hoists
Hakes—together with all the small tools and
implements pertaining to cultivation.
F. Branch House at Newbury. All orders promptly

Varieties

I DIDN'T SAY BRISTLES.—The Louisville Journal relates the following anecdote: We remember that some years ago, Rodger M. Sherman, and Perry Smith, were opposed to each other as advocates in an important case before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent tirade against Sherman's political character. Sherman rose and very composedly remarked: "I shall not discuss politics with Mr. Smith before the Court, but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop hairs or even to split hairs with him." "Split that then," said Smith, at the same time pulling a short rough looking hair from his own head, and handing it over toward Sherman. "May it please the honorable court," retorted Sherman, "I didn't say bristles."

INTERESTING TO HEN FANCIERS.—One of the most serious obstacles in the way of keeping hens about a house has been their hitherto unconquerable predilection for stretching up gardens. We learn from the Oswego Palladium that an ingenious Yankee has at length discovered a remedy for this difficulty, and is taking measures to introduce it into general use. It consists of a small instrument somewhat resembling a very long spur, attached to the hind part of a hen's leg. The instrument is so arranged that when the hen is about to scratch the earth, the spur catches in the ground before the foot has fairly descended, and obliges her to bring the foot down quietly and harmlessly a little in front of the place where she has aimed at. The hen thereupon tries the other foot, with a like result. She keeps on trying, and before she is aware of it the machine has walked her right out of the garden! An agency has been opened in Chicago for the sale of these "hen walkers."

"Does your son play eukre?" said a gentleman to old Mrs. Partington, on seeing Ikey enter the room with a pack of cards in his hands. "La sakes," answered the old lady, looking over the tops of her spectacles; "Ikey don't play the pikny, but I should'n't wonder if he could whistle it for you. Ikey, put up those wicked cards, and whistle eukre for the gentleman." "I can't," said the young hopeful. "It is strange how that boy has regenerated lately," said the old lady; and taking up her knitting work, she commenced to knit in a dejected manner. "Don't you feel well, mother?" asked Ikey. "No, my son, I do not feel well. I am digested with the immortality of the young folks now-a-days," upon which Ikey brought the camphor bottle to the good old lady. "Ah," said she, "Ikey you're one of Job's counterfeiters."

A SWIMMING PIG.—Though the times are fraught with strange, progressive, startling and extraordinary wonders and events, nobody, we feel sure, will be prepared to learn of any great achievement performed by a pig. One day lately, Mr. Garnett Sawrey, purchased a beautiful, sleek, short-eared China pig. That same evening it made its escape, and was found next morning at the noble entrance to Storrs Hall, having actually swam across Windermere from Cumbsey. The popular idea that pigs in swimming cut their throats is thus exploded.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

THE WAY TO CONVINCE.—When we would show any one that he is mistaken, our best course is to observe on what side he considers the subject—for his view of it is generally right on this side—and admit to him that he is right so far. He will be satisfied with this acknowledgment, that he is not wrong in his judgment, but only inadvertent in not looking at the whole case.—*Pascal.*

You may as well feed a man without a mouth as to give good advice to a man who has no disposition to require it, and whose bent and inclination is only to wickedness.

Our principles are the springs of our actions—our actions the springs of our happiness and misery. Too much care, therefore, cannot be employed in forming our principles.

A COLD PUN.—A certain wit declared of late, that every acting magistrate was water in a freezing state—that is, just-ice.

If you put two persons in the same bedroom one of whom has the toothache and the other is in love, you will find that the person who has the toothache will go to sleep first.

Women in their course of action describe a smaller circle than men; but the perfection of a circle consists not in its dimensions but in its correctness.

The greater the difficulty the more glory in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.

If you wish that your own merit should be recognized, recognize the merit of others.

Men of the noblest disposition always think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

Absence, in love, destroys small passions and increases great ones, as the wind extinguishes tapers and kindles fires.

FRUGALITY may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberality.

It betokens as great a soul to be capable of curing a fault, as to be incapable of committing it.

The greatest rogue generally contrives to get the most credit.

True nobility is exempt from fear.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT, CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!



SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Tracts" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Linnæus and other pathologists." Dr. CARSWELL, who has investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis, (pulmonary consumption.)"

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or for calumniating falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAR, of Tayboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of most of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe cold; during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obscure cases of disease, and its purity has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sh—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained relief from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for health, and experience on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most inveterate malady." C. D. MAYNARD, Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

Fifty thousand persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four in five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate falling courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations—Sympies, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,

v3-16

B. B. THAYER & CO., Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athens Building, South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: Morning, From 10 till 12; Afternoon, " 2 " 5; Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-17

A Lady's Prize of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall, A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball; So were the accents that fell from her tongue, And this was the song that the lady sang— "Awake with Penitence and Repentance, No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen, The hair's soft texture they only spoil; Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil— It's made my tresses look soft and bright, And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night. No more of grease or strong spirit for me, But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"

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To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 23, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Mail, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

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We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

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PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

After the employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understanding their business thoroughly. They think they are not trying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. v3-10.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers, No. 103 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of House Brokerage and General Directorate, and have made arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.

As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.

This department is an agency for leasing and selling Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are needed, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directorate.

This department will include a registry, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and elsewhere.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment. v3-18

Bookseller and Stationer's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery.

By the recent arrival of clippers, an assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russian, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Bank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c., &c.

Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.

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On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Pictorials, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

2nd Journal of
VOL. III.
SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.
Useful Sciences.
NO. 21.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

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* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act
for us.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

[For the California Farmer.]

Smut in Wheat.

Stockton, May 12.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I suppose the columns
of the CALIFORNIA FARMER are open to every
species of industry and agricultural knowledge,
I have penned the following, more in the spirit of
inquiry than teaching.

Will you or some of your subscribers give a
clear and popular solution of this perplexing sub-
ject, rendered the more so because of the diversity
of opinion which prevails among all classes of
farmers.

Mr. A. and his neighbor B. bought of the same
lot of seed. A's turned out perfectly clear of
smut, while B's (grown on the adjacent ranch)
was by this scourge of the wheat field, rendered
unfit for the ordinary use. Mr. C. relates his
experience: he has grown two kinds of wheat,
mixed, for three years, sown and grown simul-
taneously; one kind has smutted invariably, in
the other he has never seen an unsound head;
hence C. infers that it is a disease in the seed,
transmitting it in the germ from year to year.

Mr. A. is puzzled, but concludes and argues
that it is in the soil, atmosphere, and season, (or
in short by chance.)

One thing is certain—the wheat known as the
"Hedge-row," or "Club-head," has never smutted
here, to my knowledge; but the wheat that is
generally attacked is the small white-headed
beardless Australian. The smut can be detected
by the smell, in time to cut for hay, to those who
have sensitive olfactories, which should be done
just at the time of heading; if deferred later,
the stalks become hard, and the smut is fully de-
veloped, which, to say the least, injures it. Those
heads destined to be smutty can be known at
sight by their tapering upward and by their
pale color.

I think, in conclusion, you would benefit the
much neglected farming interest if you would
give us what you know in relation to smut; or
you have many able subscribers who could elu-
cidate the subject. Wheat is the staple of the
agricultural interest, and light upon the growth
and adaptation to the soil and climate of Cali-
fornia is of the highest importance.

Stir up the farmers to activity in their own in-
terest!
Yours,
COLFON.

A GREAT STALK OF COTTON.—Mr. D. son, of
Corvington, Georgia, has exhibited a very
fine specimen of this great staple. It was grown
from the seed called Boyd's extra prolific, which
has produced 102 grown bolls on a stalk three
feet high. It is claimed for this seed that it pro-
duced a crop of squares and bolls in about half
the time of the ordinary cotton. The stock ex-
hibited is certainly a magnificent one, and the
subject is worth the attention of planters.

Clerkships vs. Farming.

The letter of the city Clerk, published in the
Country Gentleman of the 25th January, has
elicited several replies, the last one of which
seems to me to be peculiarly adapted to the case;
devising a plan, safe, judicious, pleasant and
profitable. If the early training of the clerk
was upon a farm, he may have obtained a knowl-
edge of the business with what he (if yet young)
can learn, to become a practical farmer and make
it profitable to himself. But I have seen many
instances here in the valley of the Connecticut
river, of attempts at farming by city gentlemen,
retired merchants and commanders in the mer-
chant marine, attracted hither by the healthful
climate, good air and water, and productive soil.

They are generally perfect novices in their new
vocation, and commencing an unlearned and un-
tried business late in life, it very often results in
loss, vexation, disappointment and failure. They
find themselves wanting in the practical routine
of profitable farming, a deficiency in which all
the book knowledge they can call to their aid
will not supply; and, unless they have an abun-
dance of spare capital, they soon become dis-
heartened, and sometimes disgusted with the
pursuit, and give it up as a mistaken and an un-
profitable business to them. I have regretted
these failures in so laudable an undertaking; they
are generally gentlemen, kind hearted, generous,
and a desirable acquisition to rural society, and
would be most happy if they could spend the
evening of their lives in a pleasant country re-
treat. They say, "You can live and grow rich
by farming—we cannot even live by it, but are
continually growing poor."

Now the reasons for these mishaps are obvious
enough. A new business is undertaken without
the knowledge to carry it successfully through.
What would be said of a farmer who should sell
out, take his means and go to the city, and under-
take to set up and control, unaided, a mercantile
house? Would he not to his sorrow soon learn
that the marts of trade in a crowded metropolis
were too much for him? Or, should he offer
himself to take command of a merchant vessel or
whale ship, would not he be considered a fit sub-
ject for an insane asylum? And yet the cases
are nearly parallel. He is about as fit for these
changes as the city merchant or sea captain is to
become a farmer. When these worthy men have
made money enough, and desire to leave their
ships or counting rooms for a rural retreat, my
advice to them would be, to purchase a country
seat with only a few acres, for gardens, pleasure
grounds and fruit trees, and to live on their cash
investments, otherwise invested than in numerous
acres for farming purposes; for the latter to them
will never pay.

But my purpose was to say a word about city
clerks who are desirous of escaping from their
thralldom to a farm in the country. I will give
my advice in this case; it is wholly gratuitous
and of course will be taken for no more than it
is worth. I would discourage our country youth
and young men who are so eager and anxious to
escape from the farm and go to the city, from this
deleterious course. I would say to them stay
upon the farm, pursue the business with a good
heart, and steady purpose, and when you are fifty
years old you will rejoice in vigorous health, in
an unimpaired constitution, independent means,
and a good standing in your community. If you
are true to nature and the laws of civilization,
a happy and cheerful family will surround you,
from none of whom has the half finished cry
for bread ever grated upon your ears, that cry
which of late has been so often heard in our
cities, so distracting to the parent's brain, so har-
rowing to his soul.

I would also advise the parents of our country
youth who are so anxious to place their sons
above the farm, and to obtain for them an eligible
situation in the city, to pause and reflect. Are
you certain it will prove so eligible in the end?
Have you thought of the vices, the temptations,
the thousand evils in our crowded marts of trade,
that continually surround the unthinking youth?
Are you sure that your sons have the stable
habits, the fixed principles that are proof against
these evils? Have you never known a young
man return to the country after a few years' resi-
dence in a city, broken in health, shipwrecked in
fortune, in morals, in character, and in everything
else that renders life desirable? Should the
youth who found the eligible situation, and who
rejoiced in prospective wealth and lofty situation,
be so fortunate as to escape the evils attendant
on city life, do you not know that not one in ten
of our city merchants succeed in business; that
overtrading brings on hard times; that Wall,
and State street brokers will shave paper at two
per cent. a month; that the profits of years van-
ish in as many months; and that when extrava-
gance has produced overtrading, bankruptcy and
ruin follow in the train? The city merchant

at last sighs most sincerely "for a lodge in some
vast wilderness," often emigrates to the West
where land is cheap, though totally unprepared
to rough his way in pioneer life; and drags out
the remnant of his existence in a feeble endeavor
to earn his bread in conformity with the first
commandment of God, which he finds too late it
would have been better not to have violated in
his youth.

It rejoiced my heart, when I read the commu-
nication from a city clerk, in these degenerate
times, to perceive one ray of light from the right
some, one spark of common sense based upon
experience. I wish this brief story, so truthful
upon its face, could be read by every disappointed
youth of our country; it speaks volumes for their
good. I have recently been witness to another
favorable instance of good sense in a youth of
Boston. He wrote me by the consent of his
father, who is a wealthy merchant, that he de-
sired a place on my farm to work and learn to
become a practical farmer, in preference to city
life and mercantile business. But I have no
doubt of there being one thousand farmers' sons
in this little State of Vermont who would gladly
step into his place in his father's counting room
if they could. It is really sad and sickening,
nothing short of disgusting to me to see the dis-
relish among our youth for farming, and the in-
sane and feverish desire to become clerks either
in city or country shops. But they are not alone
in this visionary project. The kind and loving
parent discovers something in these hopefuls that
entitles them to a higher sphere! They think
they must not keep them on the farm, and they
help to sow the seed that in nine cases out of ten
must invariably produce fruits that will cause
tears of repentance. If I were the father of ten
sons now growing up I would make them all
farmers if I could; not ignorant and stupid, but
educated, intelligent, scientific and practical far-
mers. If I had ten daughters I would marry
them all to such farmers if I could. I would do
this for the best good of my children, as con-
ducive to their future health, happiness, prosper-
ity and usefulness. A good name and fair fame
are priceless jewels; and they can be obtained,
preserved, and left to posterity in the pursuit of
Agriculture, as well as in any other employment
or vocation.—J. W. Colburn, in Country Gen.

To Ascertain the Weight of Live Stock.

First, see that the animal stands square, then,
with a string, take his circumference just behind
the shoulder-blade, and measure the feet and
inches—this is the girth. Then measure from
the hock of the hind leg which joins the line with
the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the
string along the back to the forepart of the
shoulder-blade, and this will be the length. Then
work the figures thus:—Suppose girth of bullock
6 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 3 inches, which
multiplied together makes 33 square superficial
feet; and these, multiplied by 23—the number of
pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle
measuring less than seven and more than five feet
in girth—make 759 lbs. When the animal
measures less than nine and more than seven feet
in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to be esti-
mated for each superficial foot. And suppose a
small animal to measure two feet in girth and two
feet in length; these multiplied together make 4
feet, which, multiplied by eleven—the number of
pounds allowed for each square foot when cattle
measure less than three feet in girth—makes 44
pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep, &c., to
measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9
inches in length, that multiplied together, makes
16 square feet, and these multiplied by 19, the
number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring
less than five and more than 3 feet in girth, make
306 pounds. The dimension in girth and length
of the back of cattle, sheep, calves and hogs, taken
this way, are as exact as is at all necessary for
common computation or valuation of stock, and
will answer to the four quarters of the animal,
sinking the offal. A deduction must be made for
animals half fat, of one pound in twenty from
those that are fat; and for a cow that has had
calves, one pound must be allowed, in addition to
the one for not being fat, upon every twenty.

ONIONS FOR POULTRY.—Scarcely too much
can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They
seem to be a preventive and remedy for various
diseases to which poultry are liable. Having
frequently tested their excellence we can speak
understandingly. For gapes and inflammation
of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a
specific. We would recommend giving fowls,
and especially young chicks, as many as they
will eat, as often as two or three times a week.
They should be finely chopped. A small addi-
tion of corn meal would be an improvement.
—Exchange.

Prevention of Drouth.

The subject of the best means of pre-
venting crops from suffering from drouth was
discussed at a late meeting of the Farmers'
Club of the American Institute. Professor
Mapes made a brief and excellent address.
He said that the deposition of moisture upon
the surface of bodies colder than the atmos-
phere was an acknowledged evidence of the exist-
ence of moisture in the atmosphere. The fact of
a want of moisture in the soil was a sure evi-
dence that there was a superabundance in the
atmosphere. Wherever the soils are disinte-
grated to a sufficient depth, they will be found to
be colder than the superatant atmosphere. When
the atmosphere circulates in a free soil, it will
deposit moisture in every particle of earth colder
than the air. This process too, was eminently
beneficial in another way. It was well known
that during the first part of a shower, rain was
more beneficial than in the last part, as the am-
monia accumulated in the atmosphere, and which
was necessary to vegetation, was carried into the
ground. During a drouth, the quantities of am-
monia and similar elements were much accumu-
lated, and with the atmosphere a greater amount
of these additional elements were deposited. The
true means, then, of averting the ill-effects of a
drouth, were subsoil plowing, deep plowing, and
under-drainage. On his farm, not a single plant
had suffered from the drouth, while nearly all the
neighboring farmers had suffered to a greater or
less extent. He attributed this result solely to
the system of subsoil plowing and under-drain-
ing he had pursued.

Fattening Fowls.

Fowls and chickens may be fattened in four
or five days, by feeding them three times daily
with rice boiled in milk, always fresh, as sourness
prevents them from fattening. Give them clear
water to drink. By this method the flesh is
made particularly white.

It is very desirable, both for the thrift of the
animal and the orderly progress of the labor of
the farm, that all the domestic animals, as far as
possible, be fed, watered, &c., at the same hour
and minute every day. It has been found by ex-
perience and intelligent herdsmen, that, when
thus attended to, they learn to expect their fodder
at the stated time, and remain quiet and uncon-
cerned until that period comes around. This is
true of all domestic animals, and should be heed-
ed by the farmer. Let him so arrange his labors
at the barn that every operation may be per-
formed at a stated time, and he will find matters
to go on much more pleasantly and comfortably
than when all is left at hazard, without system
or regularity. Few things are more unpleasant
to the good farmer than the complaints of hungry
stock.

"HERE IS SOMETHING FOR THE FARMER."
The following was handed us by a dear little
girl, saying, "Here is something for the FARMER."
She had been a reader of our paper, and meant
to express a wish to have this put in the Farmer,
which she had cut from some other paper. We
gladly hold it up to the view of the farmers of
California, and say to them, they have an oppor-
tunity such as was never yet given to the farmers
of any State, to make their mark;

MAKE YOUR MARK.

In the quarries should you toll,

Make your mark

Do you delve upon the soil?

Make your mark;

In whatever path you go,

In whatever place you stand—

Moving swift, or moving slow—

With a firm and honest hand,

Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shadow—

Make your mark;

Marks of some kind must be made—

Make your mark;

Make it while the arm is strong,

In the golden hours of youth;

Never, never make it wrong;

Make it with the stamp of truth—

Make your mark.

SPARE THE BIRDS.—The Fireside Journal
says: Teach your children, in mercy to spare the
nests of the harmless little birds, and if you have
a heart to be thankful, it will rise up in union
with the little songster's carol to think your lot
is cast in such a vale of flowers and singing birds.
There are some of the many things proved to
lighten the toil of labor, and it is only a vitiated
taste acquired from a false system of education,
that prevents us from deriving a great deal of
happiness from such small accompaniments of
the journey of life.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

Removal.

By the correspondence which appears in this issue, and which was an acceptance of the proposals of the friends of Agriculture and of the State Society, the Exhibition Rooms which we have for a long time maintained at San Francisco, for the display of the various specimens of "Natural History" and the productions of the State, have been transferred to the "State Agricultural Society at Sacramento," where they will remain under the auspices of that Society; and where, in connection with the Exhibitions which are in preparation for the Annual Fair of the present year, plans can be matured for stated quarterly shows hereafter to be made.

By the liberality of individuals, rooms have been provided for the State Society free of cost, to which will now be added an Agricultural Reading Room, in connection with regular displays of the products of the State. Sacramento being the fixed capital of the State, the holding of the Legislature and the Courts makes it a very appropriate place for the State Society's Rooms, and more convenient for many cultivators who are called from time to time to the capital, in connection with the various public offices of the State.

It is highly important, also, that individual enterprise of this kind should be merged into a public one, and it is for this reason that we have thus disposed and given up to the State Society what to us was a source of pride and pleasure, in order that a greater public interest may be awakened and a greater public good result from it. By this arrangement we shall be relieved from one department of personal labor, that we may enter with more activity into another and a wider field, and we shall therefore in connection with the duties of our paper and the State Society be enabled to give more time to a survey of the conditions, capabilities, and resources of this State, to which we intend to direct our immediate attention, by visiting as speedily as may be, every portion of it, and reporting the same through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to the Executive Committee of the State Society. This we believe will give a new and increased attention to Agriculture, and awaken a better interest in it.

We ask the kind aid and co-operation of the friends of Agriculture in the various parts of the State, in furnishing us such data relative to crops, &c., as may be within their reach—such facts will become matter of record, and subserve a general interest. We trust, too, a co-operation among the Agriculturists of each county, as we visit them, relative to forming County Societies, auxiliary to the State Society, whereby they can act in concert.

In returning to Sacramento city, our early home, to which we are bound by early and tender associations, still we must say we regret to leave the commercial emporium of this great State; but as our own pleasure, convenience, and interest have ever been secondary to the cause of Agriculture and its kindred interests, we go cheerfully. We regret to leave San Francisco on account of many pleasing associations, from whence we have received many personal favors and kind attentions and courtesies: to all who have thus extended to us such kindness in word or deed, our heart's best gratitude is earnestly tendered. San Francisco is a noble city, and contains many noble men; like a giant struggling with giants, she will conquer, and from her present depressions and misfortunes she will ere long emerge into prosperity and greatness, for it is her sure destiny, in spite of the frowns of fortune.

We hope all who visit Sacramento city will take an interest in the Society's rooms, on Fourth street, between J and K, where by the 1st June everything will be in apple-pie (that's horticultural) order.

SACRAMENTO CITY, May 9, 1855.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER: DEAR SIR—A few friends of Agriculture, desirous of seeing the State Society take a more prominent position and execute the design of its organization with greater efficiency, and believing that the present is a most favorable time to realize such a desire, have made the following propositions:

1st, That you shall furnish the Society with your Agricultural Museum, and the use of your exchanges for a reading room for the same, and remove your paper to this city, to be published here in future.

2d, That the said friends of Agriculture shall furnish to the Society free of rent, rooms for said museum and reading room, and to you rooms for the editorial and publication offices of your paper.

3rd, That the Society shall have its office or head quarters in connection with the above rooms, and shall at all times keep in order such rooms, hold them open to the public, and make weekly or semi-monthly exhibitions of such products of the soil or specimens of nature as may be from time to time presented for such exhibition.

Hoping that the above propositions may be found acceptable to yourself, and that you will forthwith give notice of the same, I herewith forward the gratifying intelligence that the Society will accept and perform as per propositions, and that it only remains for you to complete an arrangement which it is hoped will greatly conduce to the furtherance of every department of this fundamental interest of our State.

Very truly yours,
O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.
Cal. State Ag. Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10, 1855.

REV. O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec. Cal. St. Ag. Soc.:
Dear Sir—Your kind and interesting favor containing the proposition of the friends of Agriculture was received this morning, and we hasten to reply. As we were in some measure acquainted with the wishes of the friends of Agriculture previously, and having made up our minds to give up our personal wishes and feelings for public good, we resolved whenever the propositions were made us in form to accept the same, which we now do with promptness and pleasure, and we shall be at Sacramento on the 12th, to complete the necessary arrangements, which we trust will result in advancing the great work we all have so much at heart. Be assured sir, there is no personal sacrifice we are not always ready and willing to make to advance this work.

Yours most truly,
WARREN & SON.

Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.

It may be interesting to some of our producers, our dairymen and others, and it may also be a matter of interest to our merchants in the country who are not posted in such matters, to know a little of the quantity of the articles of butter, cheese, lard, soap, and candles, that are imported into San Francisco.

We should bear in mind that the first three of these five articles are now the produce of California, and can be had in quantities ample for the wants of the State, if a proper regard be had to home industry; and the other two can be manufactured here as cheap as in the Eastern States.

From the books at the Merchants' Exchange, so ably conducted by Messrs. Sweeney & Baugh, we find the following recorded as the importation of the present month, only twenty-four days:

BUTTER—23 hhds, 634 tierces, 309 barrels, 424 half barrels, 251 firkins, 93 cases.
CHEESE—1,084 casks and cases.
LARD—1,023 cases.

These three articles can be had here in a purer state than they can be imported, and their value saved to the country.

CANDLES—10,173 boxes, 800 half boxes, 1,006 quarter boxes.
SOAP—2,850 boxes, 500 half boxes.

To these articles can be added salt, starch, &c.

Such importations demand attention. A country rich as is California—a country where dairy cows can find pasture the year round free—import butter and cheese? A country renowned for its trade in hides and tallow! import candles and soap? A country that can feed swine cheaper than any country on earth, import its lard or its pork? It is preposterous! No wonder the country is embarrassed—it cannot be expected to be otherwise. Millions paid for the freight of goods that can easily be produced upon its soil, is enough to embarrass it. And how long will our merchants thus continue to encourage a trade that must inevitably bring ruin on themselves, as well as on the country?

We have not given the full amount of importations here, for it is well known that a large amount is imported without specification, as barrels, boxes, casks, &c., and an additional quantity of all these articles, at least 25 per cent., could be added. Think of it, Californians, ye who are striving to build up the State and make it your permanent home! About seven THOUSAND hhds., barrels, casks, firkins and cases of butter, cheese and lard poured into this market in a month from foreign ports! here is the antagonism to your prosperity. THREE THOUSAND boxes soap!—this is laying it on thick. But they send LIGHT also—TEN THOUSAND boxes candles; ay, here we have them!

Californians! awake, and be ready; let not your light be hid! pay back in their own coin!

Load your ships with GRAIN and FLOUR—fat them up with the very goods they ship; send back soap and candles, and shovel together the surplus merchandise; this will give them LIGHT! and it will not be long before California will be better understood, her capabilities better appreciated, her resources better known. Shake off the incubus of dependence upon other States, develop the riches of our own, and we shall

bear no more of distress and suffering, or scarcity and hard times.

To Post Masters, Express Agents, the Press, &c., &c., &c.

The present issue contains the List of Premiums of the California State Agricultural Society, and your kind co-operation is invited to make this annual Fair as widely known as possible, in order to enlist all in its favor. Extras will be sent to you for gratuitous distribution, and it is earnestly hoped that a deep and abiding interest will be made to show what California can do at the coming Fair.

An additional list of premiums will be made, together with a plan of the Fair, time and place of holding the same, and the festivities that will be connected with it.

Will postmasters and deputies be so kind as to post up these circulars and call attention to them. Will the Express Co.'s and their several Messengers, also co-operate, and with their usual kindness, courtesy and energy, give the State Society and this enterprise their helping hand. Will the Press give a trumpet tone to the work, until it shall sound from valley to mountain, and be known over the whole extent of the country.

The State Society asks the aid and assistance of all in giving a wide notice to its plans, believing great good will result to the State by a successful exhibition the present year.

Practical Agriculture—Its History—The Mechanic Arts, &c.

We beg to acquaint our readers that we have made an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Mission Dolores, (the author of the "Prize Essay" of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, referred to in the FARMER of the 17th inst.) to furnish us with a series of articles on Practical and Scientific Agriculture, which we are confident will be found interesting to agriculturists. The manuscript copy of the first number is in hand and will appear in next issue. The publication of the State Society's Premiums prevents its appearance this week.

Mr. Thompson's articles will appear in familiar letters over the signature of "Agricola." From Agricola our readers may anticipate a series of interesting letters.

The second manuscript copy upon Mechanical Associations, Home Industry, &c., from "J. H." is in hand and will soon appear. It is a valuable communication on an interesting theme.

Manuscript copy in continuance of "California History," and other original articles, will appear at the earliest moment.

It is our desire and aim to go on increasing to the utmost in our power, the value of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to every reader; and although we do not expect to please everybody, we have the assurance that there are those who appreciate our efforts, knowing the difficulties and trials that now beset the interests of Agriculture. It is very pleasant to us to announce prospective good to our readers, and it is gratifying also to receive good as we do, occasionally, in a list of new subscribers; and if our friends will aid us in these matters, among their friends, we will stir up our practical men to work for their good, by filling the columns of the FARMER with matter more and more interesting.

ROVING JACK.—Our friend will excuse us for thus holding him up to the public; but as we see he is up for public office and stumping it in his district, we can only say that one thing is certain: Amid all his political engagements he has not forgotten the true interests of his country, for he has most generously watched its agriculture and plead for it, and sent us a goodly list of names for the FARMER. Now if our friend Roving Jack makes as good an official as he is a friend of agriculture, it will be well. We do not know his politics and do not care what they may be—we have nothing to do with them. We only know that he that guards and encourages the agriculture and husbandry of the country is a good citizen.

CHILI STRAWBERRIES.—We received a glass jar containing four Chili strawberries, measuring 6 1-8, 6, 5 5-8 and 4 7-8 inches in circumference. They are as fine berries as the eye could desire; 'twas fortunate they were enclosed in glass, for the temptation was great. They were raised by Mr. E. L. Marsh, corner of Third and Bryant streets. They are truly beautiful. We intend a visit to the ground to examine their nature and character.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURE.—Massachusetts has again added to her wealth by granting new Bounties to her County Agricultural Societies. That State knows how to put money to good interest. Missouri too,—that State has at her last session granted \$100 to each County Society. Thus State after State are becoming awake to the necessity of encouraging the industry of the country as the sure means of permanent prosperity.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

FAIR;

Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition,

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

State Agricultural Society,

TO BE HELDEN AT

Sacramento City, in September Next.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1855.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition of the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Competitors for premiums in this department are requested to give immediate notice of their intention, to the President or Corresponding Secretary, that the committee may visit and examine at the most favorable time. No such notice will be expected to claim the attention of the committee unless received before the first day of August.

It is of especial importance to Grain Growers that they bear the above in mind.

Best Improved Farm.....	\$200
2d do do	100
Best Vineyard.....	75
2d do	50
Best Nursery.....	75
2d do	50
Best Kitchen Garden.....	50
2d do do	25
Best Flower Garden.....	40
2d do do	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best Fence Hedge.....	25
2d do do	20
Best arranged and largest Green-house	30
2d do do do	15

GRAIN.

Competitors for premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the 15th of September. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society; and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee. In the estimate of Grain Crops, the committee will regard the number of acres, quantity and quality.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat.....	\$100
2d do do do	50
Best do do do	50
2d do do do	25
Best do do do	50
2d do do do	25
Best five do do do	50
do do do do	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best five acres or more of Potatoes.....	\$50
Best half acre or more of Sweet Potatoes	25
Best five acres of Onions.....	30
Best twenty-five ears of Seed Corn.....	10
2d do do do do	5
Best Fleece of Wool	10
Best specimens and crop of Cotton.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best twenty-five pounds of Butter.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese.....	25
2d do do do do	15
Best fifty pounds of Lard.....	30
Best exhibit of Soap.....	15
Best exhibit of Candles.....	20
Best specimens of Lamp Oil.....	10

FLOUR.

Best 100 pounds of Wheat Flour.....	\$30
2d do do do	20
Best 100 pounds of Buckwheat Flour.....	15
2d do do do do	10
Best 100 pounds of Corn Meal.....	15

FRUIT.

Competitors for premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the 15th day of September, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best specimens and largest variety of Apples.....	\$30
2d do do do do	15
Best and largest variety of Pears.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches.....	25
2d do do do do	15
Best specimens of Nectarines.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best specimens of Apricots.....	15
Best specimens of Cherries.....	15
Best exhibit of California Grapes.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best exhibit of Foreign Grapes.....	30
2d do do do	15
Best exhibit of Plums.....	15
Best specimens of Almonds.....	15
2d do do do	10
Best specimens of Quinces.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best specimens of Oranges.....	15
Best specimens of Limes.....	10
Best specimens of Lemons.....	15
Best specimens of Figs.....	20
Best specimens of Cranberries.....	10

Best six Water-melons.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best six Musk-melons.....	10
2d do do.....	5

FLOWERS.

Best Floral Design.....	\$25
Best display of Pot Plants.....	25
Best collection of Rhodias.....	10
Best collection of Dahlias.....	10
Best pair of vase bouquets.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best six hand bouquets.....	10
2d do do.....	5
* Best collection of Native Flowers, pressed.....	10
Best Evergreen wreath fifty yards long.....	25
Best Floral wreath thirty yards long.....	25
2d do do do.....	15
* To be donated to the Society.	

VEGETABLES.

Best exhibit of Garden Vegetables.....	\$40
Best exhibit of Pumpkins and Squashes, not less than six.....	10
2d do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Onions.....	15
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Beets.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Carrots.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Parsnips.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Salsify.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of green, Sweet Corn.....	10
Best exhibit of Turnips.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Tomatoes.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Cabbage.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Broccoli.....	10
Best exhibit of Egg Plants.....	10
2d do do do.....	5
Best bushel of Potatoes.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best bushel of Sweet Potatoes.....	10
2d do do do.....	5
Best six heads of Cauliflower.....	10
Best six heads Lettuce.....	5
Best specimens of Rhubarb.....	10
2d do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Celery.....	10
2d do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Peanuts.....	10

MANUFACTURES, AND HOME INDUSTRY.

All competitors in this department must deposit with the committee, satisfactory evidence, in writing, that the articles exhibited were manufactured by the exhibitors within this State.

Best Steam Engine.....	\$75
* Best performance of Fire Engine.....	50
Best Hook and Ladder Truck.....	25
Best Horse Cart.....	10
Best specimens of Boots and Shoes.....	10
Best set of Parlor Furniture.....	60
Best set of Chamber Furniture.....	40
Best specimen of Tailors' work.....	15
Best specimen of Hats and Caps.....	10
Best specimen of Millinery.....	10
Best specimen of Mantuamaking.....	10
Best specimen of Needlework.....	10
Best specimen of Printing.....	10
Best specimen of Tin-work.....	10
Best specimen of Marble-work.....	20
Best specimen of Silverware.....	15
Best specimen of Blacksmith-work.....	10
Best Cooking Stove.....	15
Best Parlor Stove.....	15
Best exhibit of Pottery.....	25
2d do do.....	15
Best exhibit of Brooms.....	5
* The Foreman of any Company competing for this premium should be a member of the Society.	

WORKS OF ART.

Best specimens of Embroidery.....	\$25
2d do do do.....	15
Best specimens of Wax-work.....	10
2d do do do.....	5
Best specimens of Sign and Ornamental Painting.....	20
Best specimens of Oil Paintings.....	25
* Best specimens of Water-color Paintings.....	20
* Best specimens of Wood-cut.....	50
* Best specimens of Drawing for Farm-house.....	25
Best specimens of Drawing.....	10
Best specimens of Dentistry.....	15
Best specimens of Daguerreotypes.....	10
2d do do do do.....	5
* To be donated to Society.	

NATIVE WINE.

Best Wine from grapes grown in this State.....	\$25
2d do do do do do.....	15
Best Wine from currants grown in this State.....	10
2d do do do do do.....	5

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the 15th day of September, and remain until the close of the Fair.

Best Threshing Machine.....	\$50
2d do do.....	25
Best Reaping Machine.....	30
2d do do.....	20
Best Mowing Machine.....	30
2d do do.....	15
Best Steel Plow.....	20
2d do do.....	10
Best Cast Plow.....	15
2d do do.....	10
Best Grain Sower.....	15
2d do do.....	10
Best Fanning Mill.....	15
Best Harrow.....	10
Best Horse Rake.....	10
Best Straw Cutter.....	10
Best six Hand Rakes.....	5
Best Grain Cradle.....	10
Best Hay Press.....	10
Best six Hay Forks.....	5
Best Bee Hive.....	10
Best Ox Yoke.....	10
Best assortment of Baskets.....	15

Best Nest of Willow Baskets.....	10
Best Churn.....	10
Best Cheese Press.....	16
Best Two-horse Wagon.....	20
Best Two-horse Carriage.....	30
Best One-horse Wagon.....	15
Best One-horse Carriage.....	20
Best Dray.....	10
Best set of Team Harness.....	25
Best set of Carriage Harness.....	25
Best Single Harness.....	15
Best Dray Harness.....	10

No premiums will be awarded for manufactured articles not produced in California, yet the Society will be happy to place such articles, with the names of the importers or exhibitors, on exhibition.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near Sacramento, and will take place on the third and fourth days of the Agricultural Fair. Competitors for premiums on animals must deliver a list of those intended for exhibition to the committee, on or before the first day of the Fair.

Stock must be on the ground before 10 A. M. of the second day of the Fair, when proper places will be assigned them, and on the days of the Cattle Show must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best Imported or American Stallion.....	\$150
2d do do do do do.....	75
Best Imported or American Mare.....	50
2d do do do do do.....	25
Best California bred Stallion.....	50
2d do do do do do.....	25
Best California bred Mare.....	25
2d do do do do do.....	15
Best breeding Mare with her Colt.....	25
2d do do do do do.....	15
Best span of matched Draught Horses.....	25
2d do do do do do.....	15
Best span of matched Carriage Horses.....	25
2d do do do do do.....	15
Best Saddle Horse.....	50
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in cart).....	30
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best Express Horse and Wagon (shown together).....	30
2d do do do do do.....	15
Best Colt over one and under three years old.....	20
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best span of Mules.....	50
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best Bull.....	100
2d do do do do do.....	50
Best Cow with her Calf.....	50
2d do do do do do.....	35
Best yearling Heifer.....	15
Best six head young cattle, one pair under one, one pair under two, and one pair under three years old.....	30
2d do do do do do do do.....	15
Best yoke Working Oxen.....	40
2d do do do do do.....	20
Best Buck.....	15
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best Ewe and Lamb.....	10
2d do do do do do.....	5
Best six Lambs under one year old.....	10
2d do do do do do.....	5
Best Boar.....	20
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best breeding Sow with her pigs.....	20
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best litter of Pigs under five months old.....	10
2d do do do do do.....	5
Best pair of fat Swine.....	20
2d do do do do do.....	10
Best three Fowls (cock and pair of hens).....	10
Best pair of Turkeys.....	10
Best pair of Geese.....	10
Best pair of Ducks.....	10

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

Address the President or the Corresponding Secretary, at Sacramento.

MADAM PFEIFFER.—We would call the attention of our readers to the article in this week's issue, relative to this lady. It was taken from an eastern paper, and the lady merits all that is said and more. We have stated in a former article that we had the pleasure of a visit from her at our Agricultural Exhibition in 1883, at Musical Hall, and remember the activity of mind and the deep interest she manifested in all that related to science. Her company and conversation was most instructive, for it was a constant emanation of interesting facts, that, like electricity, vibrated through the nerves.

Our Country is Safe.

WHAT are these great gatherings at the Merchants' Exchange at New York, and at Boston, at Philadelphia and Baltimore? Why these telegraphic dispatches? The lightnings are at work there, and the merchants of these famous cities are gathered in groups in earnest conversation. Can it be true, says one—loaded with Grain and Flour from California did you say? What can it mean? There must be some mistake—one ship last, week another to-day, and a third telegraphed.

But, says another speaker, more anxious than the first, I have just received a dispatch from Boston of one ship in, and another below, laden with grain and flour; and my partner at Philadelphia says this is but the beginning. Californians are exporting shovels also, and various kinds of merchandise manufactured in the New England States, and making large profits. Strange country, that California!

Another group, more sedate than the first, are mutually condoling one another: Says one, my flour has gone to a poor market. Another says, I had better keep my shovels and candles and preserves at home. While a third exclaims, its all up with me—I'm a ruined man; o—the California. And other ejaculations escape from the many gloomy ones; and thus must it prove until wisdom takes the place of rashness and wild speculation.

California will, and must "make her mark upon the age," and it needs only a wise and prudent action on the part of the true and permanent citizens, to secure prosperity to our State—protect and encourage home products, in preference to all others. Let the word go forth that Californians will eat, drink, and wear the products of her own soil, independent of all others, and it will be but a brief time before the huz of the spindle shall be heard from manufactories in many of our valleys, and upon our hill-sides, and far away among our mountain streams. Plantations of cotton shall give us fabrics equal to the far-famed Lowell looms; and the fleeces from flocks upon our mountains shall compete even with the noted Lawrence Mills, of the old "Bay State." These are the signs of the times, and it is such signs that give us hope to believe that our country is safe.

THE MAMMOTH OX.—This wonderful animal is now on exhibition at rooms on Commercial street between Sansone and Montgomery. (see advertisement.) It is impossible to give such a description as will enable those who have not a conception of what a mammoth ox is, to appreciate his Bovine Majesty. No one should fail to go and see him and judge for themselves. It is a sight of more than ordinary interest. A wonderful animal, size and proportion in fair keeping; in truth an elegant animal. He looks so good you wish to feel of him to see if he is real. The rooms are neat and clean, and ladies can visit with the assurance that order and cleanliness and most respectful attentions will add to the pleasure of the visit to the wonder of the day. This ox approximates to the enormous weight of 4000 pounds, and he is still termed a calf, and by great care and feeding can be made to reach 5000 pounds. We are pleased to learn that the proprietor intends to put him in order for the State Fair at Sacramento, and win the prize.

SPECIAL FAVORITE.—From Mr. N. Simonds, Mission Dolores, we had a sight of a box of honey "good enough to eat," and not wishing to spell that which was so artistically wrought by the "busy bee," we advised its consignment to where it could be of more extended usefulness—to a circle of the "fairer part of creation," thus adding sweet to sweets.

From Mr. A. P. Smith, the last week (while we were absent) we received a basket of those monster strawberries that made so much noise (the seven inch kind). These with a nice lot of others a little smaller only (does the Wide West doubt it?) we tasted on our return. We think our friend of the Wide West shall have his turn next.

From Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., a constant continuance of favors, by daily exchanges, &c.; and also to the Pacific Express Co., the same.

SUPREMACY OF POTATOES, ONIONS, &c.—The thoughts of the cultivators of these vegetables in California should be turned to some plan whereby they can be prepared for shipment to other ports and countries. This can be done. Both these vegetables can be prepared by a process so as to be safely transported on a voyage of months, and a princely fortune can be made. (See advertisement to capitalists in our columns.)

Wm. D. M. Howard, Esq.

Few names are so honorably identified with the history of San Francisco as is the name of this gentleman, whose arrival with his family was chronicled among the passengers of the J. L. Stephens. In its earliest history stands the name of "Howard," its streets and blocks of buildings bear it, and the early pioneers remember well that every measure of public good, every public enterprise, every demand upon the benevolence and sympathy of this community—all received his prompt attention and cheerful aid. His name was a passport to success, his influence was potent. Whatever work was in hand, his name carried with it a host, and his influence came not only in a public sphere—hundreds and thousands in private felt the cheering and blessed charm of generous aid and sympathy. The stranger upon these shores was made welcome, the poor, the sick, the distressed, found in W. D. M. Howard, the noble, generous, disinterested friend and helper, and thousands will ever bear in remembrance the generous and cheering hospitality that made his friends welcome at his home.

San Francisco owes a large share of her present standing to the public spirit of this gentleman, who until the times that so often devastated it, sprang forward with indomitable spirit, and with giant energy and applied his great wealth to aid in saving the city again to life and prosperity. Mr. Howard has been absent for two years, and in that time great changes have taken place in the city and country. Great changes have taken place in all the phases of society and in all its relations, and no one can be absent so long without finding upon returning to these shores changes that mark the history of life with its "lights and shades." Mr. Howard during this absence has as is well known suffered much from continued severe illness; but he has now returned to his real home among those near and dear to him, and we hope and trust that the warm greeting, the true friendship, the generous welcome that has awaited him will show him that amid all other changes that time and fortune make in this city, there is none, can be none made in the large circle of friends, true friends that have ever and will ever greet him and his wherever he shall go. We trust the smiles of sympathizers and friends and the warm breath of our sunny Pacific will so set upon the health of our friend, that in a brief time he will be so restored, that our citizens will see him again in active life, among the merchants upon exchange, and in the councils of her citizens, with his wonted activity and spirit.

Auction House.—Messrs. Wainwright, Randall & Co.—This well known Real Estate, Auction and Commission house in connection with their extensive business in real estate, have added the house brokerage and general registry, thus combining in one house all the important information requisite for both buyer and seller. This house is thus fully prepared to give information relative to persons, localities, property, price and all the minutia, thus saving time and labor to buyer and seller. The registry department that has been prepared by them at great labor and cost, is and will be of great public utility. The residences of all the citizens, their various employments, their places of business, (always quickly noted if changed,) estates for sale, houses, stores and buildings to rent, with all needed particulars—these are important facts, and they are on record here, and to business men, to all interested as buyers, sellers or renters, merit and should receive encouragement and patronage. The plan is entirely new but of great importance, as by the register of this house persons can be found, when all other directories fail of the needed information. Strangers and all others will be greatly assisted in reference to business by conference with Messrs. Wainwright, Randall & Co.

Notice to Trespassers, and those who have cut timber and cord wood within the boundaries of the two grants of the Mexican Government to my, lately confirmed by the United States Land Commissioners, lying in the counties of Yuba, Butte, Placer and Sacramento.

That all persons who shall continue to cut timber on said lands, or who shall remove the timber or cord wood now cut, will be prosecuted; with those who remain quiet, and shall cease trespassing, will have a fair opportunity for a just adjustment, and the privilege of purchasing the land they are on, upon reasonable terms. JOHN A. BUTTER, For himself and others claiming timber and with him.

HECK PARK, May 16th, 1885.

P. S.—Communications of notices and other boats are not to be put on any way from lands not held by title from me or those who claim under me. JOHN A. BUTTER.

We insert the above with pleasure, and trust that the announcement of the settlement of this claim will be sufficient to induce every settler to come forward manfully and meet the generous proposition of the good old Pioneer. We do not believe any settler can resist so kind an offer, for it is so much easier to reconcile matters at once, and then improve the land permanently.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—We have published the card of the Messrs. Littell & Son with pleasure, and gratefully, believing we do a public good by spreading such information, and we hope the press generally will do the same, for a work of this kind should be in the hands of every citizen that can possibly obtain it, and now is the time to secure it.

Miscellany.

A SONG OF SPRING.

BY MRS. MARY ANN WHITTAKER.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath raised the vernal veil
From Nature's face of loveliness,
And tinged her features pale,
By breathings pure as morning air,
When gently stirred with early prayer.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath wooed her for his bride,
With sweetest tale of mystery,
Till, spell-bound to his side,
Fair Nature kneels within her power,
And loving, joyful, owns his power.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath decked his bride with flowers,
And now he leads her lovingly
To greet the rosy hours,
With all things such as hermits bring,
To celebrate the birth of Spring.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath opened the secret robe,
Where precious gems are glistening,
As stars at midnight shine;
And claimed the brightest, purest, best,
To sparkle on dear Nature's breast.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath chosen one to love,
To sing glad songs of gratitude,
Which mortal ears have caught;
And thus to man on earth is given
A foretaste of the bliss of Heaven.

An Evening with a Woman who has Travelled round the World.

I HAD the good fortune to pass an evening in company with the celebrated female traveller, Madame Ida Pfeiffer. She interested me exceedingly, not only because she is the first woman who has had the courage to travel over the whole world, alone, unattended, and unprotected, but because her character of itself is a powerful and remarkable one. In person she is slightly and delicately formed, of scarcely the middle height. Her features are quite small and regular, her complexion darkened by exposure, apparently, and her expression worn and aged by fatigue. And here allow me to remark, how strange it is that different individuals see the same objects with such different appreciative vision. Madame Pfeiffer has been called plain. I do not understand how one who has ever seen her smile could say so. Her smile is wonderful and extremely fascinating. Her soul beams out of her face with amazing brilliancy and sweetness. I could compare it to nothing but the genial sunshine breaking out from among dark clouds on a dull day. My friend said, when a brilliant thought excited her, her eyes were like stars, and with a smile playing over her face it was like a meteor passing athwart an evening sky.

She is very unpretending in her manners, affable and easy in conversation, although speaking English imperfectly. Of course she talked of her travels, and her thoughts often passed in a moment from one part of the world to the other, in illustrating a story, or in comparing traits of character. She has been where a white man has never dared to penetrate, in the interior among cannibals, in both hemispheres; and I placed my three fingers within a wound—now cicatrised—on the upper part of her left arm, made by a huge negro and cannibal in Patagonia; I said, "How did you escape the perils of such an expedition?"—but I need not have asked—the regard of her eye was so calm, strong, and resolute, her smile so sweet and winning, that I saw how she overcame those wild, untutored savages.

"Yes!" said she, laughing; "when they threatened to kill and eat me, I patted them on the shoulder, and told them I was old and tough."

In the course of conversation she spoke of Russia, of its nobles and officers: "They are all," she said, "incapable of truth; they know not honor in its high and chivalrous sense! Ah," she continued, "the black slaves at the south, in the United States, are not so unfortunate, nor so cruelly abused, as the serfs in Russia—the white slaves!"

She paid a warm tribute to the followers of Mahomet, their noble hospitality and truth. Travelling among them; that is, the Turks, Arabs, &c., she said:

"I was apparently poor, but the women treated me like a mother; the men with honor and honesty; but in the same circumstances and condition among Christians, quite different—quite different!" with a good deal of emphasis.

"Of all the countries I have ever visited," said Madame Pfeiffer, "of all the vile, immoral places I have ever seen or heard of in savage or civilized lands, the gambling saloons in California are the worst. I went there in company with friends; the doors were open—every thing invited entrance. Splendor in every form, temptation most subtle and powerful, combined to lure the soul and body to destruction: splendid curtains, carpets, exquisitely painted pictures, whose subjects were so impure that I involuntarily placed my hands over my eyes; wines, liquors of all kinds, free, and to be had for the asking, all combined to lure the poor mortal to sin and death. Yet all was so voluptuously respectable, so perfect in good taste, so refined in appearance, so beautiful to the eye, that his influence stole into the soul like the deadly poison of the upas-tree. What wonder if, with awakened passions, and brain made insane by liquor, allured by lovely young women, who preside at the table and overlook the game, with gold around and on every side of him, the

poor victim rushed to the gaming table for a new excitement and a new phase of stimulation?"

I asked Madame Pfeiffer of all the countries she had seen which she should prefer as a residence, quite aside from her love of her native land—which is, I think, Prussia.

She said: "Ceylon—the Island of Ceylon! The climate is so fine, the country so beautiful, the people so kind, hospitable, and courteous!"

Madame Pfeiffer is a genius, and of course a wonderful woman; she is a rare combination of delicacy and strength, not only mentally but physically.

"My nerves and muscles are like cords!" she said; and they must be. But these could not have carried her through the fatigue and perils of her travels, had not her resolution been invincible—her determination indomitable. She is not unsexed by her intercourse with the world; she is still sweet-voiced, subdued, and quiet. She needs no protector: the strength within her own soul is a panoply and shield.

May she ever find hearty friends, and a home warm with hospitable cares for her comfort, wherever her wandering feet may lead her, and in whatever land she may find a temporary or permanent abode.

Terrible Revenge.

A LATE Parisian newspaper tells the following story of a wealthy Englishman, who may constantly be seen at the Grand Opera, and the Italian Opera, and who enjoys a great reputation, not only as being a connoisseur of music, but further, as being a great amateur of painting. How the reputation was acquired, you will presently see.

He was one of those Bedouin Englishmen, who live alternately in the European capitals, except when they are on an occasional jaunt to Egypt, or to China, or to India, or to the Holy Land. He never traveled alone; his wife was with him—his *bone fide* wife—for, notwithstanding his errant life, so apt to weaken one's morals, he had all the English respect for the sex, and a true Englishman's love for his wife. She was a beautiful woman, one of those "keep-sake" beauties, that once seen, make a man dream forever. Her social success was very great in all the cities they visited.

In Rome, after being married some years, they became acquainted with a German artist, of a good reputation, who, to his art, joined the learning of a Benedictine, and knew the city of Rome as well as Winklemann or Visconti. The German volunteered to be their cicerone in the Eternal City—they gladly accepted the offer. Many were the hours they passed in the museum of the capitol, in the Vatican, in St. Peter's, and in the delightful excursion they made in the environs of Rome.

The artist became in love with the English lady; she reciprocated his affection. The husband was a long time in seeing the stain upon his honor. Several months passed away before he perceived it, for he was very much pleased with the artist, and they had long been on the most intimate terms. Although stung to the quick by such base faithlessness and gross violation of the laws of hospitality and friendship, he said nothing; he disliked scenes. He was nevertheless determined upon a complete revenge, and he appealed to cooler reflection to furnish a suitable punishment, as the passions are bad counsellors.

He left Italy, and retired with his wife to England, saying nothing but *au revoir* to the artist. When he reached England, he told his wife of the painful discovery he had made, and gave her back to her father's hands.

He then returned to the continent alone, and visited Germany, Russia and France, where he purchased a great many paintings. He then went to Italy, meanwhile continued to purchase paintings, and at last—two years had now passed away since their last meeting—he called on the German painter, who still lived in Rome, and demanded satisfaction of him.

His challenge was accepted, and the Englishman, according to the European custom, being the offended party, selected the weapons—he chose pistols. During the past two years he had practiced daily for several hours, and his known address with the pistol had become an unerring certainty of shot. He sent the shot wherever he wished it to go.

The parties were on the ground; they were placed at thirty paces apart, with the privilege of advancing ten paces before firing. The signal was given—"One! Two! Fire!"

The last word was hardly out of the second's month, when the Englishman fired without moving. His antagonist's pistol fell from his hand, and was discharged by the fall, the ball burying itself in the ground. The Englishman's ball had shattered the artist's wrist; an amputation was necessary; his career of artist was ended—and forever!

A few days after the amputation, the Englishman called on him, and without noticing the angry reception he met, said to the suffering artist:

"If you think that my vengeance is satisfied with your shattered hand, and the wreck of your artist's career, you strangely underestimate the agony of a deceived, dishonored husband. I have condemned you to a life of vain regrets—to a never-ending series of impotent sighs, to a total oblivion by all amateurs and historians of art."

"O no, sir," interrupted the artist, his face beaming with a ray of hope: "The last you cannot do. My Madonna, at St. Petersburg; my Luther at Berlin; my Flight into Egypt, at Paris; my—"

The Englishman interrupted him in turn.

"Spare me," said he, "the names of your works; but look over this catalogue, and see if I have not the exact list of them all?"

"Yes, they are all here; even the painting I finished the day before the duel!"

"So I was persuaded. All the paintings in this catalogue are my property. Being my property, I do with them what I please, and I please to burn them—ay, to burn every one of them, that your name shall be effaced from the glorious roll of artists. In two hours from this time, your conceptions, your skill, will be as completely effaced from this world as the lines which the weaver traces in the sand are effaced by the rising tide. Fire is as destructive as water."

In vain the poor artist begged for mercy. The wronged husband was insensible to his supplications; and in two hours the servant brought to the artist's room a large earthen vessel, commonly used to contain oil, filled with ashes. It was all that remained of the artist's paintings.

[From "Three Hours School a Day,"

Hints on Education.

HOME EDUCATION.—No children now study at home, save those who, at school, study too much. Give them three hours per day at school, and the business there would be delightful and attractive. The mind of the child would involuntarily revert to the business of the next day, and moments would be snatched—as rest or recreation, as a change from other occupations—to look into the subjects on hand for the next succeeding school hours. Parents could point them to men or women of whom they could get a fact or a truth. Insensibly, the interest of parents would be excited, either by inquiries on their part or on the part of the child, to ascertain that which either did or did not know; and here would be a home-school, blending in deep and delightful harmony the deep and warm interest and experience, developed mind, and may be scientific knowledge of the parent, with the active and searching curiosity, confidence, simplicity, sprightliness, and affection of the child.

THE POOR INFANTS.—We pit little innocents of four, five, six, or seven years of age to a bench or chair; they breathe impure air into their delicate lungs, vitiating and rendering heavy the currents of the blood at a period of intense vitality, in order that they may, three or four times a day, say over "A, B, C," and spell "baker, briar," etc.; and at the same time we prate of science, progress, and civilization!—not forgetting frequently to notify the world that we are the "smartest nation in all creation!"

WE DEMAND IMPOSSIBILITIES.—Six hours a day of activity in the duties of the school-room CANNOT BE HAD. The quantity is not there, and therefore you can't get it. There are scholars who are exceptions, but to them it is death. They early furnish food for worms, for plaintive verses, and far more plaintive wails. If they survive, and reach what by way of complaisant burlesque is called *maturity*, the ordeal through which they have passed has proved forever fatal to the integrity of their constitutions.

PRESERVE THIS!—This truth, that there can be no integrity of body without integrity of mind, and no integrity of mind without integrity of body, ought to be burned in the palms of the hands of both young and old.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL STUDY.—Adopt the plan here proposed—three hours a day, with two fifteen-minute recesses taken out of it—one at the end of the first hour, and one at the end of the next three-quarters of an hour, to ventilate the room and the lungs of the scholars and teachers, and to give the circulation impetus for the next hour of motionless work—I say, adopt this policy, and the children will rush with delight to the school—ay, with the same inexpressible joy with which they now rush from it! And what an advantage we thus secure! The very vitality of education! For that intellectual labor alone which is voluntary and cheerful, adds strength to the mind—alone adds to the stores of memory. It is only when the mind acts voluntarily, that it possesses energy. Everybody knows this. His own experience, not books, is every one's teacher for this. Unless the mind so act, how can it strike out new or bold path of thought and investigation, and perseveringly follow them? And in gaining a knowledge of facts, as in spelling, reading, geography, history, etc., the same law prevails. Their acquisition depends on memory. Attention is the secret of memory. Interest is the secret of attention. Interest is impulse; and impulses are voluntary, or individual.

A CURIOSITY.—The Marysville Herald tells of a fine assortment of leeches, which were found in rather extraordinary quarters: "Professor Kennedy, that *ne plus ultra* of the art terpsichorian, on Wednesday afternoon, while indulging in piscatorial sports, hooked up a monster pike, weighing nine and a half pounds, under the gills of which was a nest of full-grown and lively leeches. The poor pike must have been well drained of his 'life current,' by these blood suckers of the genus *hirudo*, and we have some curiosity to learn from Professor Kennedy whether a well-bleed pike is better or worse than one fried in the fullness of blood. We have these leeches on hand; and, as we are not exactly in the 'cupping and leeching' line, will, with pleasure, dispose of them to any one who can make a good use of them."

In the cities of Paris, Brussels, Grenoble and Annouay, no less than 6,400,000 kid and lamb skins are worked yearly into kid gloves, and 12,800,000 eggs are used in the preparation.

THE editor of the New Hampshire Patriot says that he expects to grow fat as long as he lives. Ah, yes; but when he dies, will not the fat be in the fire?—*Louisville Journal*.

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches Connected with California History.

PROLOGUE.

[CONTINUED.]

So we come on to the time (1769-70) of Padre Junipero Serra, as he saith in old manuscript, who "at the expenses of the Catholic Monarch of the *Espanas* Senor Don Carlos III, (who may God guard,) subministered by the orders of the enlightened Senor Don Carlos, Marquis de Croix, actual Viceroy and Captain General of this New Spain, by the hands, commission and direction ample and entiro, of the illustrious Senor Don Josef de Galvez, of the king's council and honsehold, and of the royal and supreme council of the Indies; Intendente in the army, etc., etc;" established the Missions of San Diego, San Carlos de Monterey, San Gabriel, and San Antonio; and by successive viceroys and priests gathered the Indians of the coast valleys into communities from San Diego in 1769 to San Rafael in 1817—besides sending out to the northwest the maritime expeditions from 1774 to 1791 of Juan Perez, Juan Bodega de la Quadra, Bruno Heeceta, Ignacio Arteaga, Estevan Martinez, Gonzalo Haro, Francisco Elisa, Salvador Fidalgo, Alexandro Malaspina, Manuel Quimper; and finally the last in 1791, under Don Dionisio Galiano and Don Cayetano Valdez in the Goletas Sutil and Mexicana—(these last two California captains, as the Prince of the Peace states, fought bravely with Nelson at Trafalgar)—who surveyed and mapped the coasts and headlands of the north west, discovered the river Columbia, and whose fame was unmercifully mutilated and cribbaged by Cook, Vancouver, Meares, Fitzherbert, Canning, Castlereagh, Pitt, etc., etc, mariners, historians and courtiers of Britain.

And also the land expeditions of the Fathers Francisco Garzes, Francisco A. Dominguez, Silvestre V. do Ercalante, and Pedro Fonte, who left accounts of their journeys in 1775 and 1776 into the mysterious countries of the old eastern territories of California, which have been roamed over by explorers, trappers and traders for the last forty years, and yet it is filled with unknown wonders, dead and living. And then also came in 1786 to Monterey, La Perouse the Frenchman, and left with Friar de la Suen, the old priest of San Carlos Mission, some bags of the potatoes of Chili, which from that year to this have so increased in size and quality as even to astonish the natives—of Ireland; and establish in California a fame for the Frenchman as permanent as the hunger of men's stomachs. And then after taking notes of things on this coast, La Perouse sailed for northwest America and so finally to the island Malicola of the New Hebrides, where his ships and crews were all lost or died, every soul of them: which was not known until the Irish Captain Dillon, a brave sailor, through the liberality of the twenty-four kings of the English East India Company, went in 1826 and searched out the remnants of the unfortunate navigator: for which he was made an ornament of the French Legion of Honor.

And the cause of the why and wherefore of La Perouse's sailing to these coasts, was for account of rich furs told of by John Ledyard, traveler, and Robert Morris, financier, both Americans: one died in a debtor's prison and the other died on foreign strand; for all their friends at court were dead! And hath the nation ever remembered their families?

In 1778 the famous Captain James Cook visited the coasts of Oregon. In 1785 Captain James Hanna, Captains Lowrie, Guise, Meares, Tipping, Portlock, Dixon, Duncan, Barelay, Colnet, and Douglas, Englishmen trading for furs, voyaged in the same seas—also Kendrick, Gray, and Ingraham, Americans on like errands of commerce bent. These all left accounts of the northwest countries, embraced between 1785 to 1792. Also in 1792 to 1794 Captain George Vancouver visited California and Oregon and surveyed these coasts afresh, and more exact than had been known before; and sprinkled curious long-winded names on their nautical charts; in a very ungenerous manner depriving foregoing navigators of their hard earned fame. And "Vancouver," as the Spaniards call him, is known of ancient Californians now living, at his visit to Monterey in November and December 1794.

Now then came the first original Yankee Pioneer to these shores in the year 1791, with the celebrated navigator Alexander Malaspina, of the family of the Malaspinas of Italy; doubtless descendant of the Malaspinas, noble Florentines, and friends of the immortal Dante, persecuted poet of the "Comedia Divina," whose name is immortal in the annals of the human race.

Here is the original account of this Yankee's death, and of his burial by a California Padre, at this Monterey on the Pacific, and never before made public:

"On this 13th day of September, 1791, in the Cemetery of the Church of the Royal Presidio of Monterey, (the Senor Don Francisco de Paulo Anino, Chaplain of one of the Corvettes of His Majesty, anchored in this port, named the *Atravida*), I gave ecclesiastical sepulture to the body of 'Juan Graem' (John Ingraham,) Gunner on board the said corvette, a native of the city of Boston, in the States of the United provinces of America; legitimate son of Juan and Catalina Mullen of the same city. The deceased was of the sect of the Presbyterians, but he had abjured these errors and had made repentance and obtained absolution for the previous errors and sins he had in consequence incurred before he left Cadiz; and having been fortified in the dogmas of our Sacred Faith, he died receiving the Most Holy Sacraments of Absolution, the Eucharist, and Extreme Unction.

And for the truth of these things I sign my name,
"FRIAR JOSE SENAN."

How strange the mutations of time in the affairs of men and nations. A few months ago a great flourish of trumpets came off in this modern Athens in which the forty-niners shone in splendor resplendent. But sixty-nine years ago there came to these then silent shores, a countryman of ours, sick and dying with devouring scurvy, who gave up his spirit unto the Judge of all flesh, and his soul was shrived by a foreign priest and his eyes closed by stranger's hands. This was the original Yankee Settler. He was then only one in the land. But in September 1854, the California which held his dust, had in six short years become the talk of the world and stirred the souls of the earth's inhabitants as hath never been stirred before; may not even by Christ's name. For it even started the five hundred millions of Asia from the sleep of centuries of dead ideas.

How apt comes the reflection (cynical, so called, but truthful nevertheless,) of Byron—

"And when his bones are dust, his grave a blank,
His station, generation, even his nation
Become a thing, or nothing, save to rank
In chronological commemoration,
Some dull MS. oblivion long has sunk,
Or given stone found in a barrow's station
In digging the foundation of a closet,
May turn his name up as a rare deposit."

And the next conjunction of continental events bearing Europe-ward and America-wise, was the empire of the English colonists of the Atlantic, founded by George Washington and our forefathers of pure and honest fancies, for integrity and noble simplicity—until it became, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson the philosopher, statesman, sage and philanthropist, a democratic republic. And for inasmuch that a "family compact" between the Bourbon Monarchs of Spain and France was concluded in 1762, with great solemnity, after "the old French war" of our ancestors, and Spain became possessed with diplomatic formality in 1769—the year of the foundation of California—of all the boundaries of the new provinces of Louisiana and Florida which stretched from the Atlantic shores of Florida and so winding and turning everywhere southwards along Gulf of Mexico coasts; then up the Mississippi northward and westward beyond into Goli knows where, and stretching towards the setting sun until it stopped at the beaches, where breaks with thundering roar the vast Pacific ocean.

Then this said Thomas Jefferson, book worm, author, student, and declaimer, after former devoted services, came into the general government of the sixteen United States and their territories, first as secretary for his country to all outsiders—Vice-President second, and then on the fourth day of March 1801 he became as he says only our "chief magistrate," and he sat on the bench of magistracy eight years—and he took notes of what was going on in Louisiana; that she was re-sold by Spain to France in 1800—that Spain and France formed strange laws and policies to keep Hoosiers and Kentuckians from flat-boat navigation, etc., etc., on Mississippi waters. And then did the chief magistrate put this and that together which he had read in old books of travels, history and geography; for he was one to pick the cream of matter from authors; and catching France, Spain and England in an ugly "pinch" of conjunctions of finance and marplots, he bought from Napoleon of France, on the 30th of April 1803, for fifteen millions of dollars, all that certain piece or parcel of land from the mouth of the Perdido across the Mississippi and up and west of the Mississippi to the north fork of the Arkansas, until it touched the forty-second degree of parallel north, and then away off along that line of latitude until it stopped at the ocean waves of the great sea; included 90,000 French and Spanish inhabitants with their slaves; and covered one million of square miles superficial of territory. All this came from study of men and events; of thoughts and facts, in books and papers stored; but are your bookworms worth anything? And furthermore, matters were laid in train by the aforesaid "Son of Old Virginia," which we Americans by the sagacious arrangements planned by him since 1800, continued to, and finally executed, with all ministerial formality, in the midst of Spain's throes of distress and anarchy, on the 22d day of February 1819, through and by his political godson James Monroe; did purchase all that other and adjoining lot with the sundry water frontage and privileges pertaining thereto of the present State of Florida; thus giving to us the supreme control of the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico from Atlantic waves to Sabine flows; the trifling matter of five millions of dollars for some 60,000 square miles of new belds for emigrant conquest, and a complete predominance in the waters of the American Mediterranean.

Hear the words of Napoleon Le Grand in 1813 when the throes of his thrones, and the might of his fame began to tremble: "The force of physical power is indeed great, but that of moral opinion is overwhelming!" This man had a soul indeed, and to him France was everything, and he reigned high on throne, and embattled set in the hearts of his countrymen. But the cloud came; he fell and died on a lone ocean rock, like the old California discoverer, Rodriguez Cabrillo—the last is forgotten in men's memories, though he gave a great country to the world; but, Napoleon no! his monument, encasing the mortal body is seen every day of men, and his system bath made a new resurrection in our time; but who ever searched out the last resting place of California's first hero and greatest? None—not even a place that goes by his name in the land he made known to men; a lone isle his grave, his tomb nature's womb; his epitaph an old book; his requiem the

wild surging surf-broken billow. Let him there lie.

Then came the times of the rapid spread of the descendants of the children of revolutionary sires over the mighty rivers, lakes, forests and prairies of the great valley of the Father of Waters. And from 1800 to 1824 they filled the land from Maine to Louisiana and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, with an unknown energy and the mighty spirit of the peaceful occupations of a race of the most restless and unquiet mortals on the face of the earth. And there was sent out to survey old Louisiana and everywhere to the great ocean, to spy out the good things of the land and its marvellous and strange sights, the Captains Lewis and Clarke, great travelers and observing men, officers of Uncle Sam's little army who done credit to their country. And they arrived from over the Rocky Mountains, down unto the mouth of the great Columbia river at the ocean shores, on the 15th day of November A. D. 1805—the first of civilized men of books who had accomplished this now every day undertaking. All honor be unto the fame of these ancient soldiers and pioneers of the far west.

And also came to light in these times, the fame and name of Andrew Jackson, born in the hill country of South Carolina; an honest backwoodsman, a plain farmer's son, a man of indomitable will, of noble, just and generous heart and principles; of unconquerable courage and valor who subdued the savages of the Southwest and took captives at New Orleans on the 8th of January 1815, the proud hosts of the conquerors of the conqueror of Europe, and the soldiers of the merchant's subjugators of the hundreds of millions of oriental India. And then he was Chief Magistrate for eight years.

And he, now surnamed "Old Hickory" died in his home of Tennessee, hard by to the flows of the Father of Waters, on the 8th day of June 1845; and he lies forever embalmed in the rugged affections of his countrymen as a pure and spotless patriot; a noble defender of the rights of man, and a philanthropist of the true cosmopolitan stamp.

And also before Old Hickory, was Daniel Boone, high patriarch of forest animals and prince of the followers of Robin Hood; of whom great Byron hath said in Don Juan of immortal wit:

"Crime came not near him—his is not the child
Of solitude; health struck not from him—for
Her home is in the rarely trodden wild
Where if men seek her not, and death be more
Their choice than life, forgive them, as beguiled
By habit to what their own hearts abhor—
In cities caged. The present case in point I
Cite is, that Boone lived hunting up to ninety;
And what's still stranger, left behind a name—
For which men vainly declaim the throng—
Not only famous, but of that good fame
Without which glory's but a tavern song—
Simple, serene, the antipodes of shame,
Which have not envy e'er could touch with wrong;
An active hermit, even in age the child
Of nature, or the Man of Ross run wild.
'Tis true he drank from men, even of his nation,
When they built up to his darling trees—
He moved some hundred miles off, for a station
Where there were fewer houses and more ease—
The inconvenience of civilization
Is, that you neither can be pleased nor please;
But when he met the individual man
He showed himself as kind as mortal can."

And much more of Boone, as beautiful and true, which may be found by reading canton eight, verse forty-eight to one and forty-two.

And in these times sprang into notice John O. Calhoun, a man of rare and unrivalled genius, student of books and master of political logic; not like his enemy Jackson, but a man given to vagaries of abstractions and nullifications; a just and revered man, but lacking the homely character of him who swore "by the eternal," that come what might this Union of Sovereign States "must and shall be preserved." And they were, *malgre* all the Jacobites, factionists and wild-harem-seam national spouters, and the sub-keepers of Uncle Sam's extra stores of political wind.

Then also arose the first settlements of Texas, and also the hunters of Kentucky, who went trapping into the Rocky Mountains and they crossed over thence after the beaver and to look after the skins of sea otter into California; and of which they made great slaughter. After that, the old hunters meeting the Yankee sailors of Down-East in this fair land, saw that it was a goodly land; and they married the fat and buxom Muelachas, and begot children, and had lands and the cattle on a thousand hills: of whom and their generation, many to this day remain in the Palestine of the Pacific, where the land flows with milk and honey, and every tenth woman is blessed with a double baker's dozen of samples of Uncle Sam's chunks of human nature.

Then arose in 1830 the Texas times that tried her first settler's souls: the flood of human tide was rolling south and west—of whom and of which, the sagacious student De Tocqueville says in the same 1830: (we cannot find better words, to depict the truths of actual history, in prophet's mouths.)

"Obstacles to their progress unexpectedly encountered are sometimes met with. The advancing column then halts for awhile; its two extremities fall back upon themselves, and as soon as they are re-united they proceed onward. This gradual and continuous progress of the European race toward the Rocky Mountains has the solemnity of a providential event. It is like a deluge of men rising unabatedly, and driven onward by the hand of God: for an Anglo-American State has been known to grow as rapidly as a man; passing from birth and infancy to maturity in the course of thirty years.

There was once a time when the three greatest

rivers of North America flowed within the dominions of France. Now, to the southwest, Spanish Mexico presents a barrier to the Anglo-Americans. The limits of separation have been settled by a treaty, but I do not doubt they will shortly infringe this arrangement: for vast provinces extending beyond the frontiers of the Union toward Mexico are still destitute of inhabitants. The natives of the United States will forestall the rightful occupants of these solitary regions and establish social institutions; so that when the legal owner arrives he will find the wilderness under cultivation and strangers quietly settled in the midst of his inheritance. The province of Texas is still part of the Mexican dominions, but it will soon contain no Mexicans; there the Anglo-Americans are gradually founding the empire of their own language and their own manners."

An then on the 4th day of July 1845 was annexed unto these United States this same Texas, by the voluntary act of its citizens, and we became with them companions in that vast and fertile territory of unknown wealth, bounded southward by the Rio Grande or Rio Norte, and stretching away westward north to the outlying spurs of the Rocky Mountains and containing over 325,000 of square miles of land, and rounding off the sharp corners of our southern boundary: done into acres, it is two hundred and eight and a-half millions, and all requiring new fencing material.

Then arose out of the Annexation of Texas—which effected no more than England had done with Seinde, Assam and the Punjab, and latterly in 1854 all Burmah; and France with Algeria; but it was done more peaceably and cheaply—the war of 1846 with Mexico, which resulted in the standard of the American Eagle being lifted up loftily, and flouted gaily to the wind from the domes of the Halls of the Montezumas—in the ancient capital of the Aztecs, conquered of Hernan Cortez in 1521. And also this gave unto the race of the Anglo-Saxon the mid-northern shores of Pacific America, the fairest, most fertile, most salubrious country on the face of the wide earth, and forever perhaps confirmed to this Republican Empire, the domination of the western continent. With 3,000 men: hunters, emigrants, volunteers and sailors, it gave to us, and for fifteen millions of dollars we acquired domain over four hundred and forty-eight thousand square miles of new territory; containing two hundred and eighty seven millions and more square acres, and enough to sweat under any number of one hundred and sixty acre bounty land warrants. Also, came at the same time that adjoining tract of land, better known as New Mexico, full of sheep and buffaloes and queer Moquis, roaming Apaches, savage Camanches, and warlike Navajoes; and containing some seventy-eight millions of square miles.

Plenty of land; plenty of land; but enough not mentioned, as we had under the administration of Young Hickory, a godson of Old Hickory, acquired after forty years long bulguring with Old Bull, that fertile territory watered by the great river of the west, which was discovered by the Greek pilot Juan de Fuca in 1592, and commonly called Oregon; as so named by the Spaniards of Padre Junipero's time: the said additional parcel and piece of land containing a little more or less three hundred and forty-one thousand square miles, or two hundred and eighty-seven millions of square acres, and covered with heavy forests on mountain sides of volcanic ranges, topping the regions of the eternal snows; and surrounding valleys of beautiful prairies of exceeding salubrity; where future giants of American mountaineers shall grow and flourish in pristine vigor in the ages of coming prosperity and danger to our dearly beloved country. And the ratifications of the same were exchanged in solemn treaty at Washington on the 15th day of June A. D. 1846.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A True Man.

If I shall describe a living man, a man that hath that life that distinguishes him from a fowl or a bird, that which gives him a capacity next to angels; we shall find that even a good man lies not long, because it is long before he is born to this life, and longer yet before he hath a man's growth. "He that can look upon death, and see its face with the same countenance with which he hears its story; that can endure all the labors of his life with his soul supporting his body; that can equally despise riches when he hath them, and when he hath them not; that is not sadder if they lie in his neighbor's trunk, nor more brag if they shine round about his own walls; he that is never moved with good fortune coming to him, nor going from him; that can look upon another man's lands, evenly, and pleasantly as if they were his own, and yet look upon his own and use them, too, just as if they were another man's; that neither spends his goods prodigally, and like a fool, nor yet keeps them avariciously and like a wretch; that weighs not benefits by weight and number, but by the mind and circumstances of him that gives them; that never thinks his charity expensive if a worthy person be the receiver; he that does nothing for opinion's sake, but everything for conscience, being as curious of his thoughts as of his actions in markets and theatres, and is as much in awe of himself as of a whole assembly; he that knows God looks on, and contrives his secret affairs as in the presence of God and his holy angels; that eats and drinks because he needs it, not that he may serve a lust or load his stomach; he that is beautiful and cheerful to his friends, and charitable and apt to forgive his enemies; that loves his country and obeys his prince, and desires and endeavors nothing more than that they may do honor to God!" this person may reckon his life to be the life of a man, and compute his months,

not by the course of the sun, but the zodiac and circle of his virtues: because these are such things which fools and children, and birds, and beasts, cannot have. These are therefore the actions of life, because they are the seeds of immortality. That day in which we have done some excellent thing, we may as truly reckon to be added to our life, as were the fifteen years to the days of Hezekiah.—Bishop Taylor.

Ladies' Department.

A Word for Wives.

BY ALMA GREY.

WHAT is it? A little pencil note, crumpled and worn, as if carried for a long time in one's pocket. I found it in a box of precious things that Fanny's mother had hoarded so choicely, because Fanny had been choice of them. I must read it, for every thing of Fanny's is dear to us now. Ah! 'tis a note from a gentleman who was at school with us at F—, whom Fanny esteemed so much, whom we both esteemed for his sterling integrity, and his gentleness. It is precious, too, as a reminder of him. I love the remembrance of old schoolfellows,—of frolicsome, foolish, frivolous, loving schooldays. But let me read. 'Tis mostly rubbed out, but here is a place.

"You know full well that long since, 'that dear cousin,' permitted me to call her by the endearing name of sister; and may I not, when far away, thinking of bye-gones, add your name to hers in the sisterly list? You asked me when I had heard from the dear one; she was down here a short hour last week, but what was that among so many who wished to see her?"

Al! that means me! If I had only known it then! And just now I was wondering if he really loved me, and perhaps felt almost in my secret heart to grieve a bit—to mourn at him. I fear I spoke as he little dreamed then the "dear one" would ever do. What shall I do? I remember him now, in all his young loveliness, in all the exultation of a first love, and my heart kindles too warmly to write what I wished.

What if I had told me then that my home would be in his heart—that my beautiful Alma would be his child! My Alma, my beautiful babe! how sweetly she nestles her little face in his neck. She has stolen her mother's place; little thief! I wonder she does not steal his whole heart to the clear shutting out of her mother!

Little wives—If ever a half-suppressed sigh finds place with you, or a half-unloving word escapes you to the husband whom you love, let your heart go back to some tender word in those first love days; remember how you loved him then, how tenderly he wooed you, how timidly you responded, and if you can feel that you have not grown unworthy, trust him for the same fond love now. If you do feel that through many cares and trials of life, you have become less lovable and attractive than then, turn—by all that you have on earth, or hope for in Heaven, turn back, and be the pattern of loveliness that won him; be the "dear one" your attractions made you then. Be the gentle, loving, winning maiden still, and doubt not, the lover you admired will live forever in your husband. Nestle by his side, cling to his love, and let his confidence in you never fail, and, my word for it, the husband will be dearer than the lover ever was. Above all things, do not forget the love he gave you first. Do not seek to "emancipate" yourself—do not strive to unsex yourself and become a Lucy Stone, or a Rev. Miss Brown, but love the higher honor ordained by our Saviour, of old—that of a loving wife. A happy wife, a blessed mother, can have no higher station, needs no greater honor.

Little wives, remember your first love. As for me, I see again the little crumpled note about the "dear one" and I must go to find love and forgiveness in his arms.—Arthur's Home Mag.

A Word.—A mother sat at the fireside of home, and her darling boy sat with her. Love and peace seemed hovering over them. A word from that mother's lips, was treasured up in the heart of the boy. Years rolled on. The boy had gone from the paternal roof, and his voice was heard in the halls of his country. But through him spoke the holy influence of a mother, and a nation felt the power of that fire-side word. Again, it is night. A fair-haired boy looks imploringly in the face of a worldly-minded mother, and inquires of holy things. That mother utters a word that crushes forever the germ of eternal truth. A word lightly spoken is like dew to a drooping flower. One badly spoken is like the worm that ever dies, and a word unuttered may afflict the world for weal or woe.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—"When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the shadow of past years grows deeper and deeper, as life wears on to its close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earlier years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice in, and friends have been gathered together around our firesides, then the rough places of our way faring will have been worn and smoothed away, in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through, will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feeling, or broken those musical cords of the heart, whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and touching in the evening of age!"

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM IN YOLO COUNTY. A terrific hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, on Monday last, visited that section of Yolo county known as Putah Ridge, and extended over a strip of territory some ten or more miles in length and four in width. The storm arose about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the south-west, and swept over the tract above mentioned with resistless fury, completely beating down grass, wheat, barley, oats, &c. Our informant, Mr. Nathan McClure, represents the hurricane as of unparalleled severity. The hail stones were as big as ordinary sized marbles, and with such terrible velocity were they hurled, that splinters were seen to fly from shingles against which they struck. The tornado bore up the valley, and passed off in the direction of Marysville. The effects of this storm are truly deplorable. At the lowest calculation it is estimated that ten thousand bushels of wheat and barley have been totally ruined. In addition to this destruction of grain, an incalculable amount of growing grass was beaten down and greatly damaged. Hundreds of chickens, exposed to the peltings of the pitiless hail, were killed. Besides these losses, our informant states that Mr. Edmund Joseph had 150 acres of wheat in the ground, nearly all of which was effectually destroyed. Messrs. Patrick Kerrigan and John Taylor also met with serious losses. Messrs. Swain and Schwartz, who had ninety acres of wheat and barley on their ranch, have likewise suffered severely.—*Sac. Union.*

DISCOVERY OF A COAL MINE.—The soil of California was only required to yield coal in the abundance of its mineral wealth, to make it indeed the richest mining country in the world; and this it appears it has done at last, and almost at our very doors. The State Tribune gives the particulars of the discovery of a coal mine, on the Jackson road, about four miles from Lone City. It was first found about three weeks ago, by a man who had settled on the land, intending to farm, and while sinking a well, discovered the coal at a depth of only thirty feet from the surface. He first struck a hard substance, supposed to be sulphate of iron, under which lay the precious mineral. Several small shafts have since been sunk, and in every instance coal has been found at the depth of from 30 to 35 feet. Thus far the owners have only descended five or six feet into the bed, but the further they go the better article they find. A company composed of nine members has been formed, who intend to work the land immediately.

BOSTON TEA PARTY.—We received a very neat package from a friend the other day, and took it home to examine the same. There were some facts connected with it which led us back to the memorable days of the famous "Boston Tea Party" in which our Patriot Fathers resolved they would have no more Tea without their own consent. However right they were in their plans—and it has never yet been called in question—we do think if they had found a box of such "ORANGE PECCO" as was sent us from Bradshaw's, there might have been some hesitation in throwing such tea overboard. The very aroma that exhales from it is — — — Co and try it.

THE CONTRAST.—An article upon the markets of New York and California giving the prices in contrast, and which we prepared for our journal, we find copied into the San Francisco Herald and the Golden Era, the first without giving us the credit, the Era promptly naming the source from whence they copied. We have always looked to the Herald as an exemplar in such acts of courtesy, and would presume it an oversight in this case. We cite the instances of the Herald and Era and we shall ever strive to do the *amende honorable*, when we copy and not give credit promptly.

DUNCAN & Co.—Industry brings a sure reward. The sales of real estate, diamonds, jewelry, furniture, books, fancy goods, plants, &c., keep the hammer of friend Duncan busy. By the daily sales, and large ones too, and the oft repeated sound of going! gone! that is heard even at late hours of the night, it is pretty evident that his "ivory mallet" will work with recuperative power upon Dame Fortune. Well, the laborer is worthy of his hire, and surely Duncan deserves the smiles of fortune.

An Artesian Well, just sunk by Mr. Saml. L. Broughton, on his farm three miles north of San Jose, is just now one of the greatest curiosities of that valley. It has been sunk to the depth of 250 feet, and discharges an immense volume of water, more by far than that of any other well in the neighborhood.

MARKET REPORTS.

The condition of the markets, generally, is such that if we believe common report and newspaper items, we would pronounce, dull, very dull. The price of most merchandise is made by auction prices. Some staples are in good demand, but the large amount of arrivals check any advance in prices, except Grain and Flour. Both these articles are firm and advancing. Wheat, best, firm, 24; Barley, best, 14; Oats, best, 12; Flour, Cal., \$6.50; Gallego and Hazell, \$12.15; \$13. The advance of these articles of produce and the demand for shipment, together with large shipments already made, speaks well for our State, and should speak hope to the husbandman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Proofs of the superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country.

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.
Dear Sir: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisis, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also. Yours, etc.,
HENRY DUNHAM.

Sohl by all druggists.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Opinion of the Press.—From the Sentinel and Recorder, Worcester, Mass:

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The beneficial effects of this remedial composition are astonishing to the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds and Consumptive cases, its curative powers are established by numerous testimonials of the highest character. In the first stages of the disease termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected colds, it has been used with unvarying success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

Many of the first physicians prescribe it in their practice.
Be sure it is signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.
Sold by all Druggists. v3-20

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. (v3-13) WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansone and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2 P. M.
NATHL THURSTON.

MARRIED.

On the 21st May, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. B. Penke and Mrs. Sophia Lester.
On the 17th May, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Dr. E. H. Pardee, of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Mary Pardee, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
On the 16th May, in Sacramento, George R. Moore and Miss M. Herring.
On the 15th May, in Sacramento, Mr. J. P. Albert and Miss Julia M. Hall.
On the 10th May, in San Jose, Spencer M. Mazo and Miss Amanda M. Grewell.
On the 16th May, in San Jose, Otho Morgan and Miss Mary J. Thierick, both of San Jose Mission.
On the 17th May, in Sacramento, Thomas Churchman and Miss Louise Stuart.

DIED.

On the 18th May, in this city, Richard E. Baron, son of Edward and Maria Baron, aged 2 years and 7 months.
On the 21st May, in this city, of brain fever, Eugene Grob, aged 6 years.
On the 16th May, in Auburn, Placer county, of consumption, Mrs. Eliza B. Harkins, in the 21st year of her age.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
MAY 15—Brig Grecian, Keeson, Honolulu, 23 days; mds.
MAY 16—P. M. Steamship John L. Stephens, Paeon, Panama, 12 days; with merchandise, passengers, etc.
Star American, Halsey, San Diego, 60 hours; mds., etc.
Clipper ship Herald of the Morning, Baker, New York, 99 days 12 hours; with mds.
Ship Charlotte, Hilden, Valparaiso, 80 days; coal and rice.
Clipper bark Juno A. Falkenberg, Falkenberg, Manila, 30 days.
Schr Juliette Pringle, Holborn, San Juan del Sud, 50 days, with 80,000 feet mahogany and cedar.
Schr Harrison, Hunter, Humboldt Bay, 9 days; lumber.
MAY 17—Bark Hercules, Blinn, Washington Harbor, 17 days, with pigs and eq. timber.
Peru bark Presmore, Olli, Corovall, 61 days; with coal.
Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan, 36 days; mds.—25 pass.
Brig Gloucester, Carlton, Port Gamble, 19 days; lumber.
Brig Franklin Adams, Collins, Seattle, 16 days; timber.
Schr Queen of the West, Dunn, Santa Cruz, 26 hrs; produce.
Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Salt Point, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Olive Fellow, Sudden, Santa Cruz, 24 hours; lime.
MAY 18—Star Sea Bird, Fautleroy, Crescent City, 60 hours; Brk Sarah Warren, Gore, Port Lualaba, 11 days; lumber.
Schr J. M. Ryerson, McCarthy, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Quilman, Henderson, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Schr J. R. Whiting, Blair, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Schr Jos. Hewitt, Loper, Tomales, 24 hours; potatoes, etc.
MAY 19—Schr Henry, Redfield, Tomales, 8 hours; produce.
MAY 20—Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 10 hrs; produce.
Schr Luwa, Cregg, Menloville, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Reporter, Small, Pinalone, 5 hours; 2,000 doz eggs.
MAY 21—Clipper ship Adelphi, Hamilton, New York, 113 days.
Clipper ship Metropolitan, Smith, New York, 133 days; mds.
MAY 22—Clipper bark Yankee, Smith, Honolulu, 16 days; mds.
Schr Francis Helen, Leeds, Port Orford, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Pigeon, 2 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

MAY 15—Steamships Sonora, Whiting, for Panama; Uncle Sam, Mullin, San Juan; ship Boston Light, Colligan, Australia.
MAY 16—Bark White Cheer, Miller, Sidney; Brk Swan Abigail, Corio, Portland; schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey.
MAY 17—Bark Julia Ann, Pross, for Sydney.
MAY 18—Ship Juanita Guzman, Camacho, Valparaiso via Puget Sound.
MAY 19—Steamship America, Halsey, for San Diego; schr Laura Nelson, Markon, do; Excel, Coughlin, Crescent City.
MAY 21—Bark Ocean Wind, Wiggins, for Portland; schr Forward, Chapman, for Tabiti.
MAY 22—Steamer Sea Bird, Fautleroy, for Crescent City; shipa Konroin (Chil), Henderside, Valparaiso; Zenobia, Ealing, New Archangel; bark Collada, Reed, Callao; schr Vagueron, Newell, Honolulu.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

The Wonder of the World! THE MAMMOTH OX ECLIPSE!!

The largest, most beautiful and perfect animal in the world! only 6 years old, measures 18 hands (6 feet) high, and weighs 4,000 pounds!
On exhibition every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock, at No. 124 Commercial street, 4 doors below Montgomery.
Admission 50 cents. v3-20

Victoria Regia.

A FEW copies of this magnificent work, in Colored Plates, for sale. Apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, Bush street, San Francisco, and Society's Rooms, Sacramento. v3-20

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street, (on Montgomery Block).

Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Auctioneers' Sales, etc., etc.

Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public. Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass., where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of Boy's Clothing.

One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance. G. W. SIMMONS. v3-16
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

J. HOWELL & CO.,

46 1/2 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento.

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received a new and choice selection of Watches and Jewelry. Among which will be found Watches of every description, from the best makers—English and French. Also—Diamond Rings, Chains, Ear-Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Quartz, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to DIAMOND SETTING. Watches carefully repaired and WARRANTED. v3-20

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL.

v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the levee).

CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON, Successors to WARREN & SON.

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No. 2, Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

CIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits

and Wines.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Sash, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

E. B. MASTICK,

Attorney and Counsellor,

Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets,

(over Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House). v3-19

San Francisco.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the Dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely

upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Boston, March 1, 1855.

THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs.

ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the

firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,

and will continue the business of

SHIP CHANDLERY,

At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.

Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.

v3-16 J. H. SHATTUCK.

Pottery! Pottery!!

NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY,

on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain

and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserver, Bread and Cake

Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and

Stovepipe Safes, of superior quality; with everything else in

the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly so-

lited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or

No. 264 J street. v3-2

Five of Bees for Sale.

A VALUABLE FIVE OF BEES, with Patent Cases. The

Bees are strong, full of bees and a very superior one.

Apply at the "CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office. v3-20

The Harrier the Times, the Cheaper the Goods.

WE are receiving goods by five different clippers from the

States, which we are selling at prices less than they cost,

giving a chance for families and others to supply themselves

low. (v3-20) BRADSHAW & CO.

Solidified Milk.

25 CASES, 1 dozen each, suitable for persons going to sea

with children. It will keep sweet in any climate, and

equal to fresh when dissolved. v3-20

Splendid Teas.

4,000 PERSONS and Families have been supplied the

past week from those splendid new Teas, now

receiving in store, said to be the best ever imported into Cal-

ifornia, retailing at wholesale prices, and samples gratis.

v3-20 BRADSHAW & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston, R. HOWES, of the old firm of Howes & Co., 180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Resident Partner, San Francisco, DAVID MOORE, San Francisco, Sacramento, 139 Jackson st. 103 K st.

Resident Partner, Sacramento, B. C. NEWCOMB, 77 K street, Sacramento City, San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our

expenses reduced more than one-half,

which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at

15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the

lowest Cash Rates.

Three years experience will enable him to select a stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and

DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will

be our pride to give

Perfect Satisfaction,

both in quality, prices, and good treatment.

77 and 103 K street, } HOWES & CO.

Sacramento, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street,

opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising

every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining

Room or Office. We have lately added to our

stock \$40,000 worth, purchased here at low

rates, which, together with our former

stock, and constant additions by

every clipper ship, gives us one

of the largest stocks ever of

furnishings in California. We

have reduced our

prices to con-

form to the

times,

at least 25

per cent. as all

who will favor us

with a call will be con-

vinced.—By the addition of

Messrs. Moore & Newcombs

stocks, here and in Sacramento, we

can safely say that our stock is the most

varied and complete ever offered to the public,

and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in

San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO

Varieties

THOUGHT IS FREE.

Thought is free!
Childless as the unfathomed sea,
Buoyant as the breath of Heaven,
Rapid as the gleaming levin:
It was born before the light,
And will last beyond the night.

Thought is free!
"Free as air men's thoughts should be,"
So English Alfred said;
So did preach the martyred dead
In the land in time of old,
Where truth bravely yet is told.

Thought is free!
In the woods of Germany
Herman the old Runic withstood;
Dauntless Luther lit his brand;
And still in that realm of cloud
Breathe their souls as through a shroud.

Thought is free!
In the vaults of Italy,
Nenth the grey sepulchral stones,
Late it stirred the old dry bones,
And its flash electric ran
Down the gloomy Vatican.

Thought is free!
France, to purchase liberty,
Though the price of blood she paid,
Of the boon seems half afraid;
But no fetters yet may bind
In that land the fervent mind.

Thought is free!
Ponderful be its victory!
But at times its latent force,
Bursting, takes a whirlwind's course,
Shakes the palaces of kings,
And to earth the temple brings.

A DRUNKARD'S TRICK.—Swartz was a drunkard. He was once engaged to ornament the ceiling of a public building, and was to be paid so much per day for his work; but he was so fond of tripping that his employers were obliged to hire another man to watch the tipsy painter. Finding that he could not go to the tavern as often as he wished, he resolved upon practicing a piece of deception. He stuffed a pair of stockings and shoes similar to those he was in the habit of wearing, and hung them down from his staging whenever he left his work. The watchman called in two or three times every day, but seeing a pair of legs hanging down, suspected nothing, and reported to his employers that Swartz had reformed! The roguish painter thus contrived to absent himself for whole days.

SEEN AND NOT SEEN.—A worthy miller wishing for a portrait of himself, applied to a painter to have it accomplished. "But," said he, "as I am a very industrious man, I wish to be painted as looking out of the window of my mill; but when any one looks at me, I wish to pop my head in, so as not to be thought lazy, or as spending too much time at the window." "Very well," said the painter, "it shall be done so." He painted the mill, and the mill window. The miller looked at it, and inquired, "Where is myself looking out?" "O," said the painter, "whenever one looks at the mill, you know you pop in your head to preserve your credit for industry." "That's right," said the miller; "I'm content, that's right, that will do!"

At the breaking of the ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad at Lynchburg, a clergyman present commenced slowly and solemnly to read a manuscript prayer. At the conclusion, an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spade, and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightening himself up, remarked very audibly, "Well, I reckon dat's de first time de Lord has ever been written to on de subject of railroads!"

A little fellow, weeping most piteously, was suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment; there was a struggle between smiles and tears; the train of thought was broken. "Ma," said he, resuming his sobs and wishing to have his cry out, "Ma—ugh! ugh! ugh! what was I crying about just now?"

THE DOCTOR'S WELCOME.—Down East there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation, he went to the window and asked, "Who's there?" "Friend." "What do you want?" "Want to stay here all night!" "Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

The world always judges a man, (and rightly enough, too,) by his little faults which he shows a hundred times a day, rather than by his great virtues which he discloses, perhaps, but once in a lifetime and to a single person; nay, in the proportion as they are rarer, and as he is nobler, is shyer of letting their existence be known at all.

It is not high crimes, such as robberies and murder, which destroy the peace of society, as the village gossip, family quarrels, jealousies and bickerings between neighbors—middlemenses and tattling, which are the worms that eat into all social happiness.

It is almost as criminal to hear a worthy man traduced without attempting his justification, as to be the author of the calumny against him; it is, in fact, a sort of misprison of treason against society.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laminé and other pathologists." Dr. CASPARY, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis." (Pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or even blazoning falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that **Consumption can be cured.**

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes up, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. STRAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of cure of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PENNINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many elaborate cases of disease, and its name has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Sympom, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS in the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,
B. B. THAYER & CO.,
Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South of East.

Office—Atheneum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

Dr. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, from which this community may suffer, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the numerous to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body; Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus); and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: Morning, From 10 till 12.
Afternoon, " 2 " 5.
Evening, " 7 " 9.

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
And this was the song that the lady sung—
"Away with Pomatum and Boudoiring,
No more in my room shall Beards be seen,
The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
No more of grease or strowd spirit for me,
But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"

Sold by
B. B. THAYER & CO.,
Montgomery street, San Francisco.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YERKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 23, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuable, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Benjamin & Wood,
Benjamin Shattell,
Goldman & Bro.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Hallish & Isaacs,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Van Wic & King,
Simon Selig,
M. Shlos & Co.,
A. Romm,
Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and returns made in coin or dust.

J. Welner,
J. Van Schick,
John E. Church,
Win. A. Mix,
by J. E. Church, Att'y.
C. Rothe,
Win. S. Fitch,
B. F. Dwyer,
D. Callahan,
J. N. Clappet,
Jas. W. Downer,
G. W. McIntire,
James Long.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

The late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be unobscuredly generally understood their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energy.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,
No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of Real Estate and General Brokerage, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.

As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

Home Brokerage.

This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directory.

This department will include a directory, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and also where.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and address of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.

Bookseller's and Stationer's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery.

By the recent arrival of clippers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russia, Sheep and Marble Binding. Copying Books, Index and Plain Memorandums, Bank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c., &c.

Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.

Bound Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Blanks.—Law, Shipping and Custom House Blanks, Miscellaneous—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cans, Dials, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes; Portable Desk; Gent's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Reticules, Port Monies, Penknives, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Pictorials, Reviews and all Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders.

To Printers.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand Hoe's DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being
The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For **COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco..... Little & Co.
Sacramento..... C. Morrill.
Marysville..... Rice & Coffin.
Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co.
Benicia..... J. W. Jones.
Nevada..... Dr. Allan.
Downville..... Dr. R. W. Carr.
Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

2nd Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

NO. 22.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club
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month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

[For the California Farmer.]

Agricola's Letters.—No. 1.

INTRODUCTORY.

THERE is no other life so agreeable to an unso-
phisticated mind as that of the Country, where,
more particularly, we hold converse with Nature,
and riot in the enjoyment of her charms in her
favorite haunts. But

"The plowboys whistle and the milkmaid's song,"
"The woodcock and the living stream at eve,"
"The cottage home from towns and strife remote,"

and all the combined enticements of rural inno-
cence, and rural scenery together, would cease,
and go to waste and ruin, did not the skillful far-
mer, "with eye of observation," continually direct
the natural gifts of Heaven into their proper
channels, and apply his useful labor to render
nature doubly beautiful and attractive.

Agriculture, properly speaking, is both a Science
and an Art—the Scientific department consisting
in ascertaining the nature and qualities of soils
by chemical and other means, the analysis of
plants and of manures, and the philosophical
reasons for every requisite operation for growing
the different cultivated crops to perfection—the
Art, in conducting and performing these various
operations with economy and comfort, and in a
tasteful and proper manner. The former is re-
quired by reading and study, the latter by prac-
tice and experience; and both are essentially
necessary to enable the farmer to maintain the
dignity of his profession, and take his proper
position among the intelligent community of this
country.

Agriculture as a Science is but of modern date.
As an Art, if art it could then be called, it is
coeval with the human race; progressing with
the other Arts in some measure, but generally
behind them, from the fact that it has, till lately,
been followed almost exclusively by the humbler
and less intellectual portion of the community.
But thanks to agricultural works, and more par-
ticularly agricultural periodicals, such is not now
the case, although, it might be admitted, many
have still much to learn, from the fact that they
have not, from the continuous nature of their oc-
cupations, much time for the study of abstract
and scientific works, which besides, are frequen-
tly of no great service to the practical man, in
consequence of the writers having never been, to
any extent, practical farmers themselves.

At present there are no two countries in Eu-
rope whose Agriculture is in more general repu-
tation than Scotland and Belgium. And, as I
have lived for a considerable time in both, I shall
in a particular manner, refer to the systems of
Agriculture therein practiced, and endeavor to
show how far they may, and may not, be intro-
duced into California, with prudence and reason-
able hopes of profit. I do not mean, however, to

confine myself to them alone. In regard to agri-
cultural implements, our own land stands forward
in a conspicuous manner, and if Agriculture has
not, in every instance, been conducted with the
same precision and neatness with us that it has
in Europe, it is because it was not necessary for
the people to be so minutely careful. Still, it is
always well to know the most that can be made
of anything, whether our necessities require us to
avail ourselves of that knowledge, or not. I
should therefore consider myself recant to the
task I have undertaken, if I did not avail myself
of all my experience, wherever and however ob-
tained, to make my contributions to your jour-
nal as useful as possible. As far as Science is
concerned, I shall study to avoid trying to appear
learned, which generally amounts to a man in-
flating himself with a species of spurious gas,
which is incapable of elevating, either himself or
his readers, a single inch above their former po-
sition. Still, it must be admitted that it is im-
possible to carry on Agriculture in an enlight-
ened manner, without understanding all the whys
and wherefores of everything we do, and this can
only be done by being, in some measure, ac-
quainted with what the plants we wish to raise
are made of, and whether, and how far, the soil
on which we propose to raise them can supply
the materials. Without this knowledge, the
practice of Agriculture is merely groping in the
dark, and although a man may farm land, with
which he is well acquainted, without Science, in
a similar way that another can walk along a road
with which he is familiar at night, still it is more
comfortable, in both instances, to have light
enough to prevent us from going astray.

But let me not be misunderstood. My experi-
ence derived from practice in other places, and
what knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry I may
possess, would be of little avail if the particular
circumstances of the soil and climate of Califor-
nia were not taken into account; and it is, in
this respect, I believe, that I shall have the great-
est difficulty in meeting the expectations of your
readers, or satisfying myself. I mean, therefore,
to use some caution, in recommending any other
mode of culture in this State than what has al-
ready been proved to be advantageous, and pre-
sume, that no farmer will be so foolish as to take
any advice from me as gospel from an authorita-
tive teacher, but only, as what it is really meant
to be, the counsel of a practical man like himself.

With these remarks I shall conclude my letter,
and shall proceed in my next to speak *ex cathedra*,
as if nobody knew anything about the sub-
ject but myself, and the writers and farmers
whom I may have occasion to refer to.

AGRICOLA.

Protection of Home Industry—Mechanic Arts.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

Sir—The social and political affairs of Califor-
nia seem to be undergoing a very minute analysis,
inviting as they are all the philanthropy
and philosophy that the sentinels of its future
independence and prosperity can put in requisition.
Yet there are not many flying to the rescue
of our young State from the internal disorder
which is fast discolored her fair and lovely
figure, though adorning as she did another bright
star to the enviable, but I hope enduring, constel-
lation. The bridal plumage which she has worn
since her annexation, is now so much tainted by
treachery and corruption as to nearly cause a
mortification of her entire frame. The men who
have been fed and fattened, and made aristocrats,
by sucking the open pores of her golden heart,
have for the most part become the Arnolds of
her tottering disease, and who would in all proba-
bility smile at her agonizing groans if their own
clandestine perfidy had escaped the notice of a
bewildered and betrayed people. They have de-
voured the bowels of her infant greatness, as
Saturn devoured his own male children to grasp
the Titan's power. They have driven to despair
and desperation many a quiet mind, and have

wrecked the industry, the hopes, the ears, almost
the life, of many, too many, who have toiled
their marrow to oil, divesting this racy land of
its bounteous freight. They may fancy their in-
tricate dishonesty might, perhaps, after a while,
sink into oblivion. No; like the swathing of an
Egyptian mummy, it will entwine round their
character and preserve their infamy intact. And
what is more insolent and by far more erroneous,
the financial condition of this country, brought
about by a banditti of bankers and speculators,
is attributed to the imprudence and extravagance
of Californians, by the journalists of New York,
Boston, and other Atlantic cities—they and their
army of stock jobbers, mercantile, and commer-
cial men, who have been saved from experiencing
before this the calamitous revolution that is
raging throughout the length and breadth of their
monetary affairs at present, by the unparalleled
enterprise, the inflexible perseverance, of the
men who have built up this country's colossal
statue, and who they so unblushingly slander.

But, sir, we yet, it is to be hoped, have guards
enough on the watch towers; yes, I trust we
have still, amid the bleak and angry storm, the
chartered pilots of our future course in the tid-
e-circled journalists of this city, who have, notwith-
standing the various interests at stake which so
frequently come in collision with each other, en-
deavored to guide the public mind in the ad-
vancement of the entire State, and soothe the
bursting aspirations that deluded nature can
freely exude. Your task, and theirs, is visibly
an up-hill struggle; however, if in the discharge
of your arduous and laborious duties you fail to
realize the grand idea of placing this State in an
independent and thriving position, you can hear in
your hearts the consciousness of having done
your duty, and in the hour of death you will not
be haunted by the reflection of having basely
trafficked on the destruction of your fellow man;
if ye do not procure a temporal remuneration for
the fearless inculcation of economy, progress and
truth, you will at least have the thanks and bles-
sings of an honest community, and the tears of
the widow, or the curses of the children, will not
follow ye to the grave.

Sir, in your publication of the 10th March,
you have done me the honor of inserting my
former communication, advocating, as I did, pro-
tection for the Agricultural and Manufacturing
interests of this State, which in propounding such
a doctrine I do not sail under any false or pirati-
cal colors. Being a humble artisan whose future
happiness depends on the augmentation of trade
in general, I yearn for its speedy supremacy in
this fertile country; having no political ambition
to gratify, I only desire to see men of unimpeach-
able integrity guiding its councils—men of capa-
bility as well as character directing her onward
march to the proud position she is qualified (by
her geographical position, her numerous resources
and her luxuriant soil) to occupy; and what a
happy reflection would it not be to behold the
men of all political parties absorb their distract-
ing prejudices and direct the great genius of
American intellect to the promotion of Art and
Science, to the cultivation of her waste lands,
and the development of her hidden treasures.

An organization of Mechanics has lately sprung
into life among us: Under whatever influence
they have been induced to co-operate, it would
appear to be a most opportune time they have
chosen, for the diffusion of useful knowledge, the
discharging of many duties as relates to their
own well being, and the protection of their rights
as workmen. With the crashing announce-
ments of insolvency come quickly in its train the
merciless burning brand of petty oppression; the
very characters whom chance more than qualifi-
cations has put in the position of employers, are
the first to make the workman their prey, and
with the tenacity of a hungry tiger, devour the
sweat of his brow to satiate their greedy appe-
tites. In the insolence of some of these irre-
sponsible adventurers, the meanness and intri-

cacy of others, they more than emulate the
heartless tyrants of the Old Country, and this,
lest in the revulsion of things their own thread-
bare abilities would be thrown on a dull market,
where surely they would realize an unenviable
altitude; and I venture to think they are spring-
ing a mine that may very soon burst like thun-
der about their ears. Now, sir, to shield the
bone and sinew of this country, the working
class, from the ravages and Nevoism of such men,
they have done well to organize, and with it I
apprehend there is no more imperative duty on
such an influential class, as to direct their power
and political privileges towards protecting the
Agricultural products of California—stimulate
the consumption in every possible way, resolving
to give the home produce a preference, even at
a higher cost; if they do not, let any of them show
what will keep the capital in the country to ad-
vance Trade and Manufactures.

It appears very liberal in politicians to bubble
about free trade, but let us suppose all the stores
in San Francisco to be choked with Eastern
broadstuffs, selling below their value—what mat-
ters the plenty or the price to persons out of em-
ployment? I say they ought, and I may be right
in saying they would, prefer paying a higher
rate for the fresh and fragrant produce of our
own soil, not only on account of its superiority,
but for the *bona fide* fact of retaining in the
country the money paid for it, revolving as it un-
questionably would into some other channel of
trade. I have no second opinion about the matter;
I have no hesitation in saying that if the Mecha-
nics of this city, now that they are organized, do
not direct their attention to the protection of
Home Manufactures and the Agricultural Pro-
duce of the country, I see no difference between
them and any other literary association. These
ideas, whether right or wrong, require at all
events to be more generally disseminated, and
those who labor under them, if ignorant of more
serviceable ones, to be informed.

I am under the impression that those who in-
tend to spend the remainder of their life in Cali-
fornia, may as well try to infuse blood into the
body while the arteries are cut, as to secure last-
ing prosperity to this State without patronizing
and protecting the fruits of his own labor. This
is the time to kick the ball while it is rolling—to
teach the importing speculators a lesson they very
much need, and to make the Eastern journalists
and their patrons fully sensible to the fact that
California can live and prosper on her own re-
sources.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WARR.

San Francisco, May 21, 1855.

SHEEP.—Lawrence Smith, of Middlefield, has
been testing the respective merits of the Merino
and Oxfordshire sheep, and finds that the latter
are at the same time the most productive and the
least expensive; they are also very prolific,
usually giving birth to twins, and Mr. Smith has
discovered that while the receipts in ten Merinos
amounted to \$32, the profits on nine Oxfordshires
was \$60 90. He also states that the lambs of
the latter species often attain the weight of 100
pounds on nothing but the milk afforded by the
dam, and says that he has had a seven-month
lamb in his flock weighing 104 pounds.—*Spring-
field Republican*.

ARTISTICAL.—The Florence correspondent of
the Newark Advertiser speaks in high terms of a
valuable instrument, designed to diminish the
difficulties and perfect the processes of the art of
sculpture, which has been recently invented by
Mr. Hart, of Kentucky, a meritorious artist, who
is now sojourning in Florence. The instrument
is said to be of such a character that under its
guidance any ordinary sculptor may copy the
form of any person or inanimate object, with
mathematical precision and fidelity, both as to
feature and expression.

A NUTRITIOUS VEGETABLE.—It is perhaps un-
known to many, that the onion is one of the most
nutritious of roots, containing when dried, from
twenty-five to thirty per cent of gluten. It is a
great staple of life in Spain and Portugal. Onions
are not a relish merely to the Spaniard, but they
sustain his strength, and add beyond what their
bulk would suggest, to the amount of nour-
ishment which his simple meal supplies.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

"Prologue."—The original sketch under this heading, from the pen of ALEX. S. TAYLOR, Esq., of Monterey, which appears in several numbers of the FARMER, we have issued in pamphlet form. Those who wish copies in this style, can obtain them on application at this office, Market Hall Building, or by Mail or Express. Price Twenty-five cents per copy, or six copies for One Dollar.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS AT SACRAMENTO.—We would esteem it a very great favor if our subscribers would give us prompt information of any irregularity in receiving their papers. From circumstances arising from a change in carriers, we are subjected to loss and to much disappointment, and we ask that indulgence which we trust will be readily accorded, when we assure our friends that the difficulty was entirely beyond our control. The publication office being now also at the Rooms of the State Society, on Fourth street, between J and K, we hope to see all our friends there, and will endeavor to have them promptly supplied hereafter.

To our friends in Sacramento we would offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a medium of making their business known widely. Our journal is circulated in every portion of the State—no city or town of any note where the CALIFORNIA FARMER does not find its way; and during the present summer large numbers of extra, having the State Society's list of Premiums, will be widely scattered, and with these issues a very large circulation can be given to those branches of business that require to be widely known.

Hindrances to California Prosperity.

With good intent our public journals are weekly suggesting plans of various kinds to relieve the State from its present embarrassments—among them are: plans to induce emigration to our shores—plans to induce our steamers to offer special encouragement to emigrants—plans to form Immigrant Associations, and many other plans that may appear feasible. All these have appeared from time to time in the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a year or more; but this is not the most important thing to be done.

There is one thing PARAMOUNT to all others, that must be done, before we can expect a large immigration of permanent settlers, of the right kind. We must furnish the citizens of the old States with the right kind of information about California. We must give them reliable information as to our climate, soil and productions; we must show them we have a country fit to live in; a country that has moral, social, and intellectual privileges and blessings; a country where law and order does and will prevail. These are the considerations that will move the people. These are the considerations, and these only, that will induce that kind of people that will prove a blessing to California.

We want families as permanent settlers; we want those who will come to be identified with our institutions and aid in sustaining, building up and advancing the work already begun. We do not want adventurers, office seekers, speculators, loafers; we have enough of them already, enough and to spare. We want no more drones—we want working men and working women. There are fields of labor for all. We want working men for our agriculture, for our manufactures, for our workshops—real working men, practically so; and we want working women also, in every department—in the domestic circle, in our industrial pursuits, in our schools, and in all the higher social relations of life. We not only want those qualified for physical labor, but mental labor—California wants mind as well as muscle.

California is but poorly understood abroad; she has been poorly represented in her industrial relations. California is like a ship richly freighted—she has been the prize for which the piratical crews of every nation have battled, and they have fattened upon her treasures until there is nothing left but the hull and rigging; but she is strong built and well rigged, and will yet make a glorious voyage. California has a treasure chest left yet, and when the piratical crew is turned aloft, and she is once purified and fumigated, the drones driven from her shores and measures taken to develop her real resources, there will be found riches to surpass those of any portion of the world. That this may be done, correct information should be transmitted abroad into every State of our own glorious Union, and to all the most enlightened nations of Europe, where real industry prevails.

We have said that California suffers for want of a just opinion of her resources abroad; this is so, and we are prepared to show it. The tone of the Press in many of the States shows their ignorance of our resources, and their doubts of our civilization, almost; the conduct of the mercantile and commercial men, and the character of their shipments, contrary to all advice and remonstrance of their own agents here, and of our own Press; the various reports emanating from high authority, official documents often, many of

them written without data, without a shadow of truth, or any just conception of the subject upon which the writer is speaking—these are the causes of our present difficulties, depressions and embarrassments, and until these are removed and our citizens take measures to show the citizens of all the States our true condition, we never can have any material addition to our population.

Our political journals—the journals of the present day—we mean those relating to business, those that contain the ordinary transactions of the times—these are absolutely doing the State an injury abroad. The disastrous condition of trade, the auction sales, sheriff sales, forced sales, show at home (in the States) such a picture, that people will not emigrate hither. Such journals only show the DARK SIDE. What is wanted now, and wanted immediately, is a BRIGHT PICTURE. We want to show them a true picture of our broad and fertile valleys, the fields of waving grain, our vineyards, our orchards, our gardens, our flouring mills, our workshops, our markets—in truth we must convince them we are a civilized people, and not liable to be starved to death by being cut off from other parts of the world, as some would suppose.

We herewith present for our readers' curiosity, an extract which we copy from an official document issued from the Quartermaster General's office in November, 1853, and as an accompanying document to the President's Message. Our readers will please bear in mind that this refers to California in 1853. The extract is from a portion of the document where the subjects of roads and means of communication are demanded from one territory to another, and the danger that arises for the want of such roads shown; it is Quartermaster's Jessup's report, to Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, at Washington, Nov. 22, 1853:

"To make our military power effective even for defense, the improvement of the harbors and rivers of Texas, California, Washington, and Oregon, and the construction of railroads to connect those States and Territories, as well as New Mexico, with each other and with the States east of the Mississippi, are indispensably necessary. Let these works be completed, and our military power, whether for offense or defense, will be quadrupled.

"Our extensive territories, bounded west by the Pacific, are separated from the strength and power of the nation by vast deserts and lofty mountains, over which it requires months to communicate. With those territories our only channels of rapid communication are through foreign States. Suppose our country at war with one of the great maritime powers of Europe; our Pacific coast would be immediately blockaded, and the communications through the States above referred to cut off; our people on that side of the continent would be deprived of their commerce, and from the undeveloped state of their agriculture, would be left without the means of self-support; and being beyond the reach of effective and timely support from the mass of the nation, through our own territories, would be starved out and compelled to capitulate in less than six months."

STARVED OUT! Starved out in California! This report too in an official document at Washington, our "nation's heart," and annexed to the President's Message, to be scattered over the whole country and read by thousands and tens of thousands, as no other document would be.

STARVED OUT IN CALIFORNIA in 1853—blockaded—capitulate—no retreat—UNDEVELOPED AGRICULTURE!—and this report, too, at a time when the tables at the Patent Office were loaded with such specimen products from California as the world never saw before, specimens borne from the city of San Francisco by our own senators and representatives, shown at the capital, and reported in the Washington Intelligencer of that month.

STARVED OUT! Aye, starved out in California in '53—in a country where two FARMERS alone the small crop of thirty-three million pounds raised of potatoes that very autumn—a season of great crops—a season when the barley at Salinas Plains yielded one hundred and forty-nine bushels per acre, and many crops of wheat yielded 60, 70, and even 80 bushels to the acre. Californians capitulate to a foreign foe, because of her undeveloped Agriculture in '53! Where is Farmer Horner with his twenty million pounds of potatoes, and Farmer Beard with his twelve or thirteen millions, and Farmer Hill of Salinas, with his barley crop? where Gen. Huchinson of the Utah, with his wheat crop? Where are the Union and City Flour Mills, the Santa Clara Mills, the Benicia Mills, the Eureka Mills, and many others that were pouring out their tons of pure flour? Starve, will we? Californians may starve by reason of her undeveloped Agriculture, and die by over feeding—but never die of starvation! never! and a few months will show our friends East and West these facts, when their

ships shall return laden with our flour and grain, and other products. These are evidences of our prosperity, and these are the evidences we must present to them; these will awaken them to our real condition, and show them that our Golden State abounds with all that can make life desirable. Let us all unite and send them a true report, and we shall soon see turning to our shores a population by thousands and hundreds of thousands, that shall build up the State and make it a mighty empire.

To Grain Growers.

THE present condition of the grain interest of California demands more than a passing notice from a journal like ours, professing as it does, to guard this great and growing interest of our country. The prospect of large crops of wheat and barley is before us, and it is readily admitted that the conditions of the growers are such, in many districts, that unless a generous sympathy is felt, and a disposition shown to aid those who have met with reverses, and unless the present price is fully maintained, there will be many a field that will go unharvested for want of means to gather the crop.

The great cost of the harvesting implements utterly precludes the possibility of their purchase by all who need them. For in the present depressed state of trade they can only be bought for ready cash, and this farmers have not got. We mean all that need these implements. It is for reasons like these that we urge that in every county there should be meetings called of those interested, and a full and frank explanation take place of the real condition of this interest. It is important that at such meetings pains be taken to ascertain the quantity grown in each county, of every kind of grain and produce. Such knowledge in the hands of grain growers, in each county, and with a central board, the true value of grain, the quantity on hand, and all that appertains to it would be known, and under the control of the very men whose interests were identified with it. This matter should be attended to at once.

Harvesting has already commenced—(we learn that barley has been harvested at Stockton)—and if a wise and generous plan be devised to aid those who need help in harvesting, great good will result, for the prosperity of the mass is made up of the prosperity of individuals. Combinations can be made of individuals to purchase harvesting implements for a county, and let them at a moderate rate, or free, according as the necessity of the case may require. Acts like these, on the part of land owners and wealthy farmers, will not only redound to their credit, but be like good seed that will by-and-by bring back a noble harvest.

Grain growers and all others are kindly invited to confer with the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, or with this journal, and every aid will be given to advance the general interest. Cultivators of the soil are also invited to visit the State Society's rooms, now opened on Fourth street, between J and K, where agricultural papers, from the States and Europe, will be found on file for reference, and where specimens of grains and product will always be found.

Members to State Agricultural Society.

THE California State Agricultural Society has been duly organized and in operation more than one year; and having held its first State Exhibition is now entering upon the preparatory labors and duties of its Second Grand Exhibition. By reference to the FARMER of last week and of every alternate week, the list of premiums will be found, embracing agriculture and its kindred interests, and a large and generous list of prizes worthy a spirit of friendly strife and emulation. It is highly important that the plans of the society should be extensively known and widely disseminated. It is important too that all who are owners and cultivators of the soil should take an active interest in the State Society; that they should come forward voluntarily and enroll their names as members, attend its meetings, aid in all those plans that will tend to develop the resources of our growing State.

Members tickets are now ready at the Society's rooms. Ten dollars constitute a member, and this gives the privilege to a member and his family to all the Society's Exhibitions, their reading rooms, &c., absolutely of more value than thirty cents. Persons at a distance, by remitting, can have certificates of membership sent to them.

It is to be hoped that there will be a spirit of magnanimity manifested to sustain the State Society in plans that every good citizen must feel assured is doing much to save the State from its present embarrassed condition and raise it to a condition of renewed prosperity.

California State Agricultural Society.

WE published last week the list of premiums to be awarded by the State Society, at the coming Annual Fair, to be held at Sacramento city in September next. It is to be hoped that all who are interested in Agriculture, or in any branch of Home Industry, will give immediate attention to the invitation of the State Society, and unite with them in preparing for such an exhibition as will do honor to the State. The Manufacturers of the State are interested, the Mechanics are interested, also, Artisans in every department—all are most kindly invited to co-operate, to become members of the State Society, and to take part in this great enterprise. It is most earnestly desired that every friend of California's best interests, will so take part as to speak a kindly word of encouragement to his neighbor, convey information to a distant friend, correspond with the officers of the Society, make suggestions, &c., and thus stimulate all to the goodly work.

Our wealthy citizens can materially aid by becoming members. A member's ticket entitles him to free admission to all the Exhibitions of the Society, and at the same time aids the Society in carrying on the work. Among the many ways in which great good can be accomplished for the State, donations can be made of sums of money to be invested by the Society, the annual interest of which shall be awarded in a medal bearing the name of the donor. Thus, as in the premiums of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of Boston, we find the names of some of its merchant princes enrolled upon medals, they having contributed thousands to promote this noble science; several have contributed one thousand dollars each; Theodore Lyman bequeathed \$10,000. The medals are annually awarded, as follows:

The Appleton Gold Medal,	-	-	-	\$60
The Lyman, do do	-	-	-	60
The Bradley, do do	-	-	-	60
The Lowell, do do	-	-	-	60

The several donations are made to advance such particular branches as may strike the minds of the donors—for instance, a prize for the best seedling apples, a pear, a peach, potato, wheat or corn, melon, or any other article.

Now who will be ready to advance the cause thus nobly, and by a generous contribution bring out new productions, such as cotton, rice, tea, coffee and sugar. We make these suggestions and trust California will not long be without the evidence of that liberality which must be found within her borders.

High Prices East.

THE present high prices of all kinds of provisions and produce abroad should serve as an encouragement to stock raisers, dairymen, grain growers, farmers and produce dealers of all kinds in our State. The war in Europe has created a larger demand, and its continuance has withdrawn the laborer from the field to other avocations, thus decreasing the crops, while an increased supply is needed.

From a combination of circumstances not wholly explained, with increased crops, there is almost a certainty of high prices ruling for grains, flour, produce and provisions of all kinds, for some time to come, even till or after the new harvest. By reference to our extracts from New York prices, it will be seen that eastern markets rule higher than our own for flour, grain and produce.

California can spare a large amount of each and have enough left; and while we would urge a large shipment we would again urge shippers to look well to the condition of articles shipped, especially grain and flour. California must not make bad shipments. Her aim should be to be successful from this side. Goods shipped from this side that may be found in bad order, though the quantity be small, would deter others, and it is easier to be careful now and thus secure a permanent prosperity. A check in shipments would result in great injury.

Whilst referring to this matter we would urge particular attention to the valuable invention recently presented to this State, for kiln drying grain, potatoes, lumber, &c., to which reference is made in an advertisement in our columns.

MESSRS. JAMES FRENCH & Co., of Boston, have in press and will soon publish a new work entitled, "Anna Clayton,"—for which they anticipate an extensive sale. This is a new and original tale, founded on actual occurrences, and of the most remarkable character. The scene is laid in one of our New England villages, and written in a style of uncommon beauty and force, and promises to exceed any work of the kind, with which we are acquainted. We have seen the proof sheets, and shall notice it more fully as soon as published. It will make a 12 mo. vol., of about 400 pages, and will be issued on the 1st of May.

Land Titles.

ONE of the greatest obstacles to the improvement of our immense territory may now be considered as removed, and all those original claims like that of Fremont and Richie, may now be claimed from authority as already confirmed, for the same rules and principles that have been applied to those cases will be applied to all others, and in a brief time the difficulties will disappear, and peace, order and prosperity will take the place of riot, bloodshed and ruin.

The generous proposition of General Sutter to those who have for years held his property, without rent, should awaken sufficient gratitude to bring them to a prompt and amicable adjustment.

We learn that T. O. Larkin, Esq., a large land owner in Colusa, Butte and Sonoma counties, has manifested great liberality in the adjustment of claims. It is a pleasure also to record the fact that O. M. Weber, Esq., of Stockton, has shown very great liberality to those who are upon the grounds lately confirmed to him. Acts like these will result in great good; they will promote the speedy settlement of lands, and great improvements upon them. This will still be the cry of hard times! We are glad to know this, for when a spirit of forbearance and confidence begins it should be encouraged and cherished, for its fruits will be pleasant to the sight and taste.

Now that this great question of titles is rapidly assuming a satisfactory form, we would suggest to real estate owners and cultivators, the public assemblage of both parties, and all that are interested, to consult for the general good, form county agricultural societies, lay plans for mutual benefit, for the improvement of the lands, for the introduction of important products, and foster and cherish everything that shall tend to the prosperity of the mass. In doing this it secures the prosperity of each individual. Unless something of this kind is done, the propitious moment will pass, and apathy and estrangement will take the place of a friendly intercourse and exchange of neighborly courtesy, and finally, loss, disaster and ruin will be the result.

We would urge this point as one of moment to land owners. The success of their tenants is their own success, and the misfortune of their tenants will and must eventually fall upon themselves. We urge a spirit of liberality and generosity, even among our larger land owners. We ask their sympathy and aid in this time of depression, to all with whom they are connected; for if there is one class that deserves aid and sympathy more than another, it is the cultivator of the soil. He is in the work that shall prove of the highest moment to our State, and really deserves a consideration commensurate with its importance.

Notices for the California Farmer,—April 20.

We have received from Messrs. Harper & Bros., of New York, the following works, just published by that House:

"The Countess of Blessington,"—being the literary life and correspondence of the above celebrated lady, whose house was the favorite resort of the London literati, for some fifteen years. The above work is in two volumes, well got up and must be extensively sought for.

"Frank," or "The Philosophy of Tricks and Mischiefs,"—being No. five of the series of story books for children, by Jacob Abbott. This is a very engaging look for the young reader, is neatly printed, and adorned by thirteen beautiful engravings.

"Introduction to Practical Astronomy, with Astronomical Tables,"—by Elias Loomis, L. L. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of the city of New York. Those investigating astronomy, whether for their own pleasure or otherwise, and particularly those engaged in government surveys, will find this a most useful volume. These are all to be found at their large establishment New York, or at Redding & Co's., Boston, and all the principal book-stores in San Francisco.

Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, have just published the "May Flower," a new work from the pen of Mrs. Stowe, being many of her early productions. They are stories of New England life, and contain the mingled humor and pathos for which the author is so universally admired.

From Messrs. Long & Brother, New York, "The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern," a work which has created so much excitement, and is known the wide world over.

The "Pride of Life," a new work by Reynolds, has just been published. The well known and popular works by Reynolds, are all published at this establishment, and their publications can al-

ways be found at Messrs. LeCount & Strong's, San Francisco.

We have received from Wm. V. Spencer, 128 Washington street, Boston, the series of publications called "Spencer's Boston Theatre,"—published by him and Samuel French, of New York, being a series of scarce acting tragedies, comedies, dramas, farces and burlettas, with casts of characters as performed at the principal theatres in the United States and Europe. They are handsomely got up, and printed on fine white paper, and can be had of the publishers here, or their agents in San Francisco. In connection, we would say, that at the store of Wm. V. Spencer, can be procured all the best publications of the day, comprising all those published by them and Samuel French of New York. They are also fully supplied with all the foreign papers on the arrival of each steamer from Europe. We advise all our Boston readers to give him a call, where they will find a stock worthy their inspection.

PURE WATER.—The Artesian Well now being bored opposite the Merchants' Exchange is rapidly progressing, and we have taken notice of it each day. After the first day, occupied in preparing the curb, &c., and penetrating the soil that had been filled in to the depth of twenty feet, the work of boring commenced, and the second day entered a blue clay, which continued about forty feet more; at sixty feet a fine sand was struck, which continued twenty feet; then blue clay again to ninety-seven and a half feet, which we saw on Saturday evening. Here the first boulders were struck, the workmen bringing up a small one about twenty inches in diameter. This well is in the hands of Smith & Vanlyne, workmen of experience, skill and perseverance, and we have faith to believe if the thing can be done they will bring it to a successful issue. We shall note it again, and watch the result with deep interest, for pure water in San Francisco will be of more importance to the city than a mine of gold.

Messrs. Chosman, Carter & Jewett.—This house, on the corner of California and Montgomery streets, seems to be doing a good and prosperous business trade for themselves, however it may be for those whose goods are daily sold. "Necessity knows no law," and when goods must be sold, the quickest sale is the best, especially in a falling market. In passing, a day or two since, the sound of Mr. Jewett's voice, selling beautiful blooming plants, gold watches, jewelry, and rich furniture, recalled to mind the contrast to his sales in '49. We then remember purchasing of him, not beautiful plants, but bread and pork—the staff of life. '49 and '53 are in strange contrast, as is both felt and seen.

THE NEW FREIGHT COMPANY.—The new propeller Martin White, left her berth at Market street wharf, Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, towing her barge astern, full freighted and crowded with passengers. When abreast of Vallejo street wharf she fired a salute, and steamed up the Bay in gallant style. This pioneer enterprise gives promise of benefit to both the merchant and traveller, and we should be glad, for their sake, to see it well patronized. Sun.

The intelligence from all parts of the country indicates that, with a favorable season, the grain crop of the present year will be unusually large.

Mr. Moses Einstein, of Kingston, N. C., blew up his store on the evening of the 11th inst., by "unthoughtfully" placing a lighted cigar on a keg of powder!

The New Orleans Picayune professes to have reliable information from Havana that the decree issued at Madrid directs the Captain General of Cuba, in the event of a filibuster expedition, to arrest all Americans on the island, not excepting even the U. S. Consul.

The high prices of provisions in all the Atlantic States, is the topic of serious discussion among all classes. Every article of consumption is held at a famine rate, and the worst feature of the state of things is, there appears no promise for the future. Prices of breadstuffs have not been so high as at present since the war of 1812.

CONSOLIDATION OF PITTSBURG.—The Board of Trade of Pittsburgh have just adopted a report in favor of the municipal consolidation of Pittsburgh, Alleghany, South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, &c., into one corporate city.

The treaty, which was sometime since made by our government with the Argentine Confederation, for opening the navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay, to the merchant flags of all nations, was confirmed by the United States Senate before the adjournment.

A proposition will come up in the next Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States, by inserting a clause to the effect that no State law shall be passed which may interfere with or prohibit the sale or consumption of any imported article upon which the General Government derives a benefit by imposing a tariff.

Horticultural Exhibition.—Fruits, Flowers, &c., &c.

The First Exhibition at the State Society's Rooms will take place on Saturday, June 2d.

The Exhibition will consist of fruits, flowers, vegetables, and other products of the seasons; and it is proposed by the Society to make semi-monthly Exhibitions, if a sufficient interest is manifest.

The Florists, Gardeners, and Farmers are invited to contribute such specimens as they may have, and thus make known the products of the county and the State. The State Society's Rooms are located on Fourth street, between J and K streets, Sacramento city, where all who are interested are invited to visit.

It is anticipated at these shows, a renewed and lively interest will be made manifest, as they will be offered free to all. The Rooms have been arranged and decorated, and appropriately prepared for these exhibitions, and it is hoped that the ladies of Sacramento and of the State, and strangers visiting Sacramento will find the Society's Rooms a pleasant and instructive place of resort.

Contributions of every species, in all the range of scientific discovery, are invited, and of which due record and acknowledgement will be made.

The Exhibition will open at 11 A. M., Saturday, June 2. Rooms on Fourth street, between J and K streets, Sacramento city.

FROM THE EAST.—The Steamship Golden Gate arrived at this port Wednesday afternoon, with a week's later dates. A large fire had occurred in Boston, commencing on Battery wharf and burning over an area of three acres, loss nearly a million dollars; three engines were also destroyed. Col. Kinney has been arrested and his expedition stopped. The Vienna conference had closed, Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England. Napoleon III. and the Empress had been on a visit to Queen Victoria—remained the guests of the British sovereign five days—met with a distinguished reception from the Court, and extraordinary enthusiastic greeting from the crowd—were almost overwhelmed by congratulatory addresses from corporations and institutions, and returned to France amid a tempest of hurrahs! Napoleon is said to be going to the Crimea. A vigorous bombardment of Sebastopol has been carried on by the Allies, who intend soon to make an assault.

THE WEATHER, &c., IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY. The weather has been delightful for the past week, says the Gazette of the 26th, and Columbia and vicinity presents a more lifelike appearance, than we have previously witnessed for months. The eye can turn to no point of the compass without beholding the busy and toiling miner closely engaged in extracting the shining ore from our hills and valleys, and it is highly gratifying to state that we have at the present time fewer "gentlemen loafers" in our midst than for months past. Many of the drunks, who heretofore made a scanty support in and around the gambling houses, have shouldered the pick and shovel and are now delving in the mines, earning a surer and by far more creditable livelihood, by the "sweat of the brow."

On Saturday and Sunday last, heavier showers of rain fell in this vicinity, than has fallen since January last. At the same time, we learn, that immense quantities of snow fell, high up in the mountains, covering the ground to a great depth; and we feel confident in predicting, an abundant supply of water for mining purposes, in this and the surrounding camps, for several months. The grand desideratum with the miners in Tuolumne county, is a constant and abundant supply of water, and there is no calculating the immense amount of gold that will be extracted from the earth, as rich and inexhaustible leads of the precious metal are being discovered almost daily, in our hills and valleys. Let abundant supplies of water flow over our hills and valleys, and the next eight months will show to the world, that Tuolumne county, in point of mineral wealth will be numbered with the first counties in California.

THE WEATHER IN THE INTERIOR.—The California Express is congratulating its local readers upon the delicious weather in that section of the country—Marysville. For several days past an alternation of sunshine and rain has been experienced, varied and rendered romantic by occasional thunder and lightning. Like a coquet, one moment all smiles, the next all tears, and should the boxed cars be added which makes some saucy wipers see stars, the simile is complete. The country is dressed in its richest garments of green and gold, presenting a scene of surpassing loveliness. This, above all others, is the reason for a tramp or journey through the sublime mountain districts of California. The roads are excellent, scenery beautiful, and unlike the troublesome times of '49, when the weary traveller had to foot it through the mountains, comfortable stages are constantly running between the principal towns. California dresses herself in her gayest apparel in May.

FAVORS.—We are under obligations to Wells, Fargo & Co. and their attentive messengers, for the prompt delivery of letters, packages, &c., the past week. George is sure to put things through straight.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF MINING.—The Columbia Gazette of Saturday, gives the following in relation to mining in Tuolumne:

Never before, since we became a citizen of Columbia, have we been enabled to record "ligger strikes," or more favorable mining news. Hills, flats and gulches, that have, heretofore, been prospected, passed over, and pronounced worthless by the prospector, have been more thoroughly tested by the running of drifts and the sinking of deeper shafts, and deposits of gold have been struck upon which have astonished even the most sanguine miner. From every section of the county, we are in daily receipt of the most favorable mining news; "big strikes" are being made in almost every section of the county, and we predict that more gold will be extracted from the mines of Tuolumne County, during the next six months, than has ever been taken out before in the same length of time. Although hundreds own rich claims, and are making their "piles," there are—as in every other mining county in the State—hundreds and thousands of others, many of whom toil from sunrise to sunset, and use equal diligence and industry, that are barely making a decent support. "Fortune," it is said, is a "fickle jade," and many an honest, industrious and hard-working miner, has toiled in the mines for months and years, contending against the frowns of the "fickle dame," without ever meeting with a single smile at her hands, and still without a "red" in their pockets, whilst numbers of others appear to be her favorite "pets," and meet with her blindest smiles wherever they stick a pick.

GREAT STRIKE.—On Friday last, a rich vein was discovered in the claim formerly owned by Judge Abbott, near the Half-way House, by two negroes. It appears that the claim had been given up as worthless some time since, and on Friday morning these colored individuals had bought the mining tools left on the claim, for \$75. In the afternoon they went to work, and in three hours they took out \$265. On Saturday, they washed out \$500; on Monday, four pounds; on Tuesday, about four pounds; and they have been taking it out by the "bat-fall" ever since. There is great excitement in the vicinity, and hundreds of claims have been staked out in the adjoining flat.

GOLD DUST.—The Calaveras Chronicle gives the following estimate of the quantity of dust sold weekly at the various towns in that county: Mokelumne Hill, \$40,000; San Andres, \$35,000; Campo Seco, \$10,500; Geys City, \$10,000; Vallecito, \$7,500; Angels, \$5,000; Murphy's, \$5,000; Douglas' Flat, \$3,000; North Branch, \$2,500; Fernum's, \$2,500; Albany Flat, \$2,000. At other of the smaller towns there are a few thousands bought, which will make up an aggregate of full \$125,000 weekly. There is besides a large amount taken at trailing posts, and considerable is held in first hands.

A correspondent of the Southern Californian writes from San Bernardino as follows: We have had a great deal of rain up here this season, and the most of the crops, especially wheat, is very rusty, and a great portion dead already, and it is feared that the entire crop will be lost. I never have seen in my life such an amount of rusty crops as there is here this year.

We hear bad accounts relative to the grain crops from all parts of the country. The heavy rains have been productive of an unprecedented injury to our agricultural prospects. Appearances indicate that we shall not realize half a crop. In many instances whole fields are completely destroyed.

GRAIN INJURED IN SONOMA.—In last week's issue we stated, says the Bulletin, that grain in our valley had entirely escaped damage from the rains; but, since then, we have had more rain, and are sorry to say that a portion of the wheat and barley crops have been ruined—to what exact extent, we are not aware. We hope, however, the loss will not materially affect our farmers.

The Calaveras Chronicle of the 26th, says: Last Sunday and Monday it rained hard the whole of both days, without scarce a moment's cessation. With the rain on Sunday we were treated to a violent hail storm also, which continued for half an hour. The weather since has been quite cool.

EARLY HARVEST.—The farmers along the Cosumnes river contemplate cutting their barley the present week. Wheat will be ready for the sickle during the course of the ensuing week, and by the 16th prox. harvesting grain in this section of the State will have fully commenced.

NOVA SCOTIA POTATOS.—An Eastern paper says: It is said that the last crop was a good one in that Province, and that large quantities are in transit hither. With all due respect to our Blue-Nosed friends, who, Sam Slick says, are a little tardy in their movements, we must beg them to quicken their pace and hurry up the potatoes.

The Norristown (Pa.) Herald says there is a secret order of conspirators in and about Philadelphia to raise potatoes—not by planting—but by storing and holding until they raise the price. If that is the case, we hope the Nova Scotians will raise the siege, and give the Pennsylvanians potatoes at less than \$2 a bushel. As for ourselves, we have got so used to this price, that we are like the skinned eels—we don't mind it.

THE BIG OX, ELMITE.—This large and beautiful specimen of the animal kingdom, which is an exhibition at 124 Commercial street, is the universal admiration of all that visit him.

Horticultural Department.

The Fruit Trade.

SOME thirty vessels are engaged in the fruit trade between New York and the West Indies. A much larger trade in fruits is carried on with ports in the Mediterranean, which supply annually something like seventy or eighty cargoes—principally oranges. The West Indian importations of last year are estimated as follows: 75,000 bunches of bananas from Baracoa, sold here at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bunch—\$93,750 to \$112,500; 2,000,000 Baracoa coconuts, sold at from \$25 to \$30 per 100—\$500,000 to \$600,000; twenty cargoes of pine-apples, from Matanzas and Havana, averaging 80,000 dozen per cargo, and sold at from \$8 to \$12 per 100—\$128,000 to \$192,000; 20,000 dozen St. Barts pines, sold at from \$7.50 to \$8 per 100—\$15,000 to \$16,000; 200,000 dozen from the Bahama Islands—\$15,000 to \$16,000; ten cargoes of Havana oranges, averaging 350,000 at 3 cents each—\$10,500; have been received, thus far, the present season, the crop being more abundant than at any time during the last fifteen years. West Indian oranges arrive in October, and are most abundant in January and February. Bananas and pine-apples begin to arrive about the first of April, and are most plentiful during the succeeding three months. Cocoa-nuts arrive all the year round. Mediterranean oranges, which come in boxes, and are most extensively shipped to different parts of the United States, begin to be received in January, but not extensively until April or May.

The above list comprises but few of the foreign fruits imported—and these only from the West Indies. A few minutes' calculation will show the sum paid for the articles enumerated in the list amount to not less than \$850,000. The total amount paid for foreign fruit last year was not less than twenty millions of dollars.

Our exports are comparatively trifling. With the very best soil and climate in the world for growing fruit, embracing twenty-three degrees of latitude, we pay out annually, to foreign countries, cash enough to stock a Territory with the choicest varieties of fruit trees.

Besides, fruit grown in our own soil and climate is better adapted to our people, and far more healthful than that which is imported from other climates.

Let us grow our own fruits, and thus save the millions paid to foreign countries, now almost lost to our nation.

BEES AND FRUIT TREES.—It is believed that the bees greatly improve the fructification of the fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept always produce more fruit than those in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine the fruits are more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

Twelfth Legislative Agricultural Meeting.

The twelfth and concluding meeting of the series was held on Tuesday evening. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who made some interesting remarks appropriate to the closing meeting. He felt that the discussions during the meetings just closing had been of an unusually practical and useful character, and that they had personally benefited all who had listened to them; while the reports which had been published had been read and copied throughout the length and breadth of the land. The subject for this evening's discussion, *The Economy of Agriculture*, was one which embraced all the practical details of farming, and not only those, but the broader question of the duty of the State to promote the interests of agriculture. He concluded by announcing His Excellency Governor Gardner, as the Chairman for the evening.

The Governor, on taking the chair, expressed his interest in the cause of agriculture, and his especial approval of the objects for which these meetings have been held. He did not doubt but that they had been of great advantage to those who had attended them. Unquestionably, experimental knowledge is the most valuable, but these meetings, like the libraries of books which we prize so much, compress into a small compass the knowledge and experience of a great many intelligent minds, for the benefit and instruction of all. The Governor remarked that it was his good fortune to be born upon a farm, and he had always cherished a love for agricultural pursuits. Indeed, that very morning, and early too, he had left his home in the city to visit his farm, and he hoped to have the pleasure in a few months of cutting some green peas raised from seed which he had that very morning planted with his own hand. He had eaten fruit of his own production every month in the year. Referring to the economy of agriculture, he remarked that a few days ago he had the pleasure of visiting the State Farm at Westboro', and of forming there the acquaintance of many members of the Board of Agriculture. He had previously read a good deal in regard to the farm, but had formed the opinion that the experiment of a State farm was visionary, and would prove only a waste of money. What he saw, and the explanations given him in regard to the experiments carried on by the Board, however, modified his former belief, and he was now of the opinion that the farm would be of great benefit to the farmers of the Commonwealth, much greater than the appropriations which have or are likely to be made to it by the State. In his opinion, the State should take a deep interest in the obtaining and diffusion of

agricultural knowledge among the people; and he could conceive of no reason why Massachusetts should not be able to sustain her entire population, even though it should hereafter reach five millions, with the productions of her own soil alone.

Mr. Proctor, of Danvers, followed, at the call of the Governor, and urged the justice of the farmer's claims to aid from the State. He believed that the bounty extended by the State to the county agricultural societies, had been a great help to the agriculture of the State, and that the State farm at Westboro' would be of very essential service to the people of the Commonwealth. It is only by means of such institutions that we can learn the economy of agriculture. State farms should be established in all the counties in the State, to be placed under the control of the county societies, making annual reports to the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau. It might be stipulated that each county should raise a sum equal to that donated by the State. He doubted whether the present system of dispensing the bounty of the State by means of premiums, was a judicious one. The same sums expended on experimental farms, whence valuable reports in regard to modes of cultivation, course of crops, application of manures, the breeding and management of cattle, &c., would be derived, would prove far more beneficial than the ephemeral cattle shows now in vogue, which makes no lasting impression.

Mr. Waters, of Beverly, spoke briefly of the importance of experiments in agriculture, and took occasion to allude to the great attention paid to raising onions in Essex county.

Mr. Fiske, of Framingham, referred to the remark often made to him by farmers, "Only give me a plenty of manure, and I don't care any thing about your Boston Cultivator, your New England Farmer, or your Ploughman. If I could only get manure, I could get crops fast enough." Many farmers who talk thus, could double or treble their manures if they would only make the most of their resources—bogs, sinks, urine, ashes, &c. He had raised forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre, with a manure made up of meadow mud, sifted fine, ashes and urine from horse and cow, putting a handful on each hill after planting the corn, which was put into the ground without manuring. The economy of the manure is the great point in farming. The wash of one sink will raise half an acre of corn.

Mr. Proctor, of Danvers, remarked that a farmer in his county cleared \$400 from an acre of onions the last season, and that was only a sample of what is done in Essex county. The great secret of their success lies in the preparation and adaptation of manures, and in keeping the soil free from weeds. By attention to securing the best plants for seed, the size and quality has been greatly improved, and \$2 and \$3 a pound is paid for seed coming from Essex county.

Mr. French, of Braintree, illustrated the great want of information upon the various matters connected with farming—as location of buildings, the preservation and application of manures, the feeding of cattle, and the selection of stock—and argued that, from the complicated nature of these questions, private individuals were not competent to elucidate them. The matter should be undertaken by the State, through the agency of experimental farms. While speaking of stock, the speaker remarked that an English gentleman had long advocated "box-feeding" in fattening stock, and his views, it is believed, will triumph in England. He did not exactly understand what was meant by "box-feeding," but believed that it consisted in enclosing the animal in a stall or pen, and keeping it there on a dry floor until fattened. The English butchers offer an advance for such beef, without knowing how it is raised. The speaker questioned the utility of littering the floor for cattle, having discarded the practice the past year, without noticing any detriment to the cattle in consequence. He also related the case of a Maryland farmer, who, in planting his hot, sandy soil with corn, put his manure on the top of the hill, believing that it was the true way, in which he was sustained by a farmer in the Connecticut valley. It was a new idea, and he intended to try it on a small scale, and would recommend others to do so.

Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmington, followed, and gave it as his opinion that where litter could be had cheap, bedding cattle should be kept up. He thought it made a material difference with oxen. It is economy to supply cows with water about milk warm in winter; they will give ten per cent. more milk.

Mr. Dodge, of Sutton, forcibly argued the duty of the State to furnish pattern farms, for the benefit of the farmers of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hall, of Bradford, illustrated the benefits derived from study, and a perusal of the agricultural newspapers, by those who were wise enough to make use of them.

Mr. Buckminster, of the Ploughman, remarked that there were but two ways of doing a thing—the right and the wrong—and if we could induce the farmers to give up their stand-still notions, and try the various methods of cultivation, we should soon arrive at the economy of agriculture, and, by making it more profitable, our young men would be retained upon the farm.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Joseph Bird, Esq., of Wintertown, for his interesting lecture, last week, on an improved fire system.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.—N. E. Farmer.

THE love of pleasure is natural to the human heart; and the best pleasure is a proper indulgence of such as are innocent.

Home-made Bread.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your correspondent E. D. P., must have experienced much gratification to find his important inquiry, how to bring butter in the winter, without spending three days in fetching it, so gratuitously and satisfactorily responded to by so many members of the Cultivator family; and as good butter deserves good bread, I will go out of my way a little, for the purpose of bringing my wife to east into your treasury. Now, is there one in one hundred of those who live in the country that does not advocate the use of home-baked bread in preference to that obtained of the baker? But is there one of all these who has not at times been disappointed in the expectation of obtaining it as it should be, in consequence of ill flavored, dark colored, bitter yeast? I trow not. Here it may be well to observe, I never use any "lightening" for bread but brewer's yeast, if that can be obtained by almost any means; knowing by painful experience the difference, when in the stomach, between bread raised by fermentation, and that produced by mechanical means, as it may be termed, and which artificial rising is, I consider, the cause of much of the dyspepsia we hear of; but I too have been sadly exercised by the pain of disappointment in my undertakings by the short eowing, sometimes worse, of the yeast that I have been able to obtain—a filthy, discolored, bitter, nauseous looking liquid, that it has gone against me to use for the purpose. So it has heretofore sometimes been, while at all times it has been a sort of lottery work, not knowing how it may turn out. But this is no longer so, and I will tell you why.

Calling on a sister farming-friend, I found her washing brewer's yeast in a pan, and pouring off the discolored water, the thicker part—the real yeast—remaining at the bottom of the pan, rendered almost white by the several ablutions it had received, and was wonderfully interested by the assurance, that not a particle of the yeast had passed away in the filthy water, but all the bitterness and ill flavor, of which I had so often complained was carried off by it, and that most completely; and on trial, I find it so done; I have therefore no longer, black, bitter, ill-tasted bread, and consider this a secret worth knowing, and therefore worth communicating to our friends through the ever-welcome and instructive columns of the Cultivator, as a small token of the great obligations I am under to "you and yours."—A Farmer's Wife, in Boston Cultivator.

Butter-making.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I would notice one very essential point in butter-making which has been entirely overlooked by your correspondents who have written upon the subject of late, and that is, good butter-cows. There is as much difference in cows as there is in butter makers; these last may be improved, but cows which make white, soft butter, that is a long time coming, cannot; so they had better be sought out and put to some other use. It is most generally the case, that poor butter costs the most, on account of its being hard to churn, sell, or eat. I have practised butter making fifteen years, and am fully convinced of the truth of the above. Every new cow which comes on the place, and they come often, I give a fair trial by herself, and if she proves satisfactory; well; if not, she is put to some other use besides making butter. I do not scald my milk, neither put stones or carrot juice in my churn; only let me select my cows, and I can have good, yellow, solid butter all the year, and no task to churn either. One very essential thing is to set the milk in summer where there is a circulation of pure air; in winter it may as well freeze after it has stood ten or twelve hours; by this means there will more cream rise, and it will be equally good.—Naomi, in Boston Cultivator.

AN ARGUMENT FOR BABY-SHOWS.—The following facts, which could be multiplied by similar ones to any extent, afford the data for an argument in favor of Baby-fairs as well as Cattle-shows: We know a man who last summer hired four colts pastured on a farm some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a wagon, and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering, &c. He himself examined the condition of the pasture; and when a dry season came on, he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that this was regularly supplied. This man had four children attending a district school kept in a small building erected at the cross roads. Around this building on three sides is a space of land six feet wide; the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not an out-house or shade tree in sight of the building. Of the interior of the school-house we need not speak. The single room is like too many others, with all its apparatus arranged upon the most approved plan for producing curved spines, compressed lungs, ill-health, &c. We wish to state one fact only. The owner of those colts, the father of those children, has never been into that school-house to inquire after the comfort, health, or mental food daily dealt out to his offspring. The latter part of the summer we chanced to ask, "who teaches your school?" and the reply was, "he did not know; he believed her name was Parker, but he had no time to look after school matters."—Am. Agriculturist.

The above is a fair specimen of the inversion that generally exists in social and domestic matters, and in reference to the higher interests of religion. Men are often found devoting more attention to their colts than to their children, and to their money than to their God. It will not always be so.—Circular.

Miscellany.

WHERE DWELLETH MUSIC?

She seeks a wild home in the ocean's roar,
In the floating breeze she loves to soar,
In the morning wind, in the waterfall—
Oh, the spirit of music dwells in them all.

This fairy being hath many a tone,
And 'tis by her freaks that her pathway is known,
For the blackbird's song in the rustling tree
As the spirit passes grows firm and free.

Her presence is felt with the deepest awe
When the gorgeous daylight is passing away,
And the living sunbeams their brightness cast,
Each one in radiance outvying the last.

They rest on the church, and its towering spire
Glow to the earth with a brightening fire;
Then to the brook, as it dances so free,
In the tiny streamlet a rainbow see.

Though we cannot see her, I know she is nigh
When twinkling stars are gemming the sky,
And the glorious moon in the silver cloud
Is sailing enwrapped in her veiled shroud.

Oh, there's solemn music at daylight's close
In the hush of fair Nature's calm repose;
Ye need not search for that spirit fair,
For the home of music is everywhere.

—Mark Lane Express.

BEAUTY.

Never yet was there the beauty
That with time would not decay;
Never yet was there the flower,
Bowed by dew or washed by shower,
On the earth or in the bower,
But would droop and pine away;
Never breeze, though sweetly sighing
Through the grove mid o'er the plain,
But had kissed the fruit and dying
That can never bloom again.

Time and beauty chime together
Till we pass our childhood's hour;
But when most we need the charneling
Of our graces, Time's alarming
Speed is all our grace diamining,
And we chide beneath his power.

Reason bows at beauty's shrine;
Passion thinks her all divine;
Men adore, admire, and love,
O'er the earth for beauty rove;
Find her but a tender flower
Blooming in the sheltered bower;
Rise her from her parent stem—
Gaze awhile upon her bloom—
Gaze upon her hundred graces—
Press her o'er mid o'er again;
But she dies in their embraces,
Fleeting time her bloom erases,
Tune and sorrow leave their traces—
Each is lord of beauty's reign.

—Life Illustrated.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.—The Paris Patrie says that the French Academy of Science is much interested in the alleged invention of a flying machine by a Spaniard named Diego de Salamanca. The machine is very simple, the whole motive power being comprised in a case two feet long and one foot wide; buckled upon the back, two iron rods fastened to the case, support a small piece of wood, upon which the feet repose. The operation of turning a handle sets in motion two large wings, ten feet long, made of very thin couteau covered with feathers. The wings may be worked so as to produce vertical, horizontal or perpendicular flying, and the handle has to be turned every quarter of a league to regulate the distance—the operation of turning lasting about a minute. The machine has been successfully tried at Madrid (so says the Patrie,) and the inventor estimates that its price when perfected will not exceed two hundred dollars. Several members of the Academy have been seriously troubled by the idea that there is a possibility of such machines being brought into general use, and have made speeches pointing out their inconveniences, and showing that if they are ever introduced, malefactors and thieves will be able to fly on to the roofs of houses, get into windows, and commit all sorts of depredations. The Patrie thinks it will be very curious to see policemen pursuing thieves through the air, and pouncing upon them like eagles from above.

Good Wives.—That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologise when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until the work is finished. When I hear a lady say, "I shall attend church and wear my old bonnet and every-day gown, for I fear we shall have a rain storm," depend upon it she will be sure to make a good wife. When a daughter remarks, "I would not hire helps, for I can assist you in the kitchen," set it down she will make somebody a good wife. When you overhear a young woman saying to her father, "Don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best," you may always be certain she will make a good wife. When you see a female rise early, get breakfast, and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down and knit, depend upon it she will make a good wife. When you see a female anxious to learn a trade, so as to earn something to support herself, and perhaps aged parents, you may be sure she will make one of the best of wives. The best qualities to look after in a wife are industry, humanity, neatness, gentleness, benevolence and piety. When you find these there is no danger: you will obtain a treasure, and not regret your choice to the last period.

WE are what we are in private.

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches Connected with California History.

PROLOGUE.

(CONCLUDED.)

And but yesterday, as we must put all in, was concluded by James Gadsden, engineer, soldier and minister plenipotentiary at the city of Mexico, a formal treaty on the 30th day of December 1853, which surrendered unto the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ten millions of "pesos duros," paid unto the party of the second part, all that additional piece or tract of land adjoining and bounding on California and New Mexico aforesaid, and commonly known in Spanish and Jesuit chronicles as "Pimeria Alta," and "Apacheria Brouco," and containing, a little more or less, 50,000 square miles of land, and abounding in gold, silver, copper, iron and lead, and fruitful in salubrious valleys of cotton, tobacco, tropical fruits, figs, grapes, olives, dates, almonds, pomegranates, tinias, also wheat and grain, cattle, horses and sheep, ten pueblos and the most level, and the shortest route for a rail road, from ocean to ocean.

Thus we have condensed and rounded off all the sharp corners of our history, and we see that in May 1848, our flag floated on the Pacific and Atlantic shores, 2,020 miles by the Pacific, and by the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico 3,100 miles, running by windings and turning on old ocean shores, and stretching from sea to sea and from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same.

And here is indeed a fair domain; enough land for a great nation's homestead. And if a humble man, born on the same soil as Jackson and Calhoun, the son of an old American tar who died honest, owing no man a grudge; if he with awe before that Great Spirit with whom "the life of man is but as a span; a thousand years as a day, and a day as a thousand years;" if he, I say, could be heard in the presence of that Spiritually Divine Existence, a portion of which dwelleth in the soul of every living creature, who

"Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glow in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent;
Spreads undivided, operates unspent;
Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart,
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns;
To him, no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all;"

it would be, To preserve to the children of the self sacrificing, honest old revolutionary patriots and companions of the Reverend and faithful Father of his Country, the territory of this great and powerful nation intact and entire, without split or division, from Ocean to Ocean, and from the northern seas to the Gulf shores, until the crack of doom, if that ever is to come; and that the present generation may hand down with primitive simplicity and integrity, the plain and intelligent principles of common sense and wholesome democratic American faith, the time-enduring and intelligible counsels of George Washington, whose system is a rock, a sure refuge, in every strait of every political difficulty. For his doctrine was the Constitution, and he says our safeguard from revolution, anarchy, poverty and disgrace, is "the Union, one and indivisible." *Esto Perpetua.*

And loay the children of that bastard scoundrel, predicted by some homely old hoosier prophet, to arise in the lapse of time in the Mississippi lands, to swallow up his gang of bigger thieves, horse stealing, gambling, rowdy, ruffianly, vile, drunken, half-Arab lawless crew, the liberties of his country, and the honest rights of his countrymen: I pray God that speedy work may be made of them, and example so sharp and sudden made that none other such blotted villains, begotten of unholy ambition, may be suffered to exist on this continent; consecrated to reason, to law, and to humanity; the refuge of those, who know not where to set their tired feet from the persecutions of bigots and human butchers.

And now we come to the Epoch of Gold, which has made California a household word in every home of the world's thousand millions. For in the June of the year of grace 1848 the gold became a "fixed fact," and wondrous treasures were hauled from the bowels of mother earth. It scared some, it elated others, it crazed many, it broke the hearts of many, it divided families, it excited nations, it made a new exodus of the human race, it stirred up the depths of men's souls, it segregated like water to quick-lime every human interest, it sent fleets of swift ships flying over the round globe, it gave a new and wonderful impulse to the world's commerce, it discovered the Placers of Australia, it added a thousand millions of dollars to the circulation of money, it first energizes with untold power the faculties of man, it as quickly depresses; glory, factions, loves, hates, strifes, vigorous industry, adventurous enterprise, hasty laws, corrupt legislation, public education, the rights of the laboring man, the happiness of the human race, are all attendant on this gold. All the vile villians of the vile part of mankind flock to share, so do many of the cream of the earth. California will come right in the end, as the great philosopher Dufrenoy said in November 1848, on receiving at Paris from France's consul in California, some of the specimens of the "precious stuff"—As follows he prophesies:

"The discovery of gold may for awhile cause great anarchy and confusion in Pacific North America, but in the end it must, in my opinion, initiate a higher standard of civilization and or-

der; the societies of that portion of the world, will in a much shorter space of time settle down into habits of cultivation and good fellowship, than have been experienced among the obler populations of men. Instead of producing permanent disorder, it will I conceive, under the institutions of the Anglo-Americans form the basis of the wealth of the powerful States in that remote quarter of the earth, and immeasurably impel in the path of progress, the best interests of mankind." Or words to that effect.

And then came the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and the admission of California into this Confederacy of Republican States; and then followed such scenes of public plunder and drunken legislation, of outrageous violations of public law, of lynchings, hangings, fires, murders and heart burnings from abundance of what is called law, but which is too often but little justice. And then came floods, and all sorts of accidents, wild speculations, and ten per cent. per month's interests, and finally ending in 1855 in a grand thunder storm, smashing banks, blowing up rotten credits, and teaching wild, rash men, useful lessons of moderation, common sense and proper patience.

So now, on the first day of May 1855 we find ourselves quietly emerging from the wreck and the storm—only passing; and we find we can sum up of assets and valuables—as follows:

1. One State of California with 121,000,000 of square acres.
2. Said acres have on them 250,000 sturdy young laborers.
3. These have a regular State government of 500 officers.
4. These last live on the fat of the land, earning \$2,000,000.
5. The State has a revenue of \$2,158,099.
6. A debt also of \$2,520,204.
7. On taxable property of \$111,000,000.
8. Exports of gold and silver \$36,000,000.
9. Of literary periodicals, in number 82.
10. Of public and private schools 214.
11. With scholars numbering 20,076.
12. Of cultivatable lands, in acres, 70,000,000.
13. Of saw mills some 100.
14. Of flouring mills some 60.
15. Of hardy, camp-inured, brave, ready-equipped,—ready mounted citizen soldiers in the coasts and sierras, 30,000. Besides ships, steamboats, sea steamers, 200 miles of electric telegraphs, 3,000 lawyers, 130 post offices, 5,000 miles of established mail routes, a rocky line of sea steamers connecting with the Atlantic, a railroad communication from ocean to ocean in six hours, another isthmus route through belching volcanoes, by daylight, twenty express companies, 100 bookstores, 100 churches, 150 cities, towns and villages (all done in six years); an agricultural society incorporated granting premiums of \$5000 annually, five volumes of State laws, thirty miner's canals of wonderful construction and great benefit, 500 miles of gold placers; silver, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, soda, iron, copper, lead and platinum mines; ocean coast of 700 miles, and three navigable rivers penetrating the State; a public penitentiary, an asylum for the unfortunates deprived of reason, conducted with great credit to the State and honorable to our prudent Californians; a commodious marine hospital built with Uncle Sam's money, and an invaluable dry dock and navy yard for our maritime forces, some excellent lighthouses; a mercantile library association of 5,000 volumes, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, plenty of banks and bankers, a fertile, fruitful soil, producing the the grain, plants and fruits tropical and temperate, and a climate of unrivalled salubrity. Also the sea abounding with fishes of divers kinds, great and small, even unto the great leviathan—all good, and fit and useful to make a great State if the hand of the diligent shall bear rule, and we seek truth, in the words of Washington, "only through the channels of a temperate and well informed investigation," and live up to that "honesty, which is the best policy for nations, as it is for individuals." And "nought shall make us rue, if California to itself do rest but true."

And Oregon and Washington territories do progress, in milder ratio of good success. And what we greatly want on the Pacific is the acknowledgment without stint or grudge "of the supremacy of the Laws," calm appeals to reason and right, instead of to passion, avarice and lynch law—put down the rowdies and law breakers—democratic republics cannot exist long without the enforcement of law, law—the violent man cannot violate the rights of court long without the triumph of anarchy, which brings necessity, "the last plea of tyrants."

Then we want Oregon and Washington divided into four States by natural boundaries and admitted into the Union; and we want California divided into four more States by the bay of San Francisco and the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers, which all will give the Pacific States thirty or more representatives in the National Councils, and exert an influence that must be heard and felt. This scheme which we have advocated since 1851 has now some friends, as people see the plain necessity of it.

And above all must not the black curly head of slavery ever be allowed to distract the councils of the people of this part of America; as white men can do all the work which is to be done, and we shall save ourselves much heart-burning and vile strife.

And if the said eight States are admitted into the Union, let us make eight more States out of Texas and Arkansas, which give them an equality of power with the free States, and also allow the slave States, as in fair play they ought to have thirty more members of the popular house. All of which will make a proper balance, and tend to perpetuate sweet harmony and concord.

And the continental railroad being finished, the Chinese allowed to emigrate to these shores with their families, proper laws made for them, and set to work to cultivate sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice; we shall see the mighty oriental trade set agoing which is to make these shores hum with the noise of an overflowing commerce, such as the world hath never known before.

We shall then see the family of man gathered on these remote shores, putting forth the vigorous strength of a new life only dreamt of aforesaid by sages and prophets; where "ere long the better genius of our race, having encompassed earth, and tamed its tribes, shall sit him down beneath the farthest rest, by the shore of this calm ocean, and look back on realms made happy." For he has been traveling and sojourning six thousand years, before his weary feet halted, and the destiny of his race begins to dawn into visibility; afar of as yet, but we hope for the "Good Time a Coming," when

"What sandy valleys, once perplexed with thorns,
The spiny fir and shapely box adorn;
To leafless shrubs the flowery pinks succeed,
And odorous myrtle to the molasses weed,
Then gales shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his short-lived sire began;
Their vines a shadow to their race shall yield,
And the same hand that sowed shall reap the field."

ALEX. S. TAYLOR,
of Monterey.

On the First of May 1855.

Dennie and his Father;
OR, THE DOUBLE PLEDGE.

On the shores of the beautiful Horicon, now known as Lake George, in the eastern part of New York, there lived, a few years ago, a clergyman. His happy family of five daughters, and a darling son, a boy of more than ordinary promise, were growing up under the influence and instruction of such parents as few children could boast. Happy among themselves, with their home amidst the most beautiful scenery in nature, life seemed to them a bright and glad reality. But occasionally a shadow of anxiety might have been detected on the usually calm brows of both father and mother.

The time at which my story commences was before the days of temperance. It was when every family kept a supply of ardent spirits constantly on hand; and children were accustomed to the dangerous beverage daily. So it was in this family. The little "Dennie," accustomed every morning to his glass of bitters, and to treat every time a friend called upon the family during the day, soon began to show a decided fondness for the intoxicating drink, and sought for more frequent occasions to gratify his taste. His parents saw his growing appetite with alarm, and often admonished him, but with little effect; his appetite increased, and more than once they had the mortification of seeing their promising boy in a state of evident intoxication. Various were the remedies they tried, but with little good; and they could only hope that time and his own good sense, would at length enable him to control the habit that threatened to ruin him. But an event occurred which blasted every hope, and they saw nothing before their child but a drunkard's life and a drunkard's grave.

One morning the little Dennie came running in with the eager inquiry—"Mother, Mr. Smith is going to have a raising this afternoon, and James has invited me. May I go?"

"My son, if your father thinks it best, you may go," his mother replied.

His father's consent was readily obtained; and after dinner he started off full of happy anticipations. Arrived at the place, his attention was occupied for a time in the erection of the building; too soon, however, he discovered a keg on the premises, which his ready genius quickly told him contained his favorite beverage. Without a moment's hesitation he asked for a drink—it was given; he asked for another, then another, and before the afternoon was half gone, "Dennie" was dead drunk; and the workmen had laid him on a board under a tree.

About four o'clock his father called to accompany him home; not seeing him about, he eagerly inquired for his child—they pointed him to the place where he lay. With a heart full of sorrow he carried him home to his horrified mother and sisters. Together his parents watched by his bed during the tedious night that followed, not knowing but the dreadful stupor would result in his death; but fully resolved, if he lived, not to leave untired an effort that might promise to save him.

It was not until the evening of the second day that he was restored to perfect consciousness. His parents thought it best not to speak to him of the cause of his illness for some days, hoping his own reflections would do much more good; but in this they were disappointed—he did not exhibit the first symptom of remorse or consciousness that he had done wrong.

About a week after the event just related, his father invited him one pleasant morning to take a walk. Their road lay along the shore of the lake, and was lined with stately trees on either side. For a time they walked on in silence.

"Dennie," said he, "do you know what it was made you sick the other day?"

"Why, I suppose I drank too much rum," he heartlessly replied.

"Well, my son, do you know that I think you are in danger of becoming a drunkard?"

"What, father, I know you tell me so, but I ain't afraid of it. You drink rum every day, and you are not a drunkard; and when I get old enough to know how much it will do for me to drink, then I can keep from becoming drunk too."

They both seated themselves on a rock near the

shore, and most faithfully did his father speak of the evils of intemperance; then taking a small gold watch from his pocket, which Dennie had long desired to call his own, he said, "Dennie, if you will never drink any more rum, I will give you this gold watch. Will you do it?"

Rising from his seat, and looking his father full in the face, he replied: "If it is wrong for me to drink rum, I scorn to be hired not to drink it! But I will tell you, sir, what I will do. If it is wrong for me to drink, it is wrong for you, and if you stop drinking I will."

Had a flash of lightning burst from the cloudless sky above them, his father would not have been more startled. How could he get up in a cold winter night, and go and pry by the bedside of some dying parishioner, without a glass of something to prevent his taking cold? How could he attend to the various ecclesiastical meetings of the church, without something to help him bear the fatigues of the journey? The sacrifice was indeed great, but the welfare of his son demanded it. And summoning all his resolution, with a faltering voice, he replied—"I will do it my son." And thus they pledged themselves to total abstinence.

The lake, the trees, and the pure blue sky, were the only witnesses, save only that holy Being who is everywhere. As they retraced their steps, his father, taking the little watch from his pocket, gave it to Dennie, and said:

"My son, you have long wished that I should give you this watch. It is yours as long as you keep your promise. Should that ever be broken, I shall expect you to return it to me; till then, let it be a token to you of this promise we have now made."

Years have passed; and the same little "Dennie" is now a distinguished clergyman in one of our most populous Western cities. Four bright little boys call him father. The same little gold watch decorates his parlor wall, and often does he point to it and tell of his danger, and his escape from the whirlpool of intemperance.

TAYLOR DIFFER.—In a lecture on what he has seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes:

"In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plow, while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw wood, he does not bring a horse along. He never had one, or his father before him. He puts one end on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hand, rubs it against the saw. It is a sad emblem of that in Florence, a city filled with the triumph of art, there is not a single angur, and if a carpenter would bore a hole he does it with a nail hot poker. This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people live by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women and children, with an industry that shames labor-saving Yankees. Thus he makes labor, and the poor must live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their backs, when one mule could bring all of it in a cart. But the charcoal vender never had a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is from no want of industry, but there is no competition.

A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous as if he were chasing a dollar. With us money is everything; and when we go abroad we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuse to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five. But one of the lazaroni of Naples, when he has earned two cents and eaten them, will work no more that day if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day, and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for rinking money, no motive for it, and everybody moves slowly."

LATVIE THORNS.—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved, often draws the blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face, familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form wank their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of more refined tarr, in their journey through life, and make their traveling irksome and unpleasant.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Under the new law there were, up to April 20th, 98 unpaid letters remaining in the Albany Post Office—3 directed to places abroad, and 94 to places in the United States. A public spirited and benevolent neighbor happening in the post office, inquired the amount of postage due on the whole lot, and finding it to be \$2 94, paid it, and sent them on their destined way—a piece of kindness that will benefit many people without their knowing who they are indebted to.—*Albany Journal.*

NOVEL PLACE OF CONCEALMENT.—A stage-driver, missed a \$5 bill, while in a drinking saloon, in Albany, N. Y., and having procured the assistance of an officer, searched a suspected person named Teelin, but without success, until the officer, catching the fellow by the back of the neck, hooked an enormous chew of tobacco out of his mouth, in the centre of which the \$5 note was found snugly ensconced. Teelin was committed to answer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Below we give a list of the officers elected in this city on Monday last. Their term commences on the first of July. Under the new city charter, the Mayor, Marshal, President of the Board of Aldermen, and President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, form a Board of Commissioners to appoint and govern the Police Department. It is probable, says the Chronicle, that one Board of the Council will elect a democratic President, and the other a Know Nothing; and if so, and if North be elected Marshal, the Police Commission will be equally divided. Five out of the nine officers on the general ticket were elected by Democrats, and four by the Know Nothings. The Council is equally divided in each ward. There is much complaint of fraud in this election, and several arrests were made for illegal voting. The Know Nothings say they had 300 majority in the Sixth Ward, while the return is made to give them but 16.

City Officials Elected.—Mayor, James Van Ness, dem., 65 m.; Controller, A. J. Mondor, dem.; City Surveyor, J. J. Hoff, dem.; City Attorney, B. L. Peyton, k. n.; City Treasurer, Wm. McKibben, dem.; Marshal, Hampton North, k. n.; Harbor Master, John B. Schneider, dem.; Clerk Superior Court, James B. McMillan, k. n.; Tax Collector, Edward T. Batturs, k. n.

Aldermen.—Ward 1, Charles H. Corser; Ward 2, Joseph Hopkins; Ward 3, C. W. Hathaway; Ward 4, J. W. Brittan; Ward 5, J. M. Tewksbury; Ward 6, R. W. Slocumb; Ward 7, R. Rankin; Ward 8, Wm. Greene.

Assistant Aldermen.—Ward 1, Charles Wilson; Ward 2, R. J. Tobin; Ward 3, B. C. Peckham; Ward 4, H. J. Wells; Ward 5, C. J. Bartlett; Ward 6, J. Van De Water; Ward 7, W. H. Dow; Ward 8, J. B. Beideman.

Ward Assessors.—Ward 1, Michael Gaffney; Ward 2, Charles Umber; Ward 3, W. T. Denis; Ward 4, M. S. Brown; Ward 5, R. M. Cox; Ward 6, A. M. White; Ward 7, S. P. Burnham; Ward 8, J. B. Johnson.

The San Diego Herald says that Dr. R. C. Mathewson is immediately about to survey the United States lands in San Diego county, embraced between the second and third standard parallels south, and extending east from the San Bernardino meridian to the Colorado river, comprising between 1,000 and 1,500 miles of township lines.

Parties just arrived from the Teuson bring us the information that orders have recently arrived suspending further operations on the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico, in consequence it is rumored, of the purchase of another slice of Santa Anna's dominions.—*South-Central Californian.*

WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Battle Record, says that the contract for the erection of a wire suspension bridge across Feather River at Bidwell, has been taken by Messrs. Jones & Murray, old Feather River contractors, for the sum of \$26,500. The bridge is to be completed by the 1st of December.

GOOD SIGN.—A quantity of wool to the amount of fifty bales or 10,000 pounds, was shipped from Oakland wharf, this week. We understand it is to be taken aboard one of the clippers now loading for New York.—*Contra Costa.*

At the Big Tree, Calaveras, we learn that snow fell on Tuesday, 22d, to the depth of four inches.

Prices of Produce in New York, April 27.

VEGETABLES AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS.			
	Barrel	Bushel	Barrel
Long Island potatoes	\$1 75	\$2 00	\$12 50
Jersey do	1 75	2 00	4 50
Minnesota do	2 00	2 50	5 50
Sweet do	2 00	3 50	6 50
Onions	2 00	5 00	5 50
Beets, purple, bunch	\$1 00	\$1 75	
Green peas, per bush	2 00	0 00	
Asparagus, per bunch	0 75	1 00	
Tomatoes, per bush	0 50	4 00	
Squashes, each	0 60	0 80	
Cauliflowers, each	0 25	0 30	
All the small bunches of produce, per bunch	0 10	0 10	
Cranberries, per bushel	13 00	15 00	
Butter, Santa	0 28	0 21	
do Delmonico county	0 28	0 21	
do Owingham county	0 31	0 24	
Olives, best	0 12	0 00	
Lard, best	0 12	0 15	
MEATS.			
Ham, roasting piece	0 16	0 20	
Steaks, choice	0 18	0 25	
Mutton, do	0 15	0 18	
Veal, do	0 15	0 18	
Pork, choice	0 16	0 18	
Tongues, each	0 75	0 00	
BIRDS.			
Turkeys, per lb.	0 15	0 18	
Chickens, per lb.	0 12	0 15	
Geese, per lb.	0 12	0 15	
Wild geese, each	1 25	0 00	
Canvas backs, per pair	1 25	1 50	
Quails, per dozen	1 50	2 00	
Wild pigeons, per dozen	3 00	0 00	
Sparrows, per dozen	2 25	3 00	
Spring chickens	1 25	2 00	
FISH.			
Hallibut, bass, eels and pike, per lb.	0 10	0 10	
Shad, each	0 25	0 50	
Salmon, smoked	0 12	0 00	

The above are a few of the leading marketable products, thus showing that our California markets can supply as good, or better, at a much lower figure; and are first safe in saying we can live as cheaply or cheaper (rent excepted) as in New York.

"So come along, come along!
There's no need of alarm,
For Uncle Sam is rich enough
To give us all a farm!"

P. B. CORNWALL,

Real Estate Broker, General Agent, &c.
Office—East side of Second street, between J and K.
The advertiser has been a resident of Sacramento, and engaged in Real Estate transactions since 1848, and having been personally acquainted with nearly all the Real Estate dealers who have operated here at different times, and with their transactions in property, has peculiar facilities in his business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption.—There is no disease with which our country is afflicted, which sweeps off annually so many victims as Consumption. No walk in life is spared from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing grasp. The old, the middle-aged, and the young, all alike are food for this common enemy of mankind.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the disease which beset us in our changeable and fickle climate? We think there is.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is offered to a suffering world, as such. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and it has won that confidence.

Sold by all druggists.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Opinion of the Press.—The Editor of the International Journal says: "Of all the specifics offered for the cure of Lung complaints, we have the greatest faith in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Free from those noxious ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of some other patent medicines, it acts without injury to the nervous system. We speak of this value medicine from personal knowledge of its effects. Scarcely two years have elapsed since a member of our family was raised from the very brink of the grave through its use; and in several subsequent cases where it has been administered in our household, it has never once failed of the desired effect. We cheerfully commend it to our friends in the British Provinces, and among 'the rest of mankind,' as a certain remedy for incipient diseases of the lungs."

* Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.
Sold by all druggists.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the California Steam Navigation Company, held at their office February 25, 1855,

Samuel J. Hensley, Richard Chieny, J. Whitney, Jr., A. Reddington, W. B. Munroe,	R. M. Jessup, David Van Pelt, John Bensley, F. P. Low,
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Were elected Trustees for one year from the 23d May, 1855.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees for the election of officers, San Francisco May 24, 1855,

SAMUEL J. HENSLEY was unanimously elected President,
J. WHITNEY, Vice-President, and
Wm. ROBERTS, Secretary of the California Steam Navigation Company.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.

—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sutter and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, P. M.

NATHAN THURSTON.

MARRIED.

On the 26th May, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Isaac S. Church and Miss Sarah L. Fossil.

On the 23d May, in San Jose, Julius K. Rose and Miss Nelly A. Elsworth.

On the 25th May, in San Jose, Daniel J. Potter and Caroline A. McKee.

On the 24th May, in San Jose, Joseph O. McKee and Miss Rachel Clarence.

On the 23d May, near Sacramento City, Calvin C. Oakley and Miss Elizabeth Whaley.

On the 23d May, in Sacramento, Halsey Smith and Miss Cordelia Ballard.

On the 22d May, in Sacramento, Henry W. Bugg and Sarah E. daughter of Capt. D. Martin.

DIED.

On the 28th May, in this city, Frederick, youngest son of W. H. and Sarah L. Gimes, aged 6 months.

On the 28th May, in Oakland, Henry, infant son of Henry and Jane Reed, of San Francisco, aged 1 year, 3 months and 29 days.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

May 23—Bark Malouin, Lloyd, Port Madison, 10 days; lumber.

May 21—Bark Chas Deane, Huley, Astoria, 5 days; flour.

May 20—Bark Success, Davenport, Coos Bay, 4 days; coal.

May 19—Bark Ella Fancels, Mitchell, Newcastle (N. W.), 26 days; coal.

May 18—Bark Wyndford, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber.

May 17—Bark North Bend, Lent, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.

May 16—Bark Wellingsley, Pinkham, Puget Sound, 8 days; plies.

May 15—Bark Holmes, Mendocino, 24 hours; lumber.

May 14—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 13 days; with passengers, etc.

May 13—Clipper ship John Fyfe, Lawton, Glasgow, 150 days; mulse.

May 12—Bark Lant, Richardson, Columbia River, 4 days; lumber.

May 11—Bark Old Fort, Soudien, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.

May 10—Steamship American, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours, via intermediate ports, with passengers and mail.

May 9—Bark Malloy, Elliot, Clifton Bay, 1 day; lumber.

May 8—Bark Luones, Howard, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.

May 7—Bark Queen of the West, Dams, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.

May 6—Bark Astoria, Willoughby, Carrier Ticon Point, 4 days; produce.

May 5—Clipper ship Schuyler, Kirby, Hong Kong, 40 days, with mail, and 300 Chinese passengers.

May 4—Clipper ship Macmillan, Burr, Hong Kong, 32 days, with mail, and 100 Chinese passengers.

May 3—Bark Colorado, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 26 hours; lumber.

May 2—Ship Sea Bird, Flannellor, Crescent City, 60 hours, via intermediate ports; mail and passengers.

May 1—Bark Francisco, Miller, Monterey, 5 days; produce.

May 30—Bark Greenfield, Follansbee, for Liverpool; Thaxton, Barriester, Calico.

DEPARTURES.

May 23—Ship E. F. Willett, Glasgow, for Calico; brig Green, Kisan, Puget Sound; schooner Sofia (San), Toledo, Valparaiso; Honolulu Packet, Robertson, Vancouver Island.

May 25—Ship Herald of the Morning, Baker, and Elizabeth, Elton, Brighton, for Calico; Oxford, Harkley, for Calico.

May 26—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, for Mexico; ship ship Merced, Loh, Sydney, via Tahiti; schooner Minna, Pulster, Hongkong.

May 28—Bark Greenfield, Follansbee, for Liverpool; Thaxton, Barriester, Calico.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

Spalding's Rosemary Hair Oil.
Take the sweetest of natures and the fairest dowers, Combine them, and lo, what a treasure is ours!
For blooming in winter, when earth is all dreary,
We hail with delight the green fragrant Rosemary.
Its dark shaded leaves with an essence is filled,
Which, when from its secret recesses distilled,
And combined with an Oil of a quality rare,
(As by Spalding) is just the right thing for the hair.
And Spalding esteems it no more than a duty,
This offering to lay on the tablet of Beauty.
For boldness and Time's bad effects all may feel,
By the use of his Ointment and Rosemary Oil.
Sold by
LITTLE & CO.,
Montgomery street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Tilden & Little, in the Storage and Commission Business, heretofore conducted in the Empire Warehouse, is now prepared to continue the business in all its various branches, at this old established and thoroughly Fire-Proof Warehouse, on as reasonable terms as any other Warehouse in this city; will make cash advances on all goods, when desired; and hopes to retain a continuance of the old business.

HIRAM W. BEEBE,
Reference—Messrs. Case, Baker & Co.; J. W. Britton;
James Doyle; Barber & Boyd.

Notice.

WHEREAS certain impressions are gaining circulation connected with the insolvency of Messrs. Tilden & Little, late lessees of the Empire Warehouse, which if uncontradicted may cause unnecessary alarm, I feel it a duty to myself to state that the goods stored there, that all difficulties which exist, are confined entirely in their connection with, and the suspension of the Empire Floor Mills, and that all other goods now stored in this warehouse, will be duly receipted for by me, upon presentation of the old Receipts.

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE,
HIRAM W. BEEBE.

W. W. PRICE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 14 Read's Building.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Powers of Attorney, written;
Oaths administered and acknowledgments taken.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston,..... R. HOWES,
of the old firm of Howes & Co.,
180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Resident Partner, San Francisco,..... DAVID MOORE,
San Francisco, Sacramento,
139 Jackson st. 103 K St

Resident Partner, Sacramento,..... B. C. NEWCOMB,
77 K street, Sacramento City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our expenses reduced more than one-half which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at 15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates. One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the lowest Cash Rates.

Three years' experience will enable him to select stock that will defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will be our pride to give Perfect Satisfaction, both in quality, price, and good treatment.

HOWES & CO.,
77 and 103 K street, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street,
Sacramento. } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$34,000 worth, purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have reduced our prices to conform to the times, at least 25 per cent, as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced. By the addition of Messrs. Moore & Newcomb's stocks, here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most varied and complete ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO.,
180 and 182 Montgomery street.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK OF Fashionable Spring Clothing,

AT THE BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Sooty-Ort Coal, decidedly the best in New York; Tailors, Tailors, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Boley and Simon's Clothes and Dressings, for our custom department.

Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.

Branch KEYES & CO.,
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

The Wonder of the World!
THE MAMMOTH OX ECLIPSE!!

The largest, most beautiful and Perfect Animal in the World, only 6 years old, measures 15 hands (6 feet) high, and weighs 4,000 pounds!

On exhibition every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock, at No. 124 Commercial street, 4 doors below Montgomery.

Admission 50 cents.

Victoria Regia.

A FEW copies of this magnificent work, in Colored Plates, for sale. Apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, Bush street, San Francisco, and Society's Rooms, Sacramento.

The Hardest Times, the Cheapest Goods.

WE are receiving goods by five different clippers from the States, which we are selling at prices less than they cost, giving a chance for families and others to supply themselves low.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
Solidified Milk.

25 CASES, 1 dozen each, suitable for persons going to sea with children. It will keep sweet in any climate, and equal to fresh when dissolved.

At BRADSHAW & CO'S.

Splendid Teas.

4,000 PERSONS and Families have been supplied the past week from these splendid new Teas, now receiving to store, said to be the best ever imported into California, retailing at wholesale prices, and samples gratis.

BRADSHAW & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN.....AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block.)

Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.

Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public. Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received.

BOUND FOR THE STATES!
Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass., where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of

Boy's Clothing.

One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.

G. W. SIMMONS,
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

J. HOWELL & CO.,
46 1/2 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento.

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received a new and choice selection of Watches and Jewelry.

Among which will be found Watches of every description, from the best makers—English and French.

Also—Diamond Rings, Chains, Fan-Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Quartz, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to DIAMOND SETTING. Watches carefully repaired and warranted.

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHRE AND OIL,
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY.

10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery, OF ALL KINDS.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL and CAMPHRE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils, ALSO—CAMPHRE and BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

A detailed black and white illustration of a large, multi-story commercial building, identified by the text above as Treadwell & Co. The building features a prominent corner entrance with a pediment supported by columns. Numerous windows with decorative frames are visible across the facade. In the foreground, several horse-drawn carriages are parked along the street, and a few figures of people are walking, suggesting a busy urban environment. The style is characteristic of late 19th-century book illustrations.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOHNSON AND WHITSELLERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the cele-
brated House of Messrs. Ruggley, Nourer, Mason & Co.,
Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
 Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
 Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn
 Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage
 Cutters and Slicers, Horse Power, Small Mills,
 Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Hoes, Hoes,
 Rakes—together with all the small tools and
 implements appertaining to cultivation,
 N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly
 attended to. v33

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Entrance for Vienna's new Engineering Gallery:
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

WHY should every man go to VAN CLEVE who wishes
PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the
best arranged Gallery in the Pacific Coast, and not to be sur-
passed by any in the world. Instruments combining beauty
more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before
used in this country.

24. Broadway has the largest light in the world, from which we can turn three distinct lights—blue, white, and half blue light—that may enable him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely to be able to obtain perfect blue, green, different colored greens require differently arranged lights.

3d. During the largest flight, he is enabled to make pictures in his mind of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be made perfect, but he is well known, therefore the time the more natured the experience.

fish, then another kind of fish, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in fishing, which enabled him to readily secure abundance of various kinds of fish.

All those visiting perfect themselves will do well to call before
 sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
 [F] Prices reasonable, and work superior to any in the
 city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's.

APOTHECARIES HALL

LITTLE & CO



LITTLE & CO.

137 Montgomery street, San Francisco,
APOTHECARIES HALL.
 THIS celebrated establishment—one of the finest in the world
 —is under the immediate supervision of Mr. WILLIAM B.
 LEITCH, the younger partner of the late firm of Thayer &

None but *At Purest and Best Medicines* are sold at this establishment, and the prices have been reduced to conform with

They will also be found at this establishment as splendid as
 assortment of Fine Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair
 Oils, Genuine Lubin's Extracts, Cologne Water, Bay Rum,
 Tooth Brushes, Shod Combs, Toilet Mirrors, Fine Farniture,
 and every article necessary for the Toilet. French Middlemen.

European Levees, and all articles usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind, will be found constantly for sale at the most reasonable prices, and invariably of the best quality.

Varieties

HINTS AND HITS.—Short Business Visits—
Idlers in Stores.—A correspondent complains that some of his customers, who are very valuable to him, are nevertheless in the habit of lingering in his establishment for hours at a time, much to his annoyance. He can not treat them with discourtesy, and has no inclination so to do. But he thinks that a hint or two as to the policy of short visits on business, especially when others require a fair degree of attention, would not only prove serviceable in his case, but in a general sense. The error alluded to is a serious one, and it prevails to a very great extent. There are some people who fancy that others have little or nothing to do. They stop them in the street during business hours and attempt to get up a long conversation on trifling matters—they visit their stores and lounge on their desks and counters—they repeat silly stories that have been told a dozen times before—and still worse, they pry into matters with which they have no concern, and thus not only annoy and vex, but inflict absolute injury. A friend who keeps a leading store at one of our prominent corners, informs us that he has lost quite a number of customers, in consequence of the almost perpetual presence of idlers and loafers, who stare with rude impudence, and who will not take any of the many gentlemanly hints that he has ventured to give them. He does not like to turn them out absolutely, but he assures us that he not only suffers in his feelings but his business. Some of them may mean no harm, but the effect is not the less pernicious. A man of common sense, and a gentleman, could readily imagine the inefficiency of standing beside the counter of a bookstore, with a lady making application for publications, either for herself or a member of her family. Nay, we know of a case, in which a young man, who kept a store for the sale of works, was absolutely ruined in the manner described. He lacked the moral courage to send away the idlers who infested his establishment, and the consequence was, that all his customers left him. But as a general rule, a visit of business should be brief, especially when other parties are to be consulted with, or waited upon. When, too, any matter, private or confidential, is in progress, everything like curiosity should be regarded as ill-timed or impertinent. It is quite a common occurrence for an idler to step into a room, and exclaim, "are you engaged?" seeing, at the same time, two or three persons busily occupied, and hence such a question being altogether unnecessary. But even when an affirmative answer is given, he will take a seat coolly, pick up a newspaper, and attempt to listen to all that is passing. Nay, he will venture ever and anon, to throw in a remark, as if he were the party concerned, and as if his affairs were the topics under consideration. But enough for the present. The subject is a fruitful one, and we may return to its consideration again.

OUR LOCOMOTIVES.—An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads, to a Yankee traveler seated at his side, in one of the cars of a "fast train," in England. The engine bell was ringing as the train neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two." "What's that noise?" innocently inquired the wide-awake Yankee. "We are approaching a town," said the Englishman. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose they haven't invented bells in America yet?" "Why, yes," replied the Yankee; "we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so far from the fact that the train always keeps ahead of the sound. No use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by." "Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman. "Fact," said the Yankee; "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles—but they wouldn't answer, either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate—hurricanes were now and then, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon, and dead engineer, lying beside me. Just then, the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful noise that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow, he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing these would travel faster than sound. We got some so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the road when we came by, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness, with the lights close on behind it. The people perished against it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally, we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with signal-men to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so."

"You are from the country, are you not?" said a know-nothing clerk in a certain bookstore, to a plain dressed individual who had given him some trouble. "Yes." "Well, here's an essay on the roaring of calves." "That," said the man, as he slowly turned to leave the store, "you had better present to your mother."

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
 TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
 AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
 CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.
 For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending in all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.
 We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
 Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or draft.
 E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not entering too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co., in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.
 R. G. NOYES, President.
 San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
 Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,
 No. 100 Market street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERAGE AND GENERAL DIRECTORY, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.

These new branches possess some useful features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.
 This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business will be respectfully solicited.

General Directory.
 This department will include a register, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and elsewhere.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.
 WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.
 v3-18

Booksellers and Stationers
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.
 WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery.

By the recent arrival of clipper, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russian, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexes and Plain Memoranda, Blank and Faint Books, Dairies, &c., &c.

Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Family Stationery.

Bound Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Blanks.—Law, Shipping and Custom House Blanks.

Miscellaneous.—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Straps, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cash, Deed, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes; Portable Desks, Gent's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Reticules, Port Monies, Perfumery, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Pictorials, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

Geo. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block,
 N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders.
 v3-19

To Printers.
FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hoe & DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
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MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
 CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!



SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Linnæus and other pathologists." Dr. CANSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the still telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or circulating falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. ROYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry of fact cured."

Dr. A. H. MACANAB, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. SNOW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HUN. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

(From the Boston Journal.)

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."
 C. D. MAYNARD.
 Argus Office, Portland, March 25, 1850.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,

B. B. THAYER & CO.,

v3-16

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Atheneum Building,
 South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases.

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the indications to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Disorders, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS:—Morning, From 10 till 12.
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 Evening, " 7 " 9.
 v3-12

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
 A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
 Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
 And this was the song that the lady sung—
 "Away with Pomatum and Balmoline,
 No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen,
 The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
 Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
 It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
 And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
 No more of grease or strong spirit for me,
 But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"
 Sold by
 B. B. THAYER & CO.,
 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
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MISCELLANEOUS.



HAT
STORE
COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
 (PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
 157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & CO.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

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TREADWELL & CO.,



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IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Millers, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Tanners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.
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DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
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SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being

The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, INCURABLE CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when just all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Teachers to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
 137 Montgomery street,

to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

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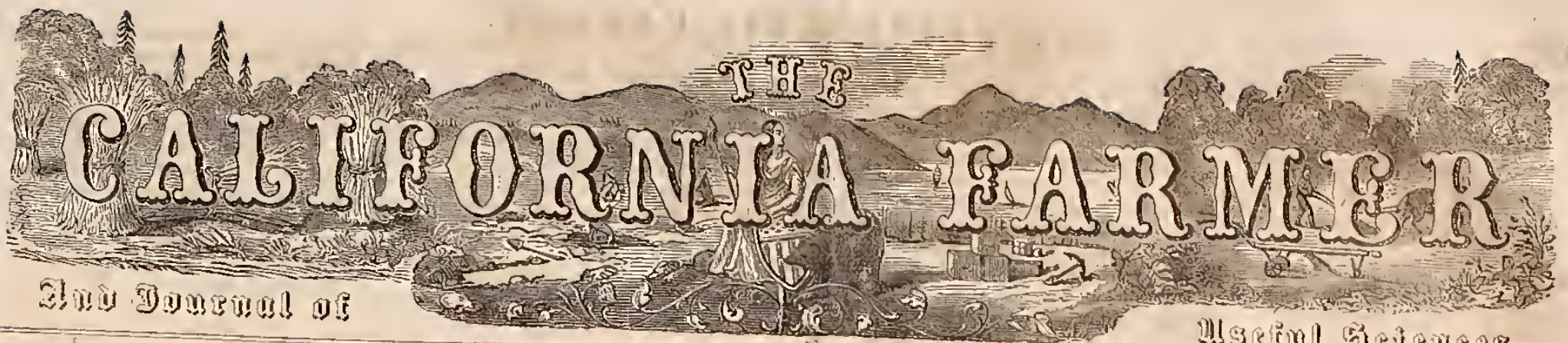
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VOL. III. SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1855. NO. 23.

The California Farmer
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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
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* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act for us.
We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the number of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

AGRICOLA'S LETTERS.—NO. 2. On the Climate and Seasons of California.

EDITORS FARMER: There is no subject, on which Farmers are more interested, in general, or nothing upon which the success of many of their operations so much depend, as the weather. The contemplation, and prediction, of rain and sunshine, are, to them, objects of similar importance, inquiry, and speculation, as the rise and fall of prices to the merchant; and are, in some respects, dependent on the same law, namely: the excess or deficiency of the articles wanted, within such a distance as can make them available for the desired purpose.

The seasons in California seem to be a fixed fact; and doubtless the laws which regulate them, like those of the Medes and Persians in olden time, are unalterable in their character; but as to whether, and how far, the seasons themselves may be modified and altered, by means of the improvement and cultivation of the country, is a subject of such vast importance to the Agriculturist, and to settlers in California generally, that, I presume, I need offer no apology in devoting this letter exclusively to that purpose.

The great difficulty however which meets us on the threshold, and one which has hitherto prevented meteorological speculations from being so brought within the reach of science, as to make them an object of correct calculation, is the varied character of the earth's surface. If the earth were perfectly level, and all land, or all water, the weather would be as certain as the seasons, and as regular as day and night. But as it is not, the only thing that can be done in the matter, is, to set out on such an hypothesis, and afterwards endeavor, as far as our present limited knowledge will admit, to show how far the variations in the weather are to be attributed to such a cause, and how far they are dependent on others, more within our own control.

Taking these grounds—we all know that the sun in the Equatorial Regions shines with great force, and so warms and rarefies the air, as to make it rise up, in the form of a mountain, under his direct beams, and that, in consequence of the air getting so rarefied, heavier and colder currents of air rush in from the north and south, to supply the vacuum; not exactly, however, from the north and south, on account of the earth's turning on its axis, diurnally, towards the east, which would have the effect of making the wind blow directly from that quarter, if it were not for the other reason, I have just stated, and which, taken conjointly, have the effect of making the winds blow, within the limits of the Trade Winds (as they have been called) from the northeast and southeast, according to which side of the Equator we are on. As, however, the sun travels over a space of 45° from north to south, it is evident

that this mountain of heated air, and all the varieties of weather depending on his place in the heavens, must follow him in his course. Hence the change of the seasons in all countries. And hence, in particular, the rainy and dry seasons in California.

The effect of the Trade Winds blowing from north and south, towards that portion of the earth more immediately under the direct rays of the sun, is, that the colder air introduced is rarefied by his heat, and the aqueous vapors, which it contained, being charged with a different proportion of electricity, from those formerly in these Equatorial Regions, thunder takes place, and rain falls in great quantities. But the air, thus freed from its vapor, rises up, as I said before, in the shape of a mountain, and naturally flows back—in the same way that oil would if poured on water—over the lower and heavier air in the regions to the north and south, in a direction opposite to that of the Trade Winds, and thus helps to supply the deficiency occasioned by the incessant demands of the Equator. This is the summer atmosphere of California, and in so far our seasons are fixed in their character. We never can change them.

Let it not be objected that the coast winds in California do not blow from the southwest but from the West, and in the afternoons, especially, with so much force as to leave no mistake about the quarter they come from. The air they contain comes from the south for all that, and contains, as we all know, very little aqueous vapor in it. The immediate direction of these winds depends on a modification of the same law, namely: that land being, to a so much greater degree, a conductor of heat than water, and during the day, getting so much more heated, the air above it consequently gets rarefied, and that from the sea rushes in to supply its place—but water, as I said, being less a conductor of heat retains it longer than the land, which quickly throwing it out, the air above it comes back, at night, to the same temperature as that over the water; consequently we have, during the summer months, winds in the afternoons, and in them only. But these winds, though coming immediately to us from the west, because the ocean is west of us, had their birthplace in the south, where they have been kiln dried by the sun, and are necessarily possessed of all the scorching qualities which they have thus acquired; or, more strictly speaking, they have thus been deprived of all the grateful accompaniments they would otherwise have brought along with them.

Now, it must here occur to every one, that, if we could manage to render our soils and lands more on an equality with the sea, in reference to their being conductors of heat, that we would not only succeed in modifying these furious winds, but that we might thus seize hold, if I may be allowed the expression, of the robe of departing spring, and detain her, with all her genial showers, for some time longer, to gladden the heart of the California farmer, and enable him, with certainty, to bring all his crops to perfection. And I am happy to say that the eye of science not only sees this in prophetic vision, but can also point out the way in which it is, in some measure, to be accomplished, namely: by promoting the cause of Agriculture.

When land lies in an unbroken state, the rains which fall in such abundance during the winter months necessarily run off, almost as soon as they fall; whereas, when it is well and deeply cultivated, the soil, like a sponge, has first to be saturated before any such waste can take place, and thus, not only becomes a magazine where the superabundance of these rains is stored for after use, but the fact of the earth being thus in a moist condition, makes it retain, from natural affinity, the lingering aqueous vapors of the atmosphere, which, otherwise, would leave us, and be deposited elsewhere. But this is not all; by cultivating the soil and having our crops in an advanced stage of growth, before the rainy season

is entirely over, we clothe our fields with a covering, having scarcely any properties of reflecting, or conducting heat, and consequently in doing so more extensively the atmosphere, in the commencement of summer, would be not only moist, but cooler than formerly. The temperature above the land would thus be more on an equilibrium, in regard to heat, to that above the ocean, and consequently the coast winds, in the early part of summer, would be proportionally weakened and retarded. Besides, if we have got to furnish a certain quantity of cold air, at a certain season, to supply the deficiencies of the southern region, and to take their dry and heated atmosphere in exchange, does it not follow that, the greater the proportion of moist and heavy air we have got we shall feel this tax the less, and, that having a better supply of good wholesome agricultural atmosphere, we shall be less intruded on, and longer in doing so, by our unwelcome visitor from the south, on whom we will not have so much to depend as now for the air we breathe, as we can thus, so far manufacture an atmosphere for ourselves, very much superior to the one we have been importing?

Thus, year after year, as we go on cultivating more and more extensively, the rains of spring will continue the longer; and though we never can overcome, from the large proportion of land in this State which is not susceptible of cultivation, all the disagreeable peculiarities of our summer climate, yet, it must be gratifying to reflect that it is so much in our power to modify them.

These are not idle speculations, but natural conclusions from well established facts. When Capt. Basil Hall, who made the subject of winds a particular study, ascended the Peak of Teneriffe, he found the wind blowing, as he had supposed, in a direction directly opposite to what it was at the base of the mountain. And anyone who has sufficient love of nature, or poetical enthusiasm,

"To climb the steep summit of such towers of snow,
To gaze on the torrents that thunder beneath,
Or the mist of the tempest that gathers below,"

will find that there is nothing more common, than for the clouds, between the summit and the valley, to be pouring down rain, while he himself looks down on the storm perfectly secure from its effects—thus showing, that the wind in the upper strata of the atmosphere may blow a different direction from the wind below it—and that it is frequently if not always drier.

AGRICOLA.

Agricultural Papers for Premiums.

We are glad to see that Brother Brown of the Ohio Farmer, and his correspondents, are after the County Agricultural Societies, in this matter of premiums. Why should they not put a large number of such publications in their premium lists? Why should not Ohio Agricultural Societies offer to competitors Ohio Agricultural publications? Here are two questions we should like to see soberly considered. But for the interest awakened by these papers, where would have been your seventy county societies in Ohio? Where would have been your State Board of Agriculture? Where would have been your grand annual gatherings of farmers, to look upon the excellency of labor and skill? Answer, you timid mortals, who for fear of not pampering the greed of some miserly churl, that thinks more of a silver dollar than he does of his soul, will pass by with neglect an agency that has poured untold thousands into the lap of the State, and now asks a generous recognition among the institutions it has helped to raise up and foster.

Besides, this is a patronage that costs you nothing. That is, you can give this direction to your awards just as cheaply as to pay in money or cups or spoons, and with this advantage, that the paper will serve to keep up the interest of the receiver the year round. Now as you are making up your premium lists, please bear this in mind, and don't go skulking behind a stingy policy, and say, "Oh! they'll take the Cultivator any way;" but do your own duty, and stand up frankly for the Press, that has always stood up faithfully for you.—Ohio Cultivator.

When prosperity was well mounted, she let go the bridle, and soon came tumbling out of the saddle.

Should the Farmer be Educated?

This question has long been agitated by the agricultural journals and book-farmers assuming the affirmative and the plow-joggers the negative, in a manner that speaks vehemently of the enthusiasm and confidence entertained by both parties. The affirmative have argued that the farmer should be a man of reading, observation and study; that his vocation involves as great a degree of scientific inquiry as any other; that he is the recipient of education and mental discipline equal to those engaged in the professions, and that he can claim as high a rank in literature with the same facility. The negative contends that the requisite qualifications for a farmer consist in following out the instructions handed down by tradition from antique ages; to be able to legibly write his name; to compute interest; to read indifferently; to show an agricultural paper as if it was a hump to their prosperity; to be doubly poison to their mortality, and to extract from the soil by injudicious management, that indispensable element for the growth of plants, and to leave mother earth so sterile that future generations will have to shirk for themselves as best they can. It is my attempt to substantiate the affirmative, and I affirm that for any man to be a good practical farmer he must be educated.

Agriculture is and was intended to be the chief and most honorable pursuit of men. One of the purposes for which reason was conferred on man, besides distinguishing him from and exalting him above animals, was for properly cultivating the ground, which was the first gift of God to man. The utility and honor of any vocation should correspond to the intellectual and moral dignity of its devotees. Those whose ignorant should not be engaged in occupations that much tax the mental organs; that require power of mind; and as there is dignity and scientific intricacies involved in agriculture, the agriculturist should be men of energy and emulation, so that the original gift may not be depreciated, but improved. The farmer is so situated that, every day, he comes in contact with much to expand his mind, if he has only indolent the taste for learning, and by giving him that taste, we confer a better benefit than money. He will be enabled to converse, to invent, to perfect, and to improve his ends in higher and higher degrees. While occupied in the healthy proceedings of his calling, inhaling the pure and invigorating air, and familiar with the principles of nature and the intricacies of science, he is more amply prepared for intense thought, than the most laborious student, whose enervated limbs and weakened organs unfit him for the mental ability to which he ardently aspires.

Farmers have not yet appreciated the utility of cultivating their thinking faculty, so as to make it subservient to some valuable purpose. This error has long bound their pursuit to degradation, and made it the contempt of enlightened men. Who has more convenience for reading and meditation than the farmer? The long evenings of winter and the stormy days of every season, proffer ample opportunities for improvement, and if they are not beguiled, in an instructive and entertaining manner at home, some public place of amusement is resorted to, where, coming in contact with men of corrupt principles, they are liable to become the victims of dissipation and debauchery. Knowledge united with virtue constitutes the basis on which rests the system of this republic, which will be permanent in proportion to the ability of the rural people. When we reflect on the rapidity with which our population is increasing, and the extent of territory annually settled, thoughts arise whether we shall maintain our patriotism and philanthropy, or whether discord and conflicting interests may not arise to inflame partisan zeal, and our country eventually be crushed by the ponderous weight of faction, we become impressed with the necessity of educating the laity of mankind; to have our farmers become men of strong minds and honest hearts, in order that the mainspring (agriculture) of all prosperity may be supervised by men of intellect and ability. Farmers, collectively, are the power of the nation, and every year their importance is more and more appreciated. The results of their experiments are now transmitted to the agricultural journals, through which other farmers at their dwellings learn of the new principle of agriculture, and the progress of every science. The plow, to sow, and to reap, by the old and new of the moon, is now generally only a reminiscence of whimsical superstition of former days, and farmers are now more dictated by realities, than by any of the pretended indications of any of the planets or celestial orbs.—Corres. American Agriculturist.

The whole number of applications for Bounty Land under the new law is 20,600.

If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1855.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

"Prologue."—The original sketch under this heading, from the able pen of ALEX. S. TAYLOR, Esq., of Monterey, which appears in several numbers of the FARMER, we have issued in pamphlet form. Those who wish copies in this style, can obtain them on application at this office, Mineral Hall Building, or by Mail or Express. Price Twenty-five cents per copy, or six copies for One Dollar.

A Card.

The public throughout the State and Agriculturists in particular, are hereby notified that the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., is about to make the tour of the State, for the purpose of presenting the general interests of Agriculture to those who are interested in its advancement, and gather statistics for the Society, with the view of adding to the interest of the approaching Annual Fair.

It is not only desirable but indispensable, that the membership list of the society must be largely increased beyond its present number, in order to make the Fair what it ought to be, considering the important position that California occupies among the Agricultural States of the Union.

Col. Warren is furnished with certificates of membership, and is authorized to furnish them to those who may desire to become members of the Society, and are earnest in their endeavors to develop the Agricultural resources of the State.

C. I. HUCHINSON, President.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

EDITOR FARMER: Please say to your readers that the Executive Committee of the State Society will not be able to examine any Farms, Orchards or Vineyards, unless notice of the wish to enter the same for premiums, be forwarded by the proprietors thereof, before the 1st of July. Address the President or Corresponding Secretary at Sacramento.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Semi-Monthly Exhibitions.

THE Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have the pleasure to announce the opening of their Rooms, on Fourth street, between J and K, and hereby tender to the public in general, and to the cultivators of the soil in particular, a most cordial invitation to visit the rooms at all times, free of cost.

The Rooms are fitted up with a fine museum of natural science, and the full appliances of an Agricultural and Horticultural Reading Room. There will also be held, at such times as circumstances shall warrant, Horticultural Exhibitions at the Rooms, the first of which will take place on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Farmers, Gardeners, Florists, Botanists, Geologists, and all others interested in developing the resources of the State, are earnestly solicited to contribute whatever they may be able, for the interest of such exhibitions and the general prosperity of Agriculture.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Sacramento, May 30, 1855.

The above notice was received too late for our last issue. The next Exhibition will take place on Saturday, June 16.—Ed.

California Farmer Office.

THE publication office of our journal is now at the city of Sacramento. Our paper it will be seen is dated from that city, and we ask our friends and patrons and our subscribers generally, to address their letters to the city of Sacramento. The California State Agricultural Society having established their head quarters at the Capital, and the "Annual State Fair," having been appointed at that city the present year, it became necessary that as much of our time as we could spare should be given to advance the work of preparation.

Sacramento being also the Agricultural centre of the State, a convenient point, and to which there is a more ready access for a large quantity of produce and stock, and many other facilities having been tendered the Society, we felt it our duty to join and make it the head quarters of our journal and our labors. We shall, as we have said, visit as speedily as possible every portion of our State, and we ask a generous co-operation in the labors before us, which is to collect the most important data upon Agriculture and such information as will advance the work of the coming "Annual Fair." (Please see Society's notice.)

We wish it distinctly understood, however, that while we may make Sacramento our head quarters,—our "home"—we have no partiality so strong as to make us forget the duty we owe and the interest we feel in Agriculture and its kindred interest wherever found in our State; to that interest we are wedded, mind, heart and strength, and if its friends will but give it a just portion of their time and interest, they shall never find us wanting in ours. We repeat then to all, the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, is at Sacramento city, where all letters should be addressed, and where we would most respectfully request our *Exchanges to be mailed to us.*

To our Readers.

We would most respectfully call the attention of our readers and all interested in the cause which this journal pleads, to the card of the Executive of the State Agricultural Society, which appears in this day's issue.

THERE IS A WORK BEFORE US which we have long desired to perform—the EXAMINATION of the PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE OF CALIFORNIA. Most earnestly do we wish to meet the Cultivators of the soil upon their own ground—to see them AT WORK—to see the TRUE CONDITION of the crops, the acres under cultivation, and the condition and character of each crop—to look at, examine closely, and report truly, the prospect of the coming harvest of the great staples of California. But this is no small or easy task; it is a Herculean labor, but one that can be made easy and pleasant by the generous co-operation of those who are now engaged in the practical duties of Agriculture. We wish not only to examine the *grain fields and potato fields*, but *orchards, nurseries, greenhouses and gardens*, the public grounds and the private grounds, the large farms and the "pet" gardens. We wish to do this not for the sake of the IMMENSE AMOUNT of cultivated lands and industrial labor it will reveal—not for the mere spreading out such facts before Californians—not for the desire to call attention to the State Agricultural Society, or the CALIFORNIA FARMER—no; no; but for a higher and nobler purpose; we wish to do it for the VERY WORK SAKE. We do wish to see and know and report the INDUSTRY of OUR STATE, the source from whence her real wealth and prosperity proceeds and upon which her permanence is based. We wish to do this that we may make known, not in California only, but over the whole Union and the world, that in the AGRICULTURE OF CALIFORNIA and in the interests that grow out of it, our State possesses resources beyond that of any other State or country upon the earth. But these resources are as yet but partially developed, and it is for this reason that the Executive Committee desire the co-operation of all in the work proposed.

Having been desired and appointed to the work named, we ask of the friends of Agriculture throughout the State a kind co-operation and a helping hand, to make that work easy. Every cultivator large or small, can furnish us with a schedule of his lands, cultivated and uncultivated, his crops in all their variety, his stock of all kinds, the number of laborers he employs, his orchards, fruits, crops, and any and all the facts and particulars he may please to communicate. We earnestly hope they will do this, for the sake of the great good that will accrue to them and to all. We would be pleased, in the tour we shall make, to meet at any time the citizens of any place and confer with them—talk, preach, or write for them. Our theme is *Agriculture*, by day or night, summer or winter, rain or shine, now and forever—for it is a subject worthy the highest energy of the human mind.

We ask particular attention to the wishes of the Executive Committee of the State Society, for whom we would earnestly labor and in whose service we toil. That Society needs the interest, influence, aid and countenance, as well as support, of every good citizen of the State, for its success will benefit every citizen.

While we shall proceed from place to place, if those who feel a desire for special meetings, or desire the formation of County Societies, will write us, we will render all the aid in our power, and shall be glad to meet the citizens at any time or place they may desire, if they will notify us. Letters addressed to us at Sacramento will be duly forwarded us wherever we may be.

Again would we urge ACTION! UNITED ACTION!! so that the coming Annual Fair may be such as shall show the value of the AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRY of our noble State.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We return thanks to the gentlemanly and attentive messengers of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.; also to the Pacific Express Company, for prompt delivery of letters, packages, and papers the past week.

Agricultural Exhibition.

JUNE, the month of roses, is ever hailed by those who love horticulture and floriculture, as the fairest and brightest month of the year. The first Saturday in June is the bright opening of Flora's gala days in the New England States; for May has an embargo of east winds and chilly days that holds the goddess in check till the bright "Mouth of Roses," June.

Thus the California State Agricultural Society, wishing to commemorate this fragrant month, have commenced a series of exhibitions, which give promise of much interest and pleasure, not only to the citizens of Sacramento, where these exhibitions are held, but to many others from all parts of State, who contribute of their products and who may chance to be at the capital during the exhibition days. The Society having announced these displays to be held semi-monthly, the first came off on Saturday last, and although the notice had been but short it was well attended.

Preferring to take the report of one of our contemporaries who was present, to our own, we copy from the State Tribune the following report of the show:

THE new apartments occupied by the State Agricultural Society in this city, are situated on Fourth street, between J and K, at which place we passed a very pleasant hour yesterday, examining the beautiful collection of flowers there displayed. The rooms are under the immediate direction of Col. Warren, and the secretary of the society, Rev. O. C. Wheeler.

It is proposed to hold semi-monthly exhibitions to which Farmers, Agriculturists and Horticulturists are invited to send in specimens of their products, which will be labeled and kept for public exhibition. The feature is excellent and cannot but prove highly popular and successful. Below is a brief description of the articles displayed yesterday. The next display will be on the 16th June.

W. C. Walker, of the Golden Gate Nursery, San Francisco, exhibited a collection of twenty-five fine Green-house Plants, Roses, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Verbenas, Heliotropes and Carnations, all very fine plants, and in full bloom. Mr. Walker also sent twelve very rich hand bouquets, made in superb taste.

E. B. Marsh, of San Francisco, sent a sample of his Chili Strawberries, of wonderful size and beauty; measuring five and six inches in circumference; also a box of plants, of most extraordinary growth.

Messrs. Kuhler & Co., Florists, Sacramento, near the Fort, sent a handsome collection of twenty-one plants from their "Floral Gardens." Among the plants was an extra fine Hydrangea Japonica, and among his Roses were the superb Yellow Rose (Solitaire), Triumph of Luxembourg, Madam Laffay, and others; also very fine specimens of the Fuchsia. Messrs. K. & Co., sent a very fine specimen of the Cactus, of the Mamillaria tribe. These gentlemen also furnished a very handsome collection of Carnations, in cut vases.

Messrs. Kuhler & Co. sent a basket of very fine White Potatoes, raised from the seed, and one that promises to be an acquisition.

Mr. A. P. Smith, of the famed Pomological Gardens, exhibited two finely formed Pyramidal Trees, ornamented with flowers, made by Wm. O'Brien—these were quite an ornament to the rooms. From the same gardens came a basket of superb Strawberries, also two dishes of Raspberries—the Franconia and Ohio, ever-bearing. Mr. Smith also exhibited three baskets very large and fine long green Cucumbers. Upon the tables were found two moss baskets of rich flowers, bearing a card from Mr. Smith's gardens—designed and prepared by Mr. A. B. Sanl, formerly of Center's, Mission Dolores, now at Smith's gardens.

From Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento, two large and very handsome white English Turnips, twenty-six inches in circumference, one weighing seven pounds.

Dr. B. B. Brown contributed a collection of Grass of six varieties, all very interesting and fair.

During the day and evening, a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the rooms, and all expressed great pleasure at the neat and attractive apartments, and the display of flowers. Hereafter all specimens of fruit and flowers will be sold after the exhibition, and on Wednesday, a large collection of pot plants will be sold. It is hoped that our lady friends will not only contribute the products of their gardens and needle, but honor the rooms with their presence on the 1st and 16th of each month.

It was indeed most gratifying to the executive committee, who were present, to note the interest evinced by the whole press of the city, and some of other place. The following journals were ably represented by one or more of their editorial corps: the Sacramento Union, State Journal, State Tribune, Empire Argus (Auburn), California Express (Marysville), the authorities of the city, and many strangers, were also present. Such a gratifying interest will serve as a stimulus to the Directors to do their best to make the exhibitions and the rooms of more and more interest and worth, continually.

AGRICOLA'S LETTERS.—Our readers will find a subject of much interest in the letter No. 2, of Agricola, and we hope now we have thus secured so many valuable aids to our journal, and its having so many interests to promote, our friends will express their interest by giving us a wider circulation.

The Press of Sacramento and Agriculture.

ONE of the evidences of the influence of Agriculture is seen in the interest that is now evinced in its behalf by the press of Sacramento. So many evidences are being daily presented to the minds of all, of the beneficial results of the cultivation of the soil, that the press can no longer withhold in giving it a true position.

The whole press of Sacramento speaks its value to that city. The numerous gardens, the luscious fruits, the fragrant flowers—these demand a tribute of praise, and we rejoice to have them duly recognized. A double good is accomplished when a portion of the columns of a political journal is occupied in speaking of these beautifiers of our homes; these strong advocates of industry, of health, peace and prosperity. The press of Sacramento have very promptly and generously urged the subject upon the attention of their readers, in repeated notices, since the announcement of the proposed opening of the State Society's Rooms at that city.

We have read with much pleasure the most excellent articles upon Agriculture and its influences, in the daily Union of last week. Also the State Journal and Tribune speak most favorably on its behalf. We are personally and particularly thankful for the kind and cheering notice of our friends of the Tribune. It is so pleasant and so frank that we could not do less than copy it verbatim:

CALIFORNIA FARMER.—We have neglected to mention the fact that the CALIFORNIA FARMER, the only agricultural newspaper in the State, is now published in this city, instead of San Francisco. We were honored with a call yesterday, from the gallant and accomplished editor, who is as brilliant and spicy as ever. We welcome the FARMER to Sacramento, and assure its editor we will do all we can to advance its interests, and the cause it so vigorously advocates.

For the smiles and greetings that so kindly met us on our return to Sacramento, and the many friends that call to welcome us, we are indeed grateful—such kindness we shall never forget. We can only say we will try to make the pathway of such friends fruitful with pleasure and pleasant with fragrant flowers.

Examples Worthy of Imitation.

THE Exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have ever been a source of pride to every member, a source of gratification to the citizens, and an honor to the State. The Annual Shows have always been the great gatherings of the lovers of nature and her handiworks, and these Exhibitions have always been attended by the most intellectual and wealthiest citizens—and not only attended, but encouraged and sustained by them. The wise and good have liberally contributed, and it has been by such encouragement that this Society has reached its present proud and exalted position, and can now wield a mighty influence for good in developing the resources of mind and matter. By referring to the Annual Report of the Treasurer of that Society, we find the following estimate of its property:

Original purchase and Hall	\$36,000
Additional purchase	12,000
Furniture and Library	4,000
Appleton Fund	1,000
Lyman Fund	1,000
Bradlee Fund	1,000
Lowell Fund	1,000
Lyman Bequest (in stock)	10,000
Twenty shares railroad	2,000

Liabilities of Society, mortgages, - - - \$68,000

14,500

\$53,500

To show show the real prosperity of this noble Society—their income from the Mount Auburn Cemetery is about \$5000 annually, thus enabling them to increase their premiums yearly, add to their library, pay all expenses, and leave an increasing fund to accumulate. The amount of last year's income from Mount Auburn Society, received after the above report, gave them the means to pay off \$4500 of their mortgages, which leaves them with a real capital of \$58,000.

It will be perceived that four merchants have donated \$1000 each as a special fund, the interest to be appropriated annually as a medal to some worthy object; and the Society ordained that such medal shall bear the name of the donor. It will be seen, also, that Hon. T. Lyman made the noble bequest of \$10,000 to the Society. It is to such instances of noble liberality which we would call the attention of those who have means by which they can do good while they live and see that good continually increasing.

Are there not citizens of California to whom a hint only will be necessary? What citizen of California and what State shall be recorded as the first donor to the noble science of Agriculture

in California? A bequest, or a donation, that shall call into action mental and physical power, by which a new species of produce shall be made known to the world, or a valuable invention offered, must redound to more honor to the donor than monuments of granite—for the good will go on increasing and live long after granite will have crumbled away. A good deed never dies, and the invention, and he who is the cause it, will no more cease to be remembered than a Newton, or a Franklin, a Fulton or a Bowditch, a McKay or a Maury.

We sincerely trust that it will not be in vain that these facts are now recorded.

It may be that some of those noble spirits whose desire to do good is not limited by State lines or ocean boundaries, and seeing what can be accomplished here on the Pacific coast, may feel a heart-throb ushering in a desire to do good; and to such we can only say—their donations will be received with gratitude, and faithfully appropriated as they direct.

Disease in Roses.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: I wish to ask your advice concerning a singular fatality which has attended my efforts to raise a few roses to relieve the barren waste of brick and plank in this place. I had four thrifty plants five weeks ago. Now I have two left, and the other two (before the healthiest of all) are on their last legs, apparently. Let me detail the process of destruction: They are in pots and are placed in a window facing south; they were the recipients of close attention, were well watered and entirely free from any visible insects. About April 17, the leaves began to curl up as if frost-bitten—soon the largest leaves and leaf stems dropped off, then the others; the disease stripping first the old wood and leaving for a while the fresh shoots from the root. These suffered next; the disease here beginning at the root and ascending to the top. At last, in the short space of about two weeks, the plants had not a leaf on them. They then sent out a second crop of leaves, which perished before reaching maturity; and now a third has appeared and is following in the same road. Meantime all the this year's growth has died and most of the old wood.

The leaves usually are first covered with purple spots and stripes and edged with a dull purple, and soon drop off, sometimes curling up, frequently dropping as if frost-bitten, and sometimes without any apparent change dropping off in a seemingly healthy condition. I could detect no insects; and indeed it seemed more like a want of vitality in the plant itself than anything else. They seemed to be sick.

They were not frost-bitten, for a second and third crop of leaves underwent the same changes, moreover, less hardy plants in the same situation were untouched. I thought it might be too much water, but the other roses, which are still thriving, had received the same treatment; nor did I water them excessively. I thought they might be intending to take a nap; but they immediately thrust out their second crop without any delay after the loss of the first.

What then can it be? The air, soil, location and treatment are all good. Other roses by their side were unharmed, as well as geraniums, &c. Are plants here subject to such sickness, and what is the cause, if so? I write to you from curiosity, for this is a wholly new thing to me, though I have dealt considerably in horticulture when in the States. With much respect,
Yours truly,

NOTE.—In answer to our correspondent, we should say that from the curl of the leaf as described we should infer the plants to have been watered in the morning too freely, and the water standing upon the leaves they were scorched by the action of the sun. Their change of color to a purple or a brown would indicate the "Red Spider," the worst enemy of the Rose. This insect can be seen with a glass, and is a minute but destructive plague to plants in houses—hot rooms, close and impure air, are sure to breed them. The falling of the leaf, the repeated efforts of the rose to recover itself, show either too much or too often repeated watering, or clay soil, or worms in the earth. There is one thing, however, that should always be observed, to secure healthy plants, i. e. good drainage in the pots; this permits the excess of moisture to pass off. Another evil prevents healthy plants in private collections—saucers are placed beneath the pots to catch the water, and if there remains; sometimes water is poured into the saucer, and thus the earth at the roots of the plant is always saturated—this should never be except to water plants during excessive bloomings.

Plants thrive better while in a growing State to dry off occasionally, so that even the leaves droop—then a free watering will do good. The leaves will curl, change color, drop, and the plant perish, by reason of want of water. (half watering, as it is called.) Some, water frequently upon the top, but not sufficient to reach the roots, and thus the plants suffer and die. It is the root that needs watering, not the top of the earth.

We would suggest to our correspondent to report the roses, if not wholly dead; see the condition of the earth, the roots, drainage, &c. He will find out the cause of the disease better than we can unless we should see the plants. We are always very glad to offer any advice or suggestions that may aid in the culture of flowers, and are pleased to receive such inquiries; and the more explicit the inquiry, the easier we can answer to every difficulty.—Ed.

The Firemen's Parade.

Monday, June 4th, was a gala day for the brave Firemen of Sacramento city, and heaven looked smilingly down upon them, seemingly to approve and make more joyous the occasion, by one of the loveliest days of the season. The bells rang out their merry peals at early morn, and soon the "reds and blues" were moving along the streets to their several quarters. Anon came the bugle note and tone of martial music, and the city was astir. It was indeed a "gala day," for the streets were thronged with citizens, ladies and gentlemen in their best attire, moving on to witness the brilliant pageant.

It was pleasant to notice how deep was the general interest in this strong arm of the city's safety. There was a universal wish and desire to have the celebration a pleasant and happy one. At 10 o'clock the signal bells gave notice of the formation of the several companies into line upon Second street. At 11 1/2 o'clock the line commenced moving. It was a fine parade and reflects great credit upon the City of the Plains, as a finer body of men for form, manliness of appearance, strength and muscle, could not be found or gathered were you to take your "picked men" of any State in the Union. The following was the order of the procession, which we copy from the Daily Union:

Chief Engineer Henry Polley, Grand Marshal.

FIRST DIVISION.

Assistant Engineer Paxson McDowell, Aid.

Groom's Brass Band, ten pieces.

Ex-Chief Engineers—Folger and Houseman.

Engine Co. No. 1, numbering 67 men, preceded by four axmen. Uniform—red fire caps, red shirts and black pants. Pioneer engine, trimmed with wreaths.

Carriage containing the Governor, Controller of State, Orator and Chaplain of the day.

Physicians and Surgeons of the Department in vehicles.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, 35 men, preceded by three axmen. Uniform—black fire caps, light blue shirts and black pants. Truck unadorned.

Engine Co. No. 2, 30 men. Uniform—black fire caps, red shirts and black pants. Engine trimmed with evergreens and flowers.

SECOND DIVISION.

J. W. Haines, Assistant Engineer, Aid.

Sacramento Brass Band, 10 pieces.

Engine Co. No. 3, 64 men, preceded by four axmen. Uniform—dark green fire caps, dark blue shirts and black pants. Engine tastefully wreathed with flowers and evergreens.

Alert Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, 30 men, four axmen in advance. Uniform—black fire caps, red shirts and black pants. Truck festooned with evergreens and surmounted by a bower of evergreens tenanted by a small boy. (Edw. Van Every,) in fireman's costume—a silver plated fire cap.

Engine Co. No. 4, 38 men. Uniform—black fire caps, red shirts and black pants. Engine trimmed with flowers and evergreens, and adorned with a large wreath of artificial flowers encircling the number of the company in the same material, presented by Miss J. Jacobs.

Engine Co. No. 5, 49 men, preceded by two axmen. Uniform—black fire caps, red shirts and black pants. Engine tastefully trimmed with flowers and evergreens.

As the whole line upon J and K street was presented to the eye it was one of the most unique processions we have ever seen. The companies in fine uniform of red or blue; each company alternating in color, and at their ropes, forming circular lines which embraced the whole street. The glorious day, splendid music, gaily decked apparatus gleaming in the sun, happy countenances—it was a glorious sight, worthy the attention bestowed upon it, upon the defenders of our city, our homes. After passing through the principal streets, and receiving the loud huzzas of the citizens, the body moved to the Theatre to listen to the oration by Dr. J. F. Morse. It will be sufficient notice of the oration to say it was what might be expected from one so able and eloquent.

The whole event closed by a crowning benefit to the Firemen at the Theatre in the evening, and it was a benefit, the Theatre being filled to overflowing, the play the "Lady of Lyons," and the whole nobly done. For the courtesy extended to us by the managers we are most thankful.

ALMOST A CRASH.—On Saturday, about 11 o'clock, the floor of the building in which our office was situated commenced giving way. For a few minutes we thought our presses, material, and the laws and journals which had been worked, were a total loss. But before any serious damage was done, the sinking of the floor ceased and we lost nothing but the cost of moving and the piling of the inside of our paper, and of some standing pages of the laws and journals—probably a total of \$500. Mr. French, of the Tribune, was almost instantly on the ground and offered any assistance his office could render to get out our Monday morning's paper. The Union proprietors were almost as prompt in their kind tenders of aid, which we accepted so far as to use their steam press to work off Monday's paper, as we found it impossible to get our own power press in order in time. Accidents like the one we have been subject to can severely be considered a loss, as they bring forth the finer feelings of human nature, and show that the acerbities concerning during a long period of bitter political antagonism are only the scum rising to the top—nothing more. We return our sincere thanks to our contemporaries.

Before noon Monday our new office, No. 40 K street, will be in complete working order, and our business will continue as though the accident had not happened.—State Journal.

We tender our sympathy always for trials, and we doubly regretted this accident, as it detained our friends of the Journal from visiting the exhibition on Saturday. We called upon them on Monday and found them all "right side up, with energy" and we surely rejoice the damage is so light, when so much was at stake. It was a fortunate escape from a heavy loss; but these ills of life are ever made light when the generous aid of neighbors and friends comes as quickly as noted above.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—We regret to announce that Mr. Thomas Gardiner, of the firm of Gardiner & Kirk, and carrier of this paper, met with a severe accident yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his buggy, on the Stockton road, about three miles from the city. While returning to the city with a friend, they stopped for a moment to see a grizzly. To prevent the horse being frightened by the animal the head of the former was turned from the latter by Mr. Gardiner, while his friend got out. The horse, soon afterwards, being annoyed by flies, turned his head, saw the grizzly, and started off. After running about 100 yards the vehicle came in collision with a post, against which Mr. Gardiner was dashed, head foremost, by the immediate springing of the horse. He was picked up in an insensible condition in a moment afterwards, conveyed to a neighboring house, and died. A gentleman kindly started forth with this city for a physician and returned with Dr. Charles Burrill, without delay. Upon examination it was found that Mr. Gardiner had suffered a severe laceration and contusion just above and back of the left ear, and that one knee was also somewhat bruised. At the last account the injury was not deemed serious. The dash board of the buggy was broken and the horse ran about two miles before he was overhauled, although a gentleman started immediately in pursuit on horse.—Sac. Union.

This accident is to be deeply lamented, for such even as Mr. Gardiner, cannot well be spared even for a time. His energy and prompt business habits made him one of the main pillars of literary distributions.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This world-wide known specific, or sovereign remedy for consumption, can now be had in San Francisco of the agents for California, B. B. Thayer & Co., and of the principal druggists throughout the State. Messrs. Thayer, we notice, are the principal agents for this State for S. W. Fowler, of Boston, the proprietor. The name of S. W. Fowler prefixed to this and to many celebrated specifics, carries with it a guarantee that it is all that it purports to be, and wherever his remedies go, renovated health and happy homes take the place of disease and sorrow.

TOBACCO, COTTON, RICE, SUGAR CANE, &c. Mr. Cogswell above Murphy's, in Calaveras, has planted the present season one-fourth of an acre of tobacco, as an experiment for that section. We have heard of many persons in various counties who have done the same. Cotton has been planted also quite freely. Rice also, and sugar cane; and we may expect to see samples of all these important products the present year at the "Annual State Fair," at Sacramento city.

EXPRIE WAREHOUSE.—This substantial warehouse under the proprietorship of the Messrs. Bebee & Co., is one of the most extensive of the city, and the proprietors are preparing to receive storage and make the most liberal advances upon the goods entrusted to them.

IMPORTANT LAND CASE DECISION.—On Saturday in the District Court at Marysville, says the Express, a very important decision was rendered by Judge Barbour, which is a parallel case to one that it is rumored will be argued in the Sacramento District Court. It appears that in 1850, Covilland, Sampson, Renurez and Buchanan, sold to the plaintiff Brown, a large and now very valuable tract of land, which is embraced in the Cordana grant, and which has been recently confirmed to them by the U. S. Land Commission. The plaintiff paid a portion of the purchase money at the time of making the purchase, and the defendants executed to him their bond for a title on his paying the balance of the purchase money when the note was matured, which was at a time specified in the bond and note. On the maturity of the note, the plaintiff refused to pay the remaining portion of the purchase money, on the ground that the vendors were then unable to make him a good title. As soon as the title was confirmed, the plaintiff tendered the balance due the ranch company and demanded their deed, this the company refused, and the plaintiff filed his bill to force them to convey, to which the defendants demurred. The judgment of the court was for the plaintiff, Brown.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.—The rooms of the State Agricultural Society, on Fourth street, between J and K, were thrown open on Saturday to the public, and were visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were much pleased with the evidences there displayed of the whittation of our soil to the purposes of successful culture. Selections of great merit were exhibited from the principal gardens in this city, vicinity, and at San Francisco. It is designed hereafter to give public exhibitions on the 1st and 16th of each month, to which cultivators of the soil are invited to contribute. It is to be hoped, as desired, that the enterprise will have a salutary effect in directing the efforts of all who are or may be hereafter engaged in the culture of the soil.—Sac. Union.

STOCKTON SETTLERS.—According to the Republican the land owners of Stockton, under the Waker claim, have made distinct statements and propositions to two classes of settlers. First, to those settled outside of the original survey and within that made by the U. S. Deputy Surveyor. The land between the surveys is offered at \$1 25 per acre, cash; which will be better to the settlers than if Uncle Sam owned it, the expense, trouble and delay of proving up a pre-emption being saved. The other class of settlers are those occupying the land within the original claim and survey. To these, the land is offered at prices ranging from three to ten dollars per acre, according to the quality of the land and the advantages of location.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.—The law requires that transcripts of all the cases decided by the Commissioners shall be filed simultaneously in the proper District Court in California, and in the office of the Attorney General; and if appeal is to be prosecuted by the United States therefor, shall be filed within six months by the Attorney General, in the proper District Court. The first transcript came to the office of the Attorney General on the 31st of March, 1853, and the total number of transcripts filed from that to the present time, is 427.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Manufacturers in the Eastern States will find it for their interest to place their business in our advertising columns, by this means they will make it known extensively in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. All new patents that need a wide extended notice will do well to look to our Journal. Address J. Q. A. Warren, Boston,—or address us here, and refer to responsible parties, and advertisements will appear at the regular rates. A large issue of the FARMER will be had during this summer and time of the Annual Fair.

THE NAZARENE'S VOW.—We have been kindly favored with this address of Dr. O. F. Winslow, before the Sons of Temperance in San Francisco, on Sunday, March 3. We have not had opportunity to examine it, but are confident it is worthy the perusal of every lover of morality and human happiness. Dr. Winslow is deservedly ranked among our most accomplished writers, and his addresses and writings are as much read as those of any public man in California.

ELLEN NORRURY.—We have received from the publisher, T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, a copy of the new and celebrated work, "Ellen Norrury." It comes to us heralded by glowing accounts of its excellence, its moral purity and its deep and truthful delineations of character and events. It is a tale from real life in the Quaker City, and only having a glance ere we go to press, we were touched with its beauty, and shall give it a careful reading and speak of it more at length.

NEW PAPER.—The first number of the Monterey Sentinel has been received. It is ably edited and neatly printed.

The Monterey Sentinel says that the potato and grain crops in Carmel and Salinas valleys are looking very well.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FAIR;

Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition,
OF THE
CALIFORNIA
State Agricultural Society,
TO BE HELDEN AT
Sacramento City, in September Next.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1855.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition of the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Competitors for premiums in this department are requested to give immediate notice of their intention, to the President or Corresponding Secretary, that the committee may visit and examine at the most favorable time. No such notice will be expected to claim the attention of the committee unless received before the first day of August.

It is of especial importance to Grain Growers that they bear the above in mind.

Best Improved Farm.....	\$200
2d do do do do do do.....	100
Best Vineyard.....	75
2d do do do do do do.....	50
Best Nursery.....	75
2d do do do do do do.....	50
Best Kitchen Garden.....	50
2d do do do do do do.....	25
Best Flower Garden.....	40
2d do do do do do do.....	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees.....	25
2d do do do do do do.....	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants.....	25
2d do do do do do do.....	15
Best Fence Hedge.....	25
2d do do do do do do.....	20
Best arranged and largest Green-house.....	30
2d do do do do do do.....	15

GRAIN.

Competitors for premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the 15th of September. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society: and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee. In the estimate of Grain Crops, the committee will regard the number of acres, quantity and quality.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat.....	\$100
2d do do do do do do.....	50
Best do do do do do do Barley.....	50
2d do do do do do do do do.....	25
Best do do do do do do Oats.....	50
2d do do do do do do do do.....	25
Best five do do do do do do Corn.....	50
2d do do do do do do do do.....	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best five acres or more of Potatoes.....	\$50
Best half acre or more of Sweet Potatoes.....	25
Best five acres of Onions.....	30
Best twenty-five ears of Seed Corn.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best Fleece of Wool.....	10
Best specimens and crop of Cotton.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best twenty-five pounds of Butter.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best fifty pounds of Lard.....	20
Best exhibit of Soap.....	15
Best exhibit of Candles.....	20
Best specimens of Lamp Oil.....	10

FLOUR.

Best 100 pounds of Wheat Flour.....	\$30
2d do do do do do do do do.....	20
Best 100 pounds of Buckwheat Flour.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best 100 pounds of Corn Meal.....	15

FRUIT.

Competitors for premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the committee on or before the 15th day of September, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best specimens and largest variety of Apples.....	\$30
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best and largest variety of Peaches.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best specimens of Nectarines.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Apricots.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Cherries.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best exhibit of California Grapes.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best exhibit of Foreign Grapes.....	30
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best exhibit of Plums.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Almonds.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Quinces.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Oranges.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Limes.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Lemons.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Figs.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Cranberries.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best six Water-melons.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5

Best six Musk-melons.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
FLOWERS.	
Best Floral Design.....	\$25
Best display of Pot Plants.....	25
Best collection of Roses.....	10
Best collection of Dahlias.....	10
Best pair of vase bouquets.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best six hand bouquets.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
* Best collection of Native Flowers, pressed.....	10
Best Evergreen wreath fifty yards long.....	25
Best Floral wreath thirty yards long.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
* To be donated to the Society.	

VEGETABLES.

Best exhibit of Garden Vegetables.....	\$40
Best exhibit of Pumpkins and Squashes, not less than six.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Onions.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Beets.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Carrots.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Parsnips.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Salsify.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of green, Sweet Corn.....	10
Best exhibit of Turnips.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Tomatoes.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Cabbage.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Broccoli.....	10
Best exhibit of Egg Plants.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best bushel of Potatoes.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best bushel of Sweet Potatoes.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best six heads of Cauliflower.....	10
Best six heads of Lettuce.....	5
Best specimens of Rhubarb.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Celery.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Pennants.....	10

MANUFACTURES, AND HOME INDUSTRY.

All competitors in this department must deposit with the committee, satisfactory evidence, in writing, that the articles exhibited were manufactured by the exhibitors within this State.

Best Steam Engine.....	\$75
* Best performance of Fire Engine.....	50
Best Hook and Ladder Truck.....	25
Best Horse Cart.....	10
Best specimens of Boots and Shoes.....	20
Best set of Parlor Furniture.....	60
Best set of Chamber Furniture.....	40
Best specimen of Tailors' work.....	15
Best specimen of Hats and Caps.....	10
Best specimen of Millinery.....	10
Best specimen of Mouldmaking.....	10
Best specimen of Needlework.....	10
Best specimen of Printing.....	10
Best specimen of Tin-work.....	10
Best specimen of Marble-work.....	20
Best specimen of Silverware.....	15
Best specimen of Blacksmith-work.....	10
Best Cooking Stove.....	15
Best Parlor Stove.....	15
Best exhibit of Pottery.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best exhibit of Bronzes.....	5
* The Foreman of any Company competing for this premium should be a member of the Society.	

WORKS OF ART.

Best specimens of Embroidery.....	\$25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best specimens of Wax-work.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best specimens of Sign and Ornamental Painting.....	20
Best specimens of Oil Paintings.....	25
* Best specimens of Water-color Paintings.....	20
* Best specimens of Wood-cut.....	50
* Best specimens of Drawing for Farm-house.....	25
Best specimens of Drawing.....	10
Best specimens of Dentistry.....	15
Best specimens of Daguerreotypes.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
* To be donated to Society.	

NATIVE WINE.

Best Wine from grapes grown in this State.....	\$25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best Wine from currants grown in this State.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the 15th day of September, and remain until the close of the Fair.

Best Threshing Machine.....	\$50
2d do do do do do do do do.....	25
Best Reaping Machine.....	40
2d do do do do do do do do.....	20
Best Mowing Machine.....	30
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best Steel Plow.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best Cast Plow.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best Grain Sower.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best Fanning Mill.....	15
Best Harrow.....	10
Best Horse Rake.....	10
Best Straw Cutter.....	10
Best six Hand Rakes.....	5
Best Grain Cradle.....	10
Best Hay Press.....	10
Best six Hay Forks.....	5
Best Bee Hive.....	10
Best Ox Yoke.....	10
Best assortment of Baskets.....	15
Best Nest of Willow Baskets.....	10
Best Churn.....	10

Best Cheese Press.....	16
Best Two-horse Wagon.....	20
Best Two-horse Carriage.....	30
Best One-horse Wagon.....	15
Best One-horse Carriage.....	20
Best Dray.....	10
Best set of Team Harness.....	25
Best set of Carriage Harness.....	25
Best Single Harness.....	15
Best Dray Harness.....	10
No premiums will be awarded for manufactured articles not produced in California, yet the Society will be happy to place such articles, with the names of the importers or exhibitors, on exhibition.	

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near Sacramento, and will take place on the third and fourth days of the Agricultural Fair. Competitors for premiums on animals must deliver a list of those intended for exhibition to the committee, on or before the first day of the Fair.

Stock must be on the ground before 10 A. M. of the second day of the Fair, when proper places will be assigned them, and on the days of the Cattle Show must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best imported or American Stallion.....	\$150
2d do do do do do do do do.....	75
Best imported or American Mare.....	50
2d do do do do do do do do.....	25
Best California bred Stallion.....	50
2d do do do do do do do do.....	25
Best California bred Mare.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best breeding Mare with her Colt.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best span of matched Draught Horses.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best span of matched Carriage Horses.....	25
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best Saddle Horse.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in cart).....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best Express Horse and Wagon (shown together).....	30
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best Colt over one and under three years old.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best span of Mules.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best Bull.....	100
2d do do do do do do do do.....	50
Best Cow with her Calf.....	50
2d do do do do do do do do.....	25
Best yearling Heifer.....	15
Best six head young cattle, one pair under one, one pair under two, and one pair under three years old.....	30
2d do do do do do do do do.....	15
Best yoke Working Oxen.....	40
2d do do do do do do do do.....	20
Best Buck.....	15
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best Ewe and Lamb.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best six Lambs under one year old.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best Boar.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best breeding Sow with her pigs.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best litter of Pigs under five months old.....	10
2d do do do do do do do do.....	5
Best pair of fat Swine.....	20
2d do do do do do do do do.....	10
Best three Fowls (cock and pair of hens).....	10
Best pair of Turkeys.....	10
Best pair of Geese.....	10
Best pair of Ducks.....	10

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be stated in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

Address the President or the Corresponding Secretary, at Sacramento.

Indian Settlements—Agricultural Developments—Civilization—Government Appropriations, &c., &c.

The vast amount of moneys appropriated for California, on her public works and in her varied departments, is often the subject of newspaper criticism. The large amount expended at our Indian reservations, and of which so much has been said and written the last year, and the wrong done to a gentleman of great worth—(Lieut. Beal) who had charge of these departments, and under whose administration great improvements were made—has induced us to make inquiries and know if in reality there has been any good accomplished.

It is a source of very great pleasure in the commencement of such a work to learn that Lieut. Beal had accomplished so much and laid so good a foundation, and it will be gratifying to his

friends everywhere to know that after the wrong that has been done to a most faithful officer, one who had labored long and arduously and had done so much to awaken attention to the value of agricultural wealth, had won the confidence and good will of a large body of Indians, had induced them to turn their attention to the cultivation of the earth, won them to peace, given them habits of industry—that this officer and his merits will be duly appreciated. Lieut. Beal, who was charged as being a defaulter to large amounts in that department, or rather behind in his accounts, has been reported most honorably correct in those accounts and reports; and it will be but a sorry matter for our government if prompt reparation is not made for wrongs done such public men. We do hope that our government may set an example so noble that all other governments may imitate them.

In making inquiries now relating to the Indian departments at Tejon, Noomlacke and Fresno, we have been greatly and most kindly assisted by the present superintendent, Col. F. J. Henley, whose earnest wish to advance the work is best proved by what we shall take pleasure in offering from time to time from that department. Col. Henley has most kindly offered us access to all the statistics which are important to show that the Indian tribes, once useless wanderers, can be induced to cultivate the earth and become useful to themselves and the country, instead of disturbing its peace; that they can be made to aid in developing its agriculture, instead of hindering its progress; and we are pleased to present these facts to our own readers, for we all rejoice to know that of the large amount of moneys our government has expended, a goodly portion of it, at least, is doing good, instead of advancing political schemes, as partisan papers would have it.

We are among those who believe the wrong done to Lieut. Beal, a most noble officer, and a friend of the Indian, and a benefactor to California, to have wholly originated in a partisan press and political hate. We, as Yankees, only guess so—but justice will be done to Lieut. Beal for the benefits he has conferred.

We have only room for a report which was sent to Washington in April last, showing the condition of affairs at that time, by a personal inspection of Col. Henley. The amount of land cultivated is as follows:

Tejon.—1,000 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 200 acres oats; 100 acres in Indian gardens. About 800 Indians are here employed.

Fresno.—300 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 50 acres Indian gardens. 400 Indians employed.

Noomlacke.—700 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 100 acres oats; 100 acres corn; 50 acres Indian gardens. 1500 Indians employed.

There are also new settlements being begun at King's river (4 creeks,) and at Klamath; at these places potatoes are the principal products. Here are about 400 Indians. At every station or department Superintendents and well qualified Agents have charge of squads of Indians, who make weekly reports of all labor to Col. Henley. These reports have been kindly offered us to show the practical workings at these stations and they will be found very interesting to all who feel an interest in the permanency of California and of its "rise and progress."

The reports have been kindly transcribed for us by the courtesy of H. C. Brayton, Esq., Secretary in the office of Superintendent, to whom we return many thanks. Other data will appear from time to time and be of much interest.

The following is the report alluded to:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, }
San Francisco, April 14th, 1855. }

HON. G. W. MANNING, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Having just returned from the South, I am able to give a very favorable account of affairs at the Tejon. The Indians are quiet and contented, and engage in their work, even more quietly than usual.

The quantity of wheat and barley sown, is about fifteen hundred acres. This is less by five hundred acres, than I intended to have sown—the dry weather, during the winter, prevented the plowing of a greater quantity. Rain, however, has fallen, bountifully, during the last month, and the crops look exceedingly well. I made arrangements while there, to provide for each Indian tribe on the Reserve, a garden, corn-field, and melon and pumpkin patch, as their individual property. The houses, which they were directed to build, last fall, are now completed, and many of them are now living in adobe houses, of their own construction.

They have become content with the policy of giving beef, only to those who labor, and are satisfied, now, with their ration of flour, which is the only food we give those who do not labor; to those who work we give about three pounds of beef, each, per day, which is boiled with the flour, (chopped wheat,) making a very good and substantial food, with which they are very well satisfied.

The women make their own clothing, very neatly; and I now purchase a cheap article of cotton drilling, which is made into clothing for the men; and as there is no expense, except the wholesale cost of the cloth, the cost of clothing is very little. I do not, however, give to the men, who perform no labor, any other clothing than shirts—deeming it important, at every point, to keep up the distinction between those who labor and those who do not.

We manufacture our own flour and grain, or, rather, chop the wheat for the Indians, with a small mill driven by mules; the water mill, which is in the course of erection, not being yet completed. When I left there the plows were engaged in breaking the garden and corn land for the Indians. When this should be completed I directed them to commence breaking new land for the next year's crop, as I consider this, which is similar to the summer fallow in the East, to be the proper method of farming in this country. Land thus prepared can be sown any time during the fall, and is ready to take its start with the first rains in winter. The wheat, of which there is a large quantity, on hand, is stored in the chaff, in the large adobe building; and I shall be able this year to test fairly the experiment as to whether wheat can be kept in this climate or not.

Returning from the Tejon, I came the land route, via Kern River, Fort Miller and the Fresno Farm. The Indians upon the entire route are peaceable and quiet, and I left word with them that this year's crop would enable us to furnish them with plenty of wheat at the Tejon, and gave them a general invitation to go there, which I have no doubt they will do as fast as the progressive settlement of the country demands their removal. There are about fifteen hundred Indians on King's River who have heretofore been averse to removal, and the white people, also, were last year disposed to favor their remaining. They, however, are now anxious that early steps should be taken for their removal; and the Indians, seeing the inevitable fact that the lands must soon be taken from them, are becoming restless, and ask for protection.

Preparatory, therefore, to bringing them under subjection, I have sent up from the Tejon, a team of mules, a wagon, loaded with flour, plows, &c., and have directed an agent to plant at one of the Rancheros a field of corn—say fifty or an hundred acres. This will be done at small expense, and is, in my opinion, the cheapest method of exhibiting to the Indians the objects and intentions of the government.

At the Fresno Farm I found everything in a prosperous condition. The quantity of wheat and barley sown is about four hundred acres, and looks more flourishing even than at the Tejon. There are about four hundred Indians at this place. They are in good condition and are very well contented. The distinction which I have kept up, in regard to food and clothing, between those who labor and those who do not, induced the chief of this tribe to solicit labor for all his people, that they might be clothed and fed alike.

There are within a circle of one hundred miles around the Fresno, several thousand Indians, and the object of this farm is to collect them here, preparatory to their removal to a more suitable location. Leaving the Fresno, I returned to this city, via Stockton, arriving on the 30th March, having been absent thirty days.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

THOS. J. HENLEY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Miscellany.

[From the Ohio Cultivator.]

THE FLOWERS.

Strong Wisdom framed this world of ours,
Rich goodness formed the herb and tree;
But love and Beauty made the flowers,—
Or so it seems to me.

From heaven they brought their tissues bright,
Earth bathed no drupe such tints to dye;
And formed the petals, in the light
Of Beauty's laughing eye.

And love and Beauty, as they wrought,
Joyed o'er their work, so won't you fair;
And each its breath of fragrance caught,
From sweet words uttered there.

The little cherubs, hovering by,
Crept each to some sweet blossom's breast,
And closed their bright wings, lovingly,
Like song birds in the nest.

And still they braided buds and flowers,
And Eden grew so sweet and fair;
Till lo! the serpent loved the bower,
And God himself walked there.

When sin invaded Eden's bowers,
All high and holy angels fled,
But, nestled in their favorite flowers,
The loving cherubs stayed.

And now by mountain, shore, and grove,
Beside the palace and the tomb,
Still beathing out their souls of love,
The buds of beauty bloom.

Though treachery, deceit and art,
Have desecrated all earth's bowers,
The earnest and the pure of heart
See angels in the flowers.

LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

BAD LUCK.—I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man, careful of his earnings and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and good industry are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamed of.—*Henry W. Beecher.*

My Confession.

I HAD always been a passionate boy. They said I was almost a fiend at times. At others I was mild and loving. My father could not manage me at home; so I was sent to school. I was more fogged, both at home and at school, than any one I ever knew or heard of. It was incessant fogging. It was the best way they knew of to educate and correct me. I remember to this day how my father and my master used to say, "they would fog the devil out of me." This phrase was burnt at last into my very being. I bore it always consciously about with me. I heard it so often that a dim kind of notion came into my mind that I really was possessed by a devil, and that they were right to try and scourge it out of me. This was a very vague feeling at first. After events made it more definite.

Time went on in the old way. I was forever doing wrong, and for ever under punishment—terrible punishment that left my body wounded, and hardened my heart into stone. I have bitten my tongue till it was black and swollen, that I might not say I repented of what I had done. Repentance then, was synonymous with cowardice and shame. At last it grew into a savage pride of endurance. I gloried in my sufferings, for I knew that I came the conqueror out of them. The masters might fog me till I bled; but they could not subdue me. My constancy was greater than their tortures, and my firmness superior to their will. Yes, they were forced to acknowledge it—I conquered them; the devil would not be scourged out of me at their bidding; but remained with me at mine.

When I look back to this time of my boyhood, I seem to look over a wide expanse of desert land swept through with fiery storms. Passions of every kind convulsed my mind—unrest and mental turmoil, strife and tumult, and suffering never ceasing;—this is the picture of my youth whenever I turn it from the dark wall of the past. But it is foolish to recall this now. Even at my age, chastened and sobered as I am, it makes my heart bound with the old passionate throb again, when I remember the torture and the fever of my boyhood.

I had few school friends. The boys were afraid of me, very naturally; and shrank from any intimacy with one under such a potent law as I. I resented this, and fought my way savagely against them. One only, Herbert Ferrars, was kind to me; he alone loved me, and he alone was loved in return. Loved—as you may well believe a boy of warm affections, such as I was, in spite of all my intemperance of passion, isolated from all and shunned by all—would love any one such as Herbert! He was the Royal Boy of the school; the noblest; the loved of all—masters and playmates alike; the chief of all; clever; like a young Apollo among the herdsmen; supreme in the grace and vigor of his dawning manhood. I never knew one so unselfish—so gifted and so striving, so loving and so just, so gentle and so strong.

We were friends—fast, firm friends. The other boys and the ushers, and the masters, too, warned Herbert against me. They told him continually that I should do him no good, and might harm him in many ways. But he was faithful, and suffered no one to come between us. I had never been angry with Herbert. A word, or look, joining on the humor of the moment, would rouse me into a perfect fiend against any one else; but Herbert's voice and manner soothed me under every kind of excitement. In any paroxysm of rage—the very worst—I was gentle to him; and I had never known yet the fit of fury which had not yielded to his remonstrance. I had grown almost to look on him as my good angel against that devil whom the rod could not scourge out of me.

We were walking on the cliffs one day, Herbert and I, for we lived by the sea-side. And indeed I think that wild sea makes me fiercer than I should else have been. The cliffs where we were that day were high and rugged; in some places going down sheer and smooth into the sea, in others jagged and rough; but always dangerous. Even the samphire gatherers dreaded them. They were of a crumbling sand stone, that broke away under the hands and feet; for we had often climbed the practicable parts, and knew that great masses would crumble and break under our grasp, like mere gravel heaps. Herbert and I stood for a short time close to the edge of the highest cliff; Haglin's Crag it was called; looking down at the sea, which was at high tide, and foaming wildly about the rocks. The wind was very strong, though the sky was almost cloudless; it roared round the cliffs, and lashed the waves into a surging foam, that beat furiously against the base, and brought down showers of earth and sand with each blow as it struck. The sight of all this life and fury of nature fevered my blood and excited my imagination to the highest. A strange desire seized me. I wanted to clamber down the face of the cliffs—to the very base—and dip myself in the white waves foaming round them. It was a wild fancy, but I could not conquer it, though I tried to do so; and I felt equal to its accomplishment.

"Herbert, I am going down the cliff," I said, throwing my cap on the ground.

"Nonsense, Paul," said Herbert, laughing. He did not believe me; and thought I was only in jest.

When, however, he saw that I was serious, and that I did positively intend to attempt this danger, he opposed me in his old manner of gentleness and love; the manner which had hitherto subdued me like a magic spell. He told me that it was my certain death I was rushing into, and he asked me affectionately to desist.

I was annoyed at his opposition. For the first

time his voice had no power over me; for the first time his entreaties fell dead on my ears. Scarcely hearing Herbert, scarcely seeing him, I leant over the cliffs; the waves singing to me as with a human voice; when I was suddenly pulled back, Herbert saying to me, angrily—

"Paul, are you mad? Do you think I will stand by and see you kill yourself?"

He tore me from the cliff. It was a strain like physical anguish when I could no longer see the waters. I turned against him savagely, and tried to shake off his hand. But he threw his arms round me, and held me firmly, and the feeling of constraint, of imprisonment, overcame my love. I could not bear personal restraint even from him. His young slight arms seemed like leaden chains about me; he changed to the likeness of a jailer; his opposing love, to the insolence of a tyrant. I called hoarsely to him to let me free; but he still clung round me. Again I called; again he withstood me; and then I struggled with him. My teeth were set fast—my hands clenched, the strength of a strong man was in me. I seized him by the waist as I would lift a young child, and hurled him from me. God help me!—I did not see in what direction.

It was as if a shadow had fallen between me and the sun, so that I could see nothing in its natural light. There was no light and there was no color. The sun was as bright overhead as before; the grass lay at my feet as gleaming as before; the waves thronged up their sparkling showers; the wind tossed the branches full of leaves, like bonfires of glittering gems, as it had tossed them ten minutes ago; but I saw them all indistinctly now, through the veil, the mist of this darkness. The shadow was upon me that has never left me since. Day and night it has followed me; day and night its chill lay on my heart. A voice sounded successively within me, "Murder and a lost soul, for ever and ever!"

I turned from the cliff resolutely, and went towards home. Not a limb failed me, not a moment's weakness was on me. I went home with the intention of denouncing myself as the murderer of my friend; and I was calm because I felt that his death would then be avenged. I hoped for the most patent degradation possible to humanity. My only desire was to avenge the murder of my friend on myself, his murderer; and I walked along quickly that I might overtake the slow hours, and gain the moment of expiation.

I went straight to the master's room. He spoke to me harshly, and ordered me out of his sight; as he did whenever I came before him. I told him authoritatively to listen to me; I had something to say to him; and my manner, I suppose, struck him; for he turned round to me again, and told me to speak. What had I to say?

I began by stating briefly that Herbert had fallen down Haglin's crag; and then I was about to add that it was I who had thrust him down though unintentionally—when—whether it was mere faintness, to this day I do not know—I fell senseless to the earth. And for weeks I remained senseless with brain fever, from it was believed the terrible shock my system had undergone at seeing my dearest friend perish so miserably before my eyes. This belief helped much to soften men's hearts, and to give me a place in their sympathy, never given me before.

When I recovered, that dark shadow still hung silently to me; and whenever I attempted to speak the truth—and the secret always hung clogging on my tongue—the same scene was gone through as before; I was struck down by an invisible hand; and reduced perforce to silence. I knew then that I was shut out from expiation—as I had shut myself out from reparation in my terrible deed. Day and night, day and night I always haunted with a fierce thought of sin, and striving helplessly to express it.

I had come now to that time in my life when I must choose a profession. I resolved to become a physician from the feeling of making such reparation to humanity as I was able, for the life I had destroyed. I thought if I could save life, if I could alleviate suffering, and bring blessing instead of affliction, that I might somewhat atone for my guilt. If not to the individual, yet to humanity at large. No one ever clung to a profession with more ardor than I undertook the study of medicine; for it seemed to me my only way of salvation, if indeed that were yet possible—a salvation to be worked out not only by chastisement and control of my passions, but by active good among my fellow-men.

I shall never forget the first patient I attended. It was a painful case, where there was much suffering; and to the relations—to that poor mother above all—bitter anguish. The child had been given over by the doctors; and I was called in as the last untried, from despair, not from hope; I ordered a new remedy; one that few would have the courage to prescribe. The effect was almost instantaneous, and, as the little one breathed freer, and that sweet soft sleep of healing crept over her, the thick darkness hanging round me lightened perceptibly. Had I solved the mystery of my future? By work and charity should I come out into the light again? and could deeds of reparation dispel that darkness which a mere objectless punishment—a mere mental repentance—could not touch?

This experience gave me renewed courage; I devoted myself more ardently to my profession, chiefly among the poor, and without remuneration. Had I ever accepted money, I believe that all my power would have gone. And as I saved more and more lives, and lightened more and more the heavy burden of human suffering, the dreadful shadow grew fainter.

I was called suddenly to a dying lady. No name was given me, neither was her station in life nor her condition told me. I hurried off

without caring to ask questions; careful only to heal. When I reached the house, I was taken into a room where she lay in a fainting fit on the bed. Even before I ascertained her malady—with that almost second sight of a practiced physician—her wonderful beauty struck me. Not merely because it was beauty, but because it was a face strangely familiar to me, though now; strangely speaking of a former love; although, in all my practice, I had never loved man or woman individually.

I roused the lady from her faintness; but not without much trouble. It was more like death than swooning, and yielded to my treatment stubbornly. I remained with her for many hours; but when I left her she was better. I was obliged to leave her, to attend a poor workhouse child.

I had not been gone long—carrying with me that fair face lying in its death-like trance, with all its golden hair scattered wide over the pillow, and the blue lids weighing down the eyes, as one carries the remembrance of a sweet song lately sung—carrying it, too, as a talisman against that dread shadow which somehow hang closer on me to-night; the darkness, too, deepening into its original blackness, and the chill lying heavily on my heart again—when a messenger hurried after me, telling me the lady was dying, and I was to go back immediately. I wanted no second bidding. In a moment, as it seemed to me, I was in her room again. It was dark.

The lady was dying now, paralysed from her feet upwards. I saw the death-ring mount higher and higher; that faint bluish ring with which death marries some of his brides. I bent every energy, every thought to the combat, and ordered remedies so strange to the ordinary rules of medicine, that it was with difficulty the chemist would prepare them. She opened her eyes fell upon me, and the whole room was filled with the cry of "Murderer!" They thought the lady had spoken feverishly in her death-trance. I alone knew from whence that cry had come.

But I would not yield, and I never quailed, nor feared for the result. I knew the power I had to battle with, and knew, too, the powers I wielded. They saved her. The blood circulated again through her veins, the faintness gradually dispersed, the smitten side thung off its paralysis, and the blue ring faded wholly from her limbs.

The lady recovered under my care. And care, such as mothers lavish on their children I poured like life-blood on her. I knew that her pulses beat at my bidding, and knew that I had given her back her life, which also had been forfeit, and that I was her preserver. I almost worshipped her. It was the worship of my whole being—the tide into which the pent-up sentiment of my long years of unloving philanthropy, poured like a boundless flood. He continues:

It was his life that he gave her—his destiny that he saw in her—his deliver from the curse of sin, as he had been hers from the power of death. He asked no more than to be near her, to see her, to hear her voice, to breathe the same air with her, to guard and protect her. He never asked himself whether he loved as other men or no; he never dreamed of his loving her again. He did not even know her name nor her condition; she was simply the lady to him—the one and only woman of his world. He never cared to analyse more than this. His love was part of his innermost being, and he could as soon have imagined the earth without its sun as his life without the lady. Was this love such as other men feel? He knew not. He only knew there were no hopes such as other men have. He did not question his own heart of the future; he only knew of love—he did not ask for happiness.

One day he went to see her as usual. She was well now; but he still kept up his old habit of visiting her for her health. He sat by her side for a long time this day, wondering, as he so often wondered, who it was that she resembled, and where he had met her before, and how; for he was certain that he had seen her some time in the past. She was lying back in an easy chair—how well he remembered it all—enveloped in a cloud of white drapery. A sofa-table was drawn along the side of her chair, with one drawer partly open. Without any intention of looking, he saw that it was filled with letters, in two different handwriting, and that two miniature cases were lying among them. An open letter, in which lay a tress of sun-bright hair, was on her knee. It was written in a hand that made him start and quiver. He knew the writing, though at the moment he could not recognise the writer.

Strongly agitated, he took the letter in his hand. The hair fell across his fingers. The darkness gathered close and heavy, and there loomed from him the self-accusing cry of "Murderer!"

"No, not murdered," said the lady, sorrowfully. "He was killed by accident. This letter is from him—my dear twin-brother Herbert—written the very day of his death. But what can outweigh the blessedness of death while we are innocent of sin!"

As she spoke, for some strange fancy she drew the gauzy drapery round her head; it fell about her soft and white as snow. He knew now where he had seen her before, lying as now with her sweet face turned upward to the sky; looking, as now, so full of purity and love; calling him then to innocence as now to reconciliation. Her angel in her likeness had once spoken to him through the waves, as Herbert's spirit then spoke to him in her.

"This is his portrait," she continued, opening one of the cases.

The darkness gathered closer and closer. But he fought it off bravely, and kneeling humbly, for the first time he was able to make his confession. He told her all. His love for Herbert; but his

weighs 4,000 pounds!
exhibition every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock, at No. 124
Merch Street, 4 doors below Montgomery.
Admission 50 cents. r3-20

Varieties

HOME.

BY AARON SWITTL.

There is a simple little word—
Oh! ne'er its charm destroy—
Throughout the universe 'tis heard,
And nowhere but with joy;
There's music in its magic flow
Wherever we may roam,
The dearest, sweetest sound below;
That little word is Home.

The soldier in the battle's hum
May all things else forget;
'Mid hy'nets' flash, and beat of drum,
His home's remembrance yet.
The exile, doom'd on foreign lands
Through hopeless years to toil,
May do the despot's stern commands,
Yet sigh for home the while.

I came not where my life is hid,
Or roof'd with straw or tile,
So that the hearth-fire burns more bright
'Neath woman's radiant smile;
Affection on her fondest wing
Will to its portals fly,
And hope will far more sweetly sing
When that last place is nigh.

It may be fancy, it may be
Something far nobler—far;
But Love is my divinity,
And Home my polar star.
Oh! never not home's sacred ties;
They are not things of air;
The great, the learned, and the wise,
All had their training there.

Mark Lane Express, London.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

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MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!



SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lennec and other pathologists." Dr. CANSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or embellishing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Consumption can be cured.

Dr. WISTAR, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles of my knowledge have been used by my patients, with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANALD, of Toronto, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever met, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. STAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I with hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PECKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

(From the Boston Journal.)

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its name has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."

C. D. MAYNARD.

Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Synops, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed L. BUTTS in the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

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R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences; and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

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DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus); and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of
VOL. III. SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855. NO. 21.
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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
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AGRICOLA'S LETTERS.—NO. 3. On the Advantages and Necessity of a Rotation of Crops.

EDITORS FARMER: As plants derive a certain
portion of their constituents from the soil, and
different plants are composed of different materials,
or of the same materials in different proportions,
it must be of the utmost consequence to the far-
mer, if the land which he is cultivating is run-
ning short of any particular constituent to have
it planted with a different crop, in which it will
be wanted in less quantities; especially if it
should happen that the same soil contains a su-
perabundance of those very materials which were
less wanted by the first, but which, the crop in-
tended to follow is more particularly composed
of. Besides this, there are other reasons, which
go to support the claims of a rotation of crops,
equally convincing, and sufficient to show that
where farming is meant to be continued on the
same portion of land, for a length of time, such
a system is not only advantageous, but indispen-
sable.

To prevent any needless repetition, I shall en-
deavor to illustrate this by showing the advantage
of the "Five Course Shift," as practiced in Scot-
land, on land of ordinary quality, when it is not
in the immediate vicinity of towns, and when, in
consequence, the farmer has to depend, principal-
ly, for manure, upon what he can raise on his
own farm. Not that I mean to say that under
other circumstances, where soil and climate are
different, and where the wants and wishes of the
community render a different species of crops
more advantageous, other rotations may not only
be more profitable, but also more consonant to
sound philosophy. Still, as it is one with which
I am better acquainted, and may, with little modi-
fication, be introduced into California, I refer to
it not to the disparagement of other rotations,
but by way of example. It consists—1st year,
green crop of turnips or potatoes, richly ma-
nured. 2d year, grain crop, sown down with
clover and rye grass. 3d year, hay or pasture.
4th year, pasture. 5th year, grain.

Now, let a man take up any modern treatise
on Agricultural Chemistry, and refer to the dif-
ferent plants included in the above course, and
he will at once perceive that, not only are they
composed of the same inorganic constituents, but
that the proportions are not very dissimilar. The
only striking disparity is, that silicious matter
is much more wanted in grain crops and grasses
than for potatoes and turnips; and that, for
clover, the necessity of the alkalies and lime is
so very conspicuous. Hence a conjecture arises,
that there are other reasons, besides this dispar-
ity, which materially contribute to render such
a rotation so advantageous as experience has
proved it to be.

Let us examine this. The first course as speci-
fied is turnips or potatoes, on a well-cleaned fal-
low. Now the turning all the available working
horses and cattle, on the farm, to work on a field
of only one-fifth the amount of the whole, for
seven or eight weeks, in plowing and cross-plow-
ing, harrowing and cross-harrowing, so pulver-
izes the soil, and clears it of noxious weeds, which
it may have acquired during the whole rotation,
since five years before, when it underwent a sim-
ilar stirring, that not only is new soil exposed to
atmospheric influence, but the little fragments of
rocks, from which it was originally formed, and
which are to be found in every soil in the shape
of stones, more or less minute, get thus farther
reduced and comminuted, and are, in conse-
quence, made capable of furnishing those alkaline
and silicious materials, which all plants more or
less contain, and of which, to some as we have
seen, a considerable quantity is indispensable. It
is true the disintegration, thus mechanically com-
menced, takes some time to be chemically com-
pleted, but let it be remembered, that we do not
particularly want the alkaline materials we thus
procure for a year or two to come.

As it is necessary for growing turnips and po-
tatoes to perfection to have a rich soil, farmers
generally apply to these crops all the manure
which they have succeeded in making on the
farm for the whole year. In addition to this, it
is usual to apply guano and bone manure to the
turnip crop—but of this I intend to treat on a
future occasion.

If the thorough stirring and pulverizing of fal-
low land answers a valuable purpose, the laying
down the land, after it has grown a turnip and
grain crop, with clover and rye grass, is no less
advantageous, nor less in accordance with the fiat
of science. How far plants derive carbon, of
which they are chiefly composed, from the at-
mosphere through their leaves alone, or if they
also assimilate it through their roots from the
soil, is a question which may admit of some
doubt and discussion. At present it is not ma-
terial for us to examine. We know that a con-
siderable quantity is, in most cases, indispensable
to the formation of a good soil, so it matters little
whether it depends for this quality on the chemi-
cal or mechanical properties which carbon con-
fers upon it. But the stirring and turning which
the soil receives, during the operation of fallow-
ing, tends to diminish its quantity of carbon, as
the oxygen of the atmosphere, by the exposure
necessarily produced, is enabled to disintegrate
those portions thereof which had before remained
intact from its influence, and consequently to
consume and expel, in the form of carbonic acid
gas, a large proportion of the carbon which the
soil previously contained, and which, but for the
freshness of the new soil now brought into opera-
tion, and the manure added to it, would be con-
siderably impoverished of this valuable and ne-
cessary constituent.

To obviate this objection, it is laid down in
grass. Now if this had not been done, the land,
which had been cleared of weeds, as the leaves
began to fade, before the perfect ripening of the
grain crop took place, and after it was cut, would
have had nothing to present to the potent
sun of summer but a bare and exposed surface,
rendered doubly porous from the manner in
which it had been worked, and which, the oxygen
of the atmosphere, so penetrating in its character,
would have joined with the heat of the sun in
depriving still further of its remaining carbon.
But if when exposed to a warm summer sun, the
free carbon of the soil having combined with
oxygen, like water similarly exposed with air, is
expelled in the form of carbonic acid gas, as
water is in that of vapor, yet, where the heat is
not so powerful, the same gas, which is much
heavier than common air, necessarily falls to the
ground, as may be seen on the tops of mountains,
where a layer of almost pure carbon frequently
covers the surface to a depth of several feet.
Also the same effect, modified by the excess of
heat and oxygen at a lower level, takes place

under similar circumstances, in all soils, not too
porous, where air and water have free admission,
and consequently we always find the soil proper
more or less of a black color. Hence the value
and importance of clothing the otherwise naked
soil with an artificial covering of grass, which
not only presents a surface with diminished pow-
ers of acquiring heat, but one by which carbon
is absorbed as well as attracted.

We have now reached the 5th and last crop of
the Rotation (supposing the two years of grass
to be passed over) when, if not naturally a very
poor soil, the land would be in full perfection.
Thus such a system, instead of exhausting the
soil which must inevitably occur where a rotation
of crops is not followed, gradually improves it—
the only thing that is necessary for the scientific
farmer being, to take care that those necessary
constituents of his soil which are sold off his
farm in the shape of grain, cattle, &c., are restored
in those forms in which they may be most acces-
sible, and useful; and also, that any materials of
plants, of which it may be naturally deficient,
are added, so as to make it fully productive.

AGRICOLA.

Culture of Cranberries.

The little knowledge I possess in regard to the
cultivation of cranberries, is the result of my ob-
servation and experience during the last five
years. Hoping that it may benefit some of your
subscribers, I send you a few facts for publication
if you consider them of sufficient importance.

A marsh, which may be termed dry, is in my
possession; it is not dry, and sometimes is as
dry as meadow land; it is composed of muck, or
a black vegetable fibre of several inches in depth,
underlaid with hard gravel—being covered with
grass and a species of moss. Around the edge
of the marsh is a heavy growth of alder and
willow, forming a tangled thicket. It is wet
most of the year. The cranberry vines grow
naturally upon this marsh. Five years ago the
different patches of vines altogether did not ex-
ceed two acres. There are now more than seven
acres of bearing vines.

The marsh has been improved by clearing
away the brush, drainage, &c., and the quantity
of vines increased by transplanting in sods, put-
ting them in rows two feet apart one way and
one foot the other. Were the earth between the
vines covered with coarse sand it would be bene-
ficial in destroying the grass, and expedite the
harvesting of the fruit.

Cranberries can be cultivated from seeds, but
it is not a sure mode, neither is it expeditious or
as profitable as to transplant the vines.

Some portion of the marsh has been ditched,
but it is thought some of filling up the ditches,
especially if the seasons prove as dry as they
have been for two years past.

Last July the vines blossomed very full, but
were scorched by the heat and the crop was a
total failure.

Water is essential to the cultivation of these
cranberries, and if it could be done, it would be
desirable to overflow the marshes in a dry season.

I have another marsh which has no gravel
bottom, but is dry. The cranberry seems to
thrive equally well on it.

There are two kinds of cranberries growing
upon these marshes, each having their relative
value.

One variety grows on low straight vines, sel-
dom exceeding six inches in height; produces
fruit abundantly, of a small size and delicious
flavor. The vines are often so covered with ber-
ries that the ground looks red with them. The
process of gathering them is slow on account of
their small size. They bear nearly every year.

The other variety has long trailing vines, bear-
ing only in alternate years. The berries are
large, some are round, some are oblong, others are
oval or pear-shaped; they are of a beautiful color,
but not of as deep red as the other variety.

Some vines were procured from Minnesota in the
spring of 1852. The marsh was then very wet.
I put in the sods with a spade, intending to re-
move these in the fall, should the ground become
more dry, but as they thrive, they have remained
ever since. They have spread very much; the
vines nearly cover the ground and are fast rooting
out the grass. They are planted where I have
usually mowed for hay. The berries are very
large and fine. In the fall of the last year, 1854,
one square rod of these vines produced one and a
half bushels of berries, which sold for three
dollars a bushel.

The best time for transplanting vines is in No-
vember, but they will do well transplanted in the
spring.

I gathered in the fall of 1853, from five acres,
700 bushels of cranberries, that sold for \$2.50
per bushel. One man gathers about seven bush-
els in a day. Labor cost at that time seventy-
five cents per day and board, making the total
cost of harvesting about \$100.

The cost of marketing them is not great, buy-
ers purchasing them at any place on the line of
the railroad. I delivered them in barrels at Cold-
water, that cost perhaps \$100 more—leaving a
clear profit of over \$1500.

If our farmers who have marshes should turn
their attention to this branch of agriculture, they
would realize more profit on the investment than
in the cultivation of any other crop, while at the
same time they need not neglect the cultivation
of their upland.

I reside in Quincy about four miles east and
two miles south of Coldwater, Branch Co. Michi-
gan.—L. D. Halsted, in Michigan Farmer.

Will not the facts recorded above induce the
cultivation of cranberries upon some of our Tulea
and other appropriate places. Cranberries are
selling in New York the present month at \$15
per barrel. This would give double the income
named, in that State—what would it give in
California?

RANCHING.—We find the following sensible
article in the Columbia Gazette, Tuolumne county:

Since the first discovery of gold in California,
we venture to say that no occupation has been
more profitable to those engaged in it, than
ranching. Fortunes have been realized, in the
mountains, as well as in the valleys, in a few
years; and although it may not, at the present
time, be as profitable as it was three or four years
ago, yet there is no surer or more certain way of
making money, even at this day. We have a few
small and well cultivated farms in this portion of
Tuolumne County, from which the proprietors
are netting as much clear profit as they would
from any other occupation; and from close ob-
servation, we feel well assured that there are still
hundreds of acres of uncultivated land in this vic-
inity, which, by a proper mode of cultivation,
could be made to yield large amounts of grain
and vegetables. The soil on our hill sides is
 admirably adapted to the growth of wheat and
barley, and we have never yet known a season in
California, that sullent ruin did not fall during
the Spring, to mature all crops of grain sowed
early enough in the fall. Hundreds of families
are now settling among us, society is becoming
more permanent—those scenes of debauchery,
riot and rowdiness, which were heretofore of such
frequent occurrence—are passing away, and it
now behooves our citizens to use all efforts to
continue the general improvement that is now
taking place; and we know of no surer means to
use in this improvement, than to urge the occu-
pation and cultivation of our soil. Let the miners,
instead of crowding our towns and villages, settle
on small farms in the vicinity of their mining
claims, and when circumstances prevent their
working their claims, let them cultivate the soil.
Such a course will measurably make us more in-
dependent, happier and far more contented.

RASSETTE HOUSE.—This house, none so well
and so favorably known in California as a first
class hotel, is also being known, reported and re-
ferred to in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
It must be gratifying to the proprietor, Mr. Ras-
sette, to know that his energy and perseverance to
overcome, the trying times through which he has
passed, have not gone wholly unappreciated, but
that his exertions will bring to him a deserved
reward. The Rassetto has the large number of
two hundred and fifty boarders, besides a constant
stream of transient customers. The Rassetto is
one of the finest hotels of the city, and truly
deserves the highest reward.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES AT SACRAMENTO.—
Probably no city in California is better supplied
with the very best quality of ready made clothing
than is the city of Sacramento. Upon J street
can be found many large and well selected stocks;
but the well known house of Keyes & Co., the
connecting branch of Keyes & Co., of San Francis-
co, has a complete and perfect stock of every ar-
ticle of a gentleman's wardrobe, from the highest
cost and value of the full dress coat, pants and
vest, to the delicate neck-tie and white kids. For
every day, or for any occasion, a sure fit can be
found at Keyes & Co., J street, corner of Second,
Sacramento city.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

State Society's Second Show.

SATURDAY next, June 16th, the Society's rooms will again be in readiness to receive Specimens, Plants, Flowers, Vegetables, and such other rare and beautiful things as the friends may please bring forward.

It is to be hoped that "steamer day" being over here, our business men can find a breathing spell to call at the rooms with their families and friends. Rooms opens at 11 A. M.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, Sacramento City, June 13, 1855.

California Resources.

In answer to our correspondent "An Old Miner," in another column, we at the present time can only answer briefly, as our columns are full. We have full credence in all that can be said relative to the vast resources of California, in her mountains and valleys, and we are most anxious to see those resources developed and turned to good account.

The immenso sugar pine forests we know are all, and more than all, that they are represented to be, and for this reason we have endeavored to show not only the utility but the feasibility of converting them into gold, by preventing the importation of lumber. This can only be done by the establishing of mills in the mountains and preparing by a kiln-drying process the lumber at head quarters, which saves a vast expenso in transportation. When this is done, the price falls, more is consumed, and importation ceases; and the gold that would otherwise go abroad, remains here to encourage home industry.

As to the products of our soil—potatoes, onions, and roots of all kinds—about which so much has been said, and the repeated inquiries, "What shall be done with our surplus?" we answer promptly, *export! export!* We can raise produce enough to supply Europe, and as low as any other State, if the business is rightly managed. And we can ship it safely, too. The inquiries of "An Old Miner" are to this point, and he is wise and looking ahead, looking to results. He is right. It is only by a fit preparation of flour, grain, root crops, &c., that we can export in a safe and profitable manner. The new invention, the *Kiln Dryer*, will do this, and we have the proof for all who really have interest in the matter.

To answer "An Old Miner" directly, we can only give about the cost, having only made partial calculations and inquiries from those who know. The cost of a "kiln," of brick, and necessary machinery for drying grain and vegetables, will be from \$1000 to \$1500. The expense of drying grain or flour 20 to 25 cents per barrel. The expense of drying potatoes, 15 to 20 cents per bag. Green lumber can be perfectly dried in twelve to thirty hours, according to its thickness, and costing only \$10 per thousand feet.

"An Old Miner" may rest assured he will be safe in any investment he may make in the work contemplated, of preserving grain and produce for shipping—provided he is lucky enough to come in. The invention is one of the greatest of the age, and is in good hands. Experiments are now making and it is expected to have specimens ready for exhibition on Saturday, June 16, at the State Society's Rooms, at the city of Sacramento.

Those interested are fully aware of the importance of the work in hand, for the facts cannot be long kept out of sight, that our harbors are to be the resort of the whaling fleets of the Pacific coast, and the demand for produce of all kinds will be immense. When the facts are established as they will be, that all these articles can be so safely prepared as to keep for months, not only whalers, but our navy, merchant ships, and transportation companies, will all require to be supplied, and if our friend the "Miner"—good looking as he may be—would come in, he must be on the alert. The work is in progress, companies are forming, and soon he and others will see the results; they will be seen on Saturday next.

CONFIRMATIONS TO LARGE CLAIMS.—Of J. L. Folson, Esq., to eight square leagues (32,000 acres) in Sacramento Co., was confirmed on Tuesday last. The claim of Wm. Cary Jones for thirteen leagues at San Luis Rey, has also been confirmed.

Education.

This subject is one of such vital importance that we occupy a large space of our paper to-day with the subject, and trust our readers all will feel that it is room well occupied, even in an Agricultural journal.

We cannot better explain our wishes or desires than by republishing a few lines which appeared in our journal some months ago as approving the sentiments of Superintendent Hubbs, relative to the character and qualifications of Teachers, and we also publish his recent notice relative to the character of the Superintendent.

Mr. Hubbs urges strongly the vital importance of securing to this important trust intelligent gentlemen and such as shall be eminently qualified for so important a position. We give the document, and let these sentiments be fully carried out, and the cause of education will progress.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.—We especially commend the following sentiments, uttered in a letter from Paul K. Hubbs, Esq., the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the Convention of Teachers that assembled in San Francisco, recently. They are as noble as they are truthful, and of the highest moment to the citizens of that city especially. We give the extract:

"Teachers may be very learned, but if they lack the capacity to impart to others what they have stored up themselves, they are less competent than the unpretending who succeed in better development of the youthful mind. An ignorant teacher, however, must never be employed. It is a fraud upon the people to do so. The cities and large towns of our State are generally well organized. The rural communities have more especially my greatest anxiety. True, they are separated from the view of the cities, and in point of morals have great advantages for their children; but conventions like yours are scarcely thought about, and the occupations of the parent forget too often the future of the child. I feel my friends that I cannot sufficiently commend your patriotic and holy effort, and only rely upon it, such movements will live in the reminiscences of the past, the loveliest scenes of life. With sentiments of great respect, I subscribe myself your friend sincerely,

PAUL K. HUBBS,
Supt. of Public Instruction."

We here append the late Circular.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SACRAMENTO, June 9th, 1855.

To the Superintendent of Common Schools in each of the Counties of the State:

SIR: The act of May 3d, 1855, in relation to Common Schools, provides for an election of three Trustees in each school district, on the first Monday of June of the present, and on the first Monday of October in each succeeding year. Copies of the act were forwarded you early after the passage; but it is probable that few of the districts have elected their trustees. I desire to call your attention to the necessity of appointing, on your part, in accordance with law, the trustees, in districts where they have failed to elect.

The opportunity is offered for the appointment of active and intelligent gentlemen to this very important position; and the careful selection of such becomes immediately necessary—as under the act no election by the people takes place till the first Monday of October, 1856. The visitation by the County Superintendent "personally at least once a year" of each school in the county, as provided by the new law, would, at this moment, aid materially in your selections of gentlemen best calculated to advance the interest of the important trust confided to your care and supervision.

Permit me again to urge upon your consideration, the necessity for the exercise of very great care in the appointments, upon which so much for good or for evil may result to the people of your county.

Your obedient servant,
PAUL K. HUBBS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

AMEN! to every word of it,—and we will go farther. In addition to activity and intelligence, we would have other traits of character in the teacher and in the superintendent. We would have gentlemen of manners and hearts full of kindly sympathy for the pupil that shall attract rather than repel. A teacher or a superintendent whose heart is enlisted in the work, is sure to win the love and respect of the pupil, and this accomplished, the pupil is certain to make good progress in knowledge.

We would have for teachers, committees, and superintendents, those only who are free from all sectarian or political bias—in fact, a sectarian or a politician is as unfit for these important stations as an inebriate drunkard or smoker would be to guard a powder magazine. One great cause of the slow progress in our schools arises from the incapacity of those into whose charge they fall. We shall take cognizance of this subject often, but for the present forbear further remarks.

NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—S. Colville, Esq., is engaged in preparatory steps for a new Directory of Sacramento. As he is so familiar with the preliminaries and details, having published several previously, we may expect from his experience of the past, that he will offer a Directory the present year superior to all others yet issued.

Grain—Bread Stuffs.

In the old world—in ancient days—from the days of Pharaoh to a more recent date, monarchs and rulers, princes and merchants, have been grain dealers upon a large scale. In the years of plenty they stored away their grain, thus preparing for years of scarcity; and history shows they were rarely mistaken. Monarchs and rulers thus saved their people from suffering and starvation. Merchants by the same plans made fortunes. For years of plenty are surely followed by years of scarcity; and were it not for the high value of money in California, we would earnestly call the attention of grain growers to the importance of some thought to this subject now. We do not fear an immediate famine, yet we feel confident that a demand will arise for grain and breadstuffs, within one year, that is but little conceived of at the present time.

The price of grain East and West shows conclusively that they have not large stocks on hand. The increased cultivation of lands has not kept pace with the ratio of population, and the demand for export will be very largely increased the coming year for European markets. The prospect of war is darkening daily, leaving little doubt of a long and bloody strife, and from present appearances crops in the great granaries of Russia and along the Baltic sea will be demanded for Russia and her new allies, and none will find its way to England or France. A change of trade will surely come and with it a change in the price of grain. The strife of battle is but just begun. The war trumpet is now being heard along the cultivated plains of Russia and other despotic nations, soon to be linked with Russia; and the plow and barvester will be left in the field, and the muskét take the place of the sickle. No grains will be allowed to leave these territories to supply their enemies, for all will be needed at home. The kingdoms of Great Britain, France and other nations will want our breadstuffs. The signs are in the heavens, and our country, if it will but see it, will become the granary of the world. And California may load her ships and bear the palm among her sister States.

Were merchants less timid, those who have capital to invest for one, two or three years, at a low rate, could find no safer investment than grain. What is required is such warehouses as would protect grain from loss by animals, insects, fire and damp; and the past is a guarantee that the article will always command a profit, if bought when at its lowest. There are always eases and times when purchases can be made with sure profit by holding. It only demands a permanent and legitimate business; not a mere temporary action of the speculator, but a trade of years and such as can be had for years in California.

Granaries, permanently established, should be built at such places as Sacramento, Marysville, Napa, San Jose, &c. At all these points it would pay, and we hope the subject will be regarded. It would aid the cultivator and benefit the country to have the capitalist and merchant always ready as purchasers, and to sustain the grower by a sure market.

Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

THE journals of the day announce John McCracken as the Commissioner to the world's Fair at Paris, the present year, and that he is the bearer of several gold specimens. This information to Californians must be interesting. California will be represented after all. We have frequently been inquired of among our correspondents—"What has our State done for the World's Fair? Will her Agriculture be represented?" But all we can learn has been contributed is a few gold specimens! We well remember the appointment of committees to collect, and a memorial to the Legislature for means to work with: even to pay the freight of articles, and commissioners to attend them. Both requests were refused by the Legislature; and we presume the present commissioner attends at his own cost!

We have been asked, too, who is Mr. John McCracken? Was he the former treasurer of Sacramento City? In all earnestness we would ask of our chief magistrate if it would not have been well for the best interests of California to have had such an interest evinced, and such means made use of as would have shown to Europe that California could produce something more than gold.

We have manufacturers, and mechanics, and workers in gold, and silver, and precious stones. It is true, those who are bona fide workers might not think it "would pay" to manufacture and ship to the World's Fair at their own cost. But again would we ask, where is our Government? Shall the industry remain so utterly disregarded,

when by a just and proper interest manifested by those in power, California could have been so represented in these industrial interests, as to have spoken volumes for her progress.

California is a manufacturing State, and many specimens could have been sent that would have reflected credit upon her industry and progressive developments. California is an Agricultural State, and in that relative should have been fairly represented. Means should have been provided liberally by the State for such a collection and a fit preparation, as would have shown the world what California really was. But when political influences and measures absorb all other interests, then industry in every department must flag. It is too late now to remedy the neglect, the Parisian Exhibition has opened, and California will be shown as a gold country only; and all we can do to show that she is something more, will be to endeavor to awaken manufacturers, mechanics and artisans in every branch of industry to prepare for our own State Fair, and from thence let a voice go out that shall speak her real condition and show that these great interests are an honor to the State.

Exhibitions during the Week.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS.

A growing interest has been shown at the Society's rooms during the time they have been opened, and citizens generally feel an interest by calling often. Children also esteem it a pleasure and privilege to be permitted to pass round the rooms and examine the various contributions made.

Mr. Wm. Vaughan, gardens Ninth and M streets, presented a very handsome Pyramidal Bouquet, composed of flowers very neatly arranged. The Bouquet was nearly three feet high.

Mr. Vaughan also sent a specimen of *Lallium Tigradium*, or spotted Tiger Lilly.

Mrs. Williams, gardens N street, between Fourth and Fifth, sent superb specimens of Franconia Raspberries; also a fine crimson Dahlia, a twin flower upon one stem.

A very handsome Vegetable Bouquet, made of turnips, beets, and radishes, was presented by Mr. Charles Tegel.

A noble specimen of the *White Globe Turnip* was received from the garden of J. Neely Johnson, Esq., one of the finest grown we have seen, very fine grained, measuring 27 3-4 inches in circumference, and weighing 6 3-4 pounds.

A handsome collection of quartz specimens, many very beautiful, brought from the Nevada tunnel, contributed by Joshua Butts, Esq.

Handsome samples of Native Grasses were received from Mr. Brooks, of the gardens of Wheeler & Brooks.

Another dish of those famous *Chili Strawberries*, grown at San Francisco, were received, and we are assured of a fine display on Saturday next also, when a show of the vines will be made and they will be offered for sale.

W. W. Swadley, Esq., very kindly sent us a specimen of Iron Pyrites, embedded in a root of the Manzanitto. It was found at Volcano Tunnel, 300 feet below the surface, and 650 feet from the opening. This specimen was the result of intense volcanic fires, for a portion presents the molten forms of several minerals, in a very interesting figure.

Green, Yet Ripel

We often hear it said that such a man is green, and it would be implied, and is intended generally as a hint that he is a know nothing; but it does not always follow that if a man is green he is behind his neighbors in knowledge; and we have a case to prove it. We append a letter from a farmer, who is Green, and will say that we should rejoice to find many more like our friend farmer Green. Here is the right tone and spirit, plainly and honestly spoken, and we deeply regret that our farmers are so forgetful of their truest interests, as not to be ready to join in the excellent plans proposed by Mr. Green. It is the very plan we have so often urged, and it would work a revolution in the pockets of our grain growers, for it would fill the pockets of the M. T. ones.

We commend this letter and hope all will read it and act upon it. We cannot omit this opportunity to say that one feature of the letter pleased us much, as it gave evidence that our friend wished the prosperity of the cause he advocated, for upon referring to our subscription list we find he has paid up a good way ahead, and in this letter was enclosed the quarter for the single copy, thus showing him mindful of what was our rights. Many persons think if a paper is lost or mis-carried, or if they want one or two extras, oh! it is of little consequence to the publisher; it is a trifle. He is a subscriber, and, of course, bound to receive all missing numbers free, or any respectable number, on given times, for mailing to friends, gratis. The paper is already printed and don't cost much. Now our friend was not so green as to forget that these scattering quarters would be

acceptable as well as just, and if all would act up to this, editors and publishers would see a little easier work of it.

The following is the letter referred to:

COLUSA, June 5, 1855.

MESSESS. EDITORS: No. 20 of the FARMER was taken out of the office for me and lost. If you have another number you will please forward it to me. That is the only number I have not received. Some people here that take other papers, frequently complain of not getting them regular; but there has never been a mail (we have a weekly mail) that the FARMER did not come, since I have been a subscriber. I don't know the reason of others failing. It cannot be the irregular mails, for that would act on all alike. I wrote you some time ago that the farmers here had called a meeting for the purpose of building a house to store their grain. But there is not enough of energy here for anything. I proposed to appoint (and recommend the same to other counties) a corresponding committee, whose duty should be to ascertain the amount of grain in each county and report the same to the central committee, who should ascertain as near as possible the consumption of the State, and report all such information to each of the county committees. Then our light would not be "under the bushel," but we could see what we were doing. But it seems that all hands would rather "dig" for themselves than to spend one day to make them a light.

But I am trespassing on your patience.

I remain yours, &c.,

WILL S. GREEN.

Queries from "An Old Miner."

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: I have recently returned from a short trip in the country. While there I was surprised to see so large a portion of our extensive valleys under cultivation. If we continue to progress at this rate, we shall soon be able to supply the nations of the world, that may be destitute, with all the bread they may need. Our State is unsurpassed in its adaptation to the production of all the small grains, and the staple vegetables and fruits necessary to the wealth and comfort of man. Not only are our broad acres covered with the waving grain, but our forests abound in the best lumber the world can produce. In many sections the sugar pine is found in great abundance. This is conceded to be as valuable for all the purposes of building as any of the Eastern pine; why then should this particular kind of lumber be brought from the Atlantic States, when we have at our doors more than we can use for a century, and with mills, energy and capital enough to meet the most extensive demands?

Now, will you inform me, and the public through your paper, how the dry kiln, you have often alluded to in your editorials of late, may be rendered available in drying lumber, fruits, grain and vegetables?

How long will it require to dry green lumber for the market? Can grain be dried so as pass through the Tropics without injury? how long will it take to go through the process?

Can potatoes be dried for the whaling fleet and the navy? Can the common vegetables, that cannot be kept in this or any climate through the year, be so prepared by this plan, as to be available at any time, and in any climate?

Again, what will be the expense of a kiln to dry lumber, grain and vegetables? What the expense of drying after its construction?

Has the company you spoke of, been formed yet? if so, could I get some stock in it if I wished? Is it a good investment for capital? I am pretty sure the thing will go ahead—for we greatly need something of this kind to prepare our lumber immediately for the market, and to insure the safety of our surplus grain in its transportation to any part of the world, more particularly to meet the great demand from Europe for all that we can spare.

By answering the above questions, you will greatly oblige me,—for I am satisfied by what I have witnessed in my travels, that something of this kind will become a necessity, and that it will be a source of immense profits to its owners.

Yours truly,

AN OLD MINER.

JUNE 15, 1855.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—Reports begin to come in from various sections of our State that smut begins to manifest itself, and, in some places, seriously. It is deeply to be regretted that farmers and grain growers will not take measures to save themselves from the loss that arises from this disease. We published many very valuable antidotes for the rust, and gave the practical results of last year. We also urged our grain growers to copy these results and lay them away for trial. They were published in the summer and early autumn. Those who have tried them would confer a favor by letting us know the results. This will be a public benefit, and we wish to lay it before our readers early, to save others from loss the coming planting season.

Benicia Female Seminary.

"THIS EDUCATION forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

It is a glorious satisfaction to know that amid all the trials which now beset our country and her institutions, arising from all those influences that are at war with their great principles, that we have a hope to which we can cling, that the days of trial will soon pass; and this hope springs from the knowledge derived from the fact that the education of the youth of our country will be such as to secure the prevalence of religion, morality and virtue. These are the pillars upon which the constitution of our country is based.

When speaking of education, it is usually in general terms—now it is in a particular sense in which we desire to call attention to it. The seminary of which we speak is for the especial education of females; and the attention and interest that is being bestowed upon female education is worthy of all commendation. It is only of late years that it has received a just consideration in the public mind; but the heaven is at work and it is now understood that educated mothers are the salvation of the household. California will not neglect the subject of education. The citizens universally feel its importance, and throughout the State, in all our cities and towns, parents and citizens are ready to aid in the good work. But we digress; we would speak of female education, and more immediately of the seminary to which we allude in this article.

We have noticed with pleasurable interest and with true satisfaction the steady, onward progress which is made by the pupils at this seminary. There is that constant care and regard for the whole education, moral, physical and intellectual, that the progress is seen in the whole character of the pupil. The seminary at Benicia is under the charge of Miss Mary Atkins, a lady every way qualified for this responsible trust. Able assistants are connected with the seminary in music, drawing and French. The apartments are excellent, the location pleasant, the scenery fine; and having placed our own children at this institution and seen them make rapid progress, and found them very happy amid a group of other happy ones, we can most conscientiously and earnestly recommend this seminary as one of the best in the State.

It was our privilege to enjoy an intellectual repast of more than ordinary interest at the recent public exhibition of this highly interesting and valuable institution. Having received a courteous invitation to be present, this gave us a double motive for our attendance—the pleasure of an examination of a High School, and the interest we had in loved children among the pupils.

This seminary has been in operation about six months under its present Principal, yet it is now one of the most popular seminaries in the State. The exercises lasted two days and evening. The first day, Wednesday, was principally devoted to the primary classes of scholars, in the usual primary lessons, yet in them a pleasing interest was manifested throughout the day. Thursday was particularly interesting, being an examination of the studies pursued in the higher branches, the recitations and examinations in Reading, Arithmetic, Algebra, Composition, Botany, French, &c. These examinations were very close and thorough, and conducted by the Principal, assisted by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge and other gentlemen who took an interest and were present. We noticed with pleasure the following persons present: Rev. Mr. Hunt, of San Francisco; Paul K. Hubbs, Esq.; Mr. Gray, Mr. Wetmore, besides many parents and ladies and gentlemen connected with education. We could not but notice with satisfaction the determination on the part of the Principal, that the pupils should be closely examined and no error pass uncorrected. The two days' examination were finished much to the credit of all.

Thursday evening was set apart for a Festival Examination, or Exhibition rather—a series of declamation, music and rehearsal—and of so interesting a character, that we feel assured our readers will not regret the space we occupy in giving publicity to what affects the community so well as education. The evening exercises were held at the "State House," and were well attended. We noticed in addition to those who attended during the day, Gen. Wool and suite, Judge Heydenfelt, Judge Hastings, Lieut. Derby, with many of the families of those among the military departments, and the principal families of the place, the hall being crowded to a late hour.

The following was the order of the exercises:

- 1st, Prayer.
2. Music—two pieces—by Misses Virginia Hubbs and Mary E. Hook.
3. Rehearsal—Be kind to the loved ones at home—by about fifteen of the primary class; after the rehearsal it was sung in a pleasing style by the class.

4. Music (Duett)—by Misses L. Boggs and R. Reynolds.
5. The Four Wishes—by Misses Mary Warren, Matilda Wright, E. C. Wright, and Arabella Park.
6. Remember Me (Original Essay)—by Miss Mary Humphrey.
7. Home (Rehearsal)—Miss Mary Hastings.
8. Music (Duett)—Misses M. Kroh, and M. L. Bequette.
9. Hope (Original Essay)—Miss Mary Riddell.
10. Geneva (Rehearsal)—Miss M. L. Bequette.
11. Music (Duett)—Misses F. E. Livingston and Lepgeer.
12. Hamlet's Soliloquy on Life and Death (Rehearsal)—Miss M. Kroh.
13. Ambition (Original Essay)—Miss M. A. Hook.
14. Beauty of Piety (A Dialogue).

This was that beautiful dialogue of S. C. Edgerton. It was well studied, comprehended and delivered, by ten young ladies, all appropriately dressed, and with emblems representing the characters of the three first—*Flora, Terrestria, and Oceanica*. The characters were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Priestess, | Miss F. E. Livingston. |
| Flora, | Miss M. L. Livingston. |
| Terrestria, | Miss C. J. Dutton. |
| Oceanica, | Miss G. E. Woodbridge. |
| Chrysoline, | Miss Josephine Latimer. |
| Eria, | Miss Virginia Hubbs. |
| Meteorina, | Miss Marion Latimer. |
| Celestia, | Miss A. Hook. |
| Psyche, | Miss Rosa Reynolds. |
| Christina, | Miss Lewann Boggs. |

15. Swiss Shepherd's Song—by Miss Emily Walsh.
16. The Benicia Wreath, a weekly paper, edited and conducted by the pupils, was presented and read. Editors for No. 10, Misses E. Walsh and M. E. Woodbridge.
17. Song (Duett)—Miss E. Walsh, Miss Lepgeer.
18. Hail Columbia—by the whole school.

We have given below the editorial and some essays from the Benicia Wreath, to show the style of composition, and we shall publish a part of the original essays. We wish we could publish all at this issue, but must defer till another time. We have been kindly furnished with several copies of this "Wreath," and shall be pleased to exchange with the fair editors, and shall always be proud to cull some of the beautiful "rose and lily" buds from this bright garland. Many of the articles, both prose and poetry, give evidence of talent more than ordinary. We publish in our present issue three original essays by the pupils—"Remember Me," by Miss Mary Humphreys; "Home," by Miss Mary Hastings, and "Hope," by Miss Mary Riddell. The compositions possess many beautiful thoughts, and if the ideas conceived in the sentiment thus uttered be carried out in life, the world will be so much bettered.

The scene presented at the hall was one of BEAUTY AND TRUTH—teachers and their young pupils all giving utterance to noble and virtuous sentiments, written, spoken, and uttered in song—and the scene presented was doubly beautiful, for the brave, the good, and the true were present as parents, brothers, sisters and friends, to sustain, to appreciate, to applaud, and to enjoy. It was indeed a sight that the good angels could smile upon and bless. To the Lady Principal, who stood within the circle of her lovely pupils, loving and loved, there needs no word of praise—her very works praise her. And it was a pleasing and proud moment for each teacher—all were happy—everything was in harmony, and the citizens of Benicia, lonely a place as some would have it without the capital, yet they have a capital mightier than all political structures, one that shall endure when granite and marble shall perish—the capital of educated mind. Benicia may well be proud of her schools and seminaries of learning. We shall often revert to them, and to the Benicia Female Seminary, of which no better exists in the State.

(From the Benicia Wreath, Miss E. A. Walsh, Editors.)

DEAR SCHOOLMATES: As you are all aware, agreeably to the wishes of our Teacher, we a few months since, formed a Wreath, with which we hoped to crown our little band, where beauty and brightness had nestled in its opening buds. So far it has been kept among us by the breezes of love and ambition; each is vying with the other to cull and twine the sweetest flower in the "Benicia Wreath." 'Tis an honor, and well may it be, for we wander not on the lofty mountain peak, or in the lonely dell, nor yet upon the hill-side, but on yonder plain, watered by the ever-flowing fountain of knowledge. It is there we have culled never fading flowers, wherewith to twine our garland. Spring has passed away with all her loveliness, and summer is succeeding, but not bringing floral offerings to us, therefore shall we weary from study, rest for awhile; and let us lay our Wreath beneath the cool, refreshing waters of this fountain, till our return, then shall we gather for it, with renewed love and ambition. And now dear companions, the tie which has bound us together for the last six months is to be burst asunder, perhaps never to be united again, but memory will play her part in the great drama of life, and in after years per-

chance it will bring before you visions, in which all your schoolmates will picture, just as they appeared when you were of their happy band. Time is wasting us swiftly onward, and the hour of parting draws near, with its tear and heartfelt farewell; but the time of rejoicing will soon follow, for kind friends and dear parents are waiting to welcome you home. And should some of us never meet again, on earth, perchance we may meet, in that happy home, where bliss reigns forever, and sorrows are unknown.

"REMEMBER ME," BY MISS MARY A. HUMPHREY.

THERE are not two words in the language that call back a more fruitful train of past remembrance of friendship than those words. Look through your library, and when you cast your eye upon a volume that contains the name of an old companion, it will say Remember Me. Have you an ancient album, the repository of the mementoes of early affections? Turn over its leaves stained by the fingers of time, sit down and ponder on the names enrolled upon them; each says Remember Me. Walk in the hour of twilight, amid the scenes of your early rambles; the well known paths, the winding streams, will recall the dreams of youthful pleasure, and the recollections of juvenile companions; they too bear the injunction, Remember Me. But whom do we always remember with affection? The virtuous, the kind, and the warm hearted, those who have endeared themselves to us, by the amableness of their dispositions, the habits and feelings of our friends which attach us to them most strongly, which leaves the only lasting bond of affection; which alone can secure our affectionate remembrances.

HOME.

OUR first, best country, is at home. There is no trait more amiable in the human character, than the attachment which each individual feels for his native place. With what resistless, tender, and soul-subduing influence, does the remembrance of past scenes and pleasures, frequently rush upon the mind! Our native hills, the groves, the meadows, and the fields, which witnessed the innocence and sportings of our youthful years, arise before the imagination arrayed in all their beauty. From the lonely retreat of our own hearts, we look back with tender affection to the sacred spot where repose the slumbering ashes of our departed kindred and friends, and in the chaste and pious meditation, we feel a pleasurable melancholy steal over our souls which we would not exchange for all the sparkling of unsubstantial amusements. But awakening from the pleasant reverie, we find we are in a far distant land, surrounded by strangers. In vain we look around for the companions of our youth—all is sad, lonely, and desolate.

M. D.

"HOPE," BY MISS MARY RIDDLELL.

How cheering she seems to the heart of the wearied man, as she trips lightly before him, and with smiles beckons for him to follow. How softly her words fall on the bruised spirit of the lonely orphan, as she goes in to the world, to pursue "Life's" weary pilgrimage alone. How welcome are her words of comfort and prediction of a happy future. Do you not think the heart of that orphan blossoms here, as it does in her labor and softens her grief? "Hope" rays gleams swiftly through the grating of a prison window, and cheer the weary prisoner. A spirit, quickly wending its way homeward, to the land of happiness, beyond the grave, hears a sweet voice, speaking of that beautiful land. She lists, the voice is "Hope."

The wanderer, in a foreign land hears her with joy, as she bids him hope for the future, and the evening breeze and the roaring sea, sound no longer to him like the predictions of a clouded future, but on the crested waves her smiling face is seen, and amid the breeze, as it sweeps gently past his window, is heard her voice, soft and low, as it tells of a reunion of the wanderer and his friends, beneath the azure skies of his far off home. The aged mother whose only son is on the bounding billow, feels the cheering light that is shed within the depths of her heart, by her gentle visitant, as she thinks of the return of the long absent one.

The world would be a wilderness if all Hope were taken away. None could be happy without her beams; and however delusive she may sometimes be, she lightens the pathway of life. How-ever hopeless the future may look to us, let "Hope on, hope on," be our motto, and our paths will be brightened by Hope's cheering beams.

Would you cast gentle Hope from your path and heart, and let her presence be supplied by the dull heavy form of Despair? No! rather welcome her with smiles, and shouts of joy, and let her words of cheerfulness, help to clear away the gloom from our life's pathway, and wreath a crown of everlasting glory for the future. Hope dwells not with gloom; but she is like to a beaming star in the heavens that cheers you onward, in its path. How dark and gloomy would be the veil of night, if there were no lights in the heavens to guide the traveller on his way. Thus would our hearts be if we allow the star of Hope, to grow dim, for no longer should we have a beacon light to guide us o'er life's thorny pathway, but should be involved in darkness, ignorant of the path we trod. What but Hope could have secured America's independence? Nought! for the patriot's heart was cheered by her beams; and the hope that he could help to secure his country's freedom, made him dash onward, and amid the cannon's roar, raise aloft the banner of his country. Then, when we think of the time, when the patriot Washington fought for America, and the hope that cheered him on, let on each heart be indelibly written—HOPE!

Horticultural Department.

Pomology in Various States.

FROM the "Proceedings of the Third Session of the American Pomological Society," at the session held at Boston, in September, 1854, we select the following reports:

REPORT FROM MAINE.

The committee do not think it advisable, at this time, to make a lengthy report, but rather briefly to notice the seasons in Maine, since their last was made, with a very few remarks on varieties.

Last year the fruit crop was generally good. Of apples, moderate; pears and plums beyond an average.

The winter succeeding surpassed in severity any previous one for twenty years or more, and serious losses were sustained.

A degree of cold equal to 31 deg. below zero, coming upon an autumn, warm and unusually late, and consequently acting upon much imperfectly ripened wood, and in too many cases upon trees weakened by overbearing, might well be feared.

To show that the disasters of the past winter were not wholly owing to the severity of the cold, it may be well to mention the fact, that of about eighty pear trees planted by one of your committee, about the fifteenth of October last, and to which the leaves adhered firmly, and were removed by hand to check the further flow of sap, not one tree was lost; while in the nursery rows, from which the trees were taken, a considerable proportion were killed.

In consequence of the severe drought of the past summer, which was more severe than since 1841, no rain having fallen for seventy-five days previous to the first week in September, the fruit crop of the present year has consequently been very light, and less opportunity has been afforded than was desired, for testing many new varieties, and the more so, as on many trees not apparently otherwise injured, the blossom buds were so much injured as to fall without opening.

Yet they are not the less confident, in regard to the ultimate profit and general success of fruit culture in Maine, if judiciously managed in the matter of the selecting of suitable varieties, and of subsequent cultivation. As to the adaptation of varieties to soil and climate we know something; but much remains to be learned. Of the necessity of thorough cultivation, we already know more than we practice.

Allow us to press this point, and urge all who propose to plant trees, to invest in the operation some money, care, and labor, say one dollar's worth in all for each young tree, to purchase, plant and care for it the first year, and fifty cents for each year afterwards. This would suffice, and would not be extravagant. Should this be faithfully done, it would be reasonable to anticipate a good profit on the investment. In a few years each tree would probably yield as much as the interest of one or two hundred dollars, and will continue to do it for many years.

The committee are confident that there is no way by which the lands of Maine can be used that will pay a greater per cent. per acre, than by the cultivation of the finer varieties of fruits which are suited to the climate of the State. They therefore recommend the extensive cultivation of the choicest and long keeping varieties. That the winter apples of Maine possess a sharper and a higher flavor, and a more crispy and finer texture than those of the same varieties grown in other States, in a warmer climate, and a longer season. They also decidedly possess better keeping qualities. This gives our cultivators an advantage when large quantities are grown for exportation. The fact that our long-keeping fruits may be successfully carried to nearly all parts of the world, is calculated to allay the fears of any who may apprehend that the extensive planting of fruit trees would result in overstocking the market, for that is out of the question.

Maine is largely interested in shipping; our ice crop never fails, and immense quantities are annually shipped to foreign countries; and our fruit and ice can go well together. Baldwin and other long-keeping apples have been carried with ice to Galatia, and there sold at high prices, weeks and even months after our stock of apples at home has been exhausted.

REPORT FROM CONNECTICUT.

Hardly any season is exactly right, according to our notions. In the middle region of our State, the two past have been remarkably dissimilar. The one now closing has been very dry, while that of 1853 was very wet; the two extremes nearly alike unfavorable to the cultivation of good fruits, with perhaps the exception of grapes (both foreign and native) cultivated in the open air. These stand severe droughts, ripen earlier, are superior in flavor, and at the same time are less liable to mildew and the rot.

The early part of the season of 1853 was made remarkable, also, by the appearance of the Palmer worm, so called, in great numbers, which destroyed the foliage of apple trees, as well as that of some others, and, of course, injured the fruit more or less. This insect eats the leaves as voraciously as the canker worm, and at about the same season, viz., June. They did not appear again this year.

Very much fruit, it is believed, was destroyed this year by a severe frost that occurred on the first Saturday night in May, the effects of which were more noticed than the cause; which fact can only be accounted for, by the habit people have in these parts, of lying late Sunday mornings. The morning was bright and clear, and the ground where it had been broken up, frozen,

hard enough to bear up a man of common size. Plum trees, cherry, and perhaps some others, were in profuse bloom at the time, but failed almost entirely of producing fruit. Apple and pear buds generally were also much injured. One fact, in this connection, is worthy of notice: many pear trees, on quince roots, were at this time entirely killed, as appeared afterwards, while those on their own roots, were not injured beyond the destruction of the fruit. About one dozen vigorous looking trees were killed in my own garden, many of them having borne fruit several seasons; showing very conclusively that pear trees, on quince roots, are liable to a calamity which those, on their own roots, are not. The trees, in this instance, were forward, the buds nearly ready to open, and the sap, of course, in free circulation, making it most probable that the sap vessels were destroyed by freezing of the sap. If this be true, there is one objection to trees thus worked, which we have not seen noticed.

REPORT FROM NEW YORK.

I find myself unable to make my report as full or interesting as I had hoped to do, in consequence of having, as yet, received no replies from several of the cultivators of this vicinity, to whom I have addressed letters on the subject. I am constrained, therefore, to rely more upon my own observations than I had expected.

Fruit culture in the vicinity has rapidly advanced within the past ten years. Up to that period it had attracted comparatively little attention, and (except in the nurseries) the varieties cultivated were few, and many of them such as would now be considered worthless. The apple was almost the only fruit I cultivated for market, except a few of the most common pears and cherries. There were several pretty large apple orchards, composed chiefly of Rhode Island Greenings, Spitzenburg, the various Russets, and a few others, which at that time comprised the bulk of the varieties under cultivation.

Many thousands of trees have since been planted, and nearly all the finest apples, pears, cherries, plums, etc., have fruited. The smaller fruits have also largely increased, both in number of varieties and quantity. The strawberry, in particular, has of late received much attention, and a considerable extent of land is devoted to its cultivation.

Several experienced cultivators have planted large orchards on Grand Island, in the Niagara river, a few miles below the city, which being somewhat removed from the violence of the lake winds, is a more favorable situation for the culture of the less hardy fruits than the more exposed lands near the lake.

The majority of fruits are, however, cultivated with great success in our vicinity, and many of them grow and produce with great luxuriance.

Our winters are variable and frequently mild, being, by the alternations of severe and open weather, unfavorable to the safety of both the buds and the trees themselves. The springs are generally cold, backward, and windy; and sometimes a late frost causes great damage to the fruit crop. When the season is, however, fairly opened, vegetation advances with great rapidity, and the long continuance of fine weather in the autumn, permits the wood to become well ripened, and prepared to sustain the return of cold.

The soil varies much. On the same lot can be frequently found sand, gravel, and clay, in greater or less proportions; a strong clayey loam and a light sandy soil being the two most commonly found.

Great confusion has existed in nomenclature, which is not even now fully cleared up. Many fruits have been received and cultivated under names to which they had not the slightest claim; and much disappointment necessarily resulted.

REPORT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Fruit Committee of Pennsylvania present a report upon the fruits and fruit culture of the State, from such sources of information as to them became available.

The chairman selected his associates from residents of different portions of the Commonwealth, so that the whole might be canvassed, and a full expose of fruit culture might be made; appointing one in each of the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Centre and Alleghany.

Dr. J. K. Eshleman of Chester county, in a communication, dated August 12th, remarks, that "the almost total failure of fruit in our part of the State, will give us but little experience in new varieties."

"The early spring, and subsequent cold—thick ice was formed in the last of April and first of May—destroying most of the fruit, and in many instances the trees. Cherry trees have suffered most. Again, the long drought in June, and subsequent extreme heat, caused pears to ripen prematurely, and many to rot on the trees. Madeline, Maynard, Bloodgood, Dearborn's, Peeche and Skinless, are already gone. Ott, Tyson, and Brandywine are ripe; in passing, let me say that with these last, (natives,) the Bartlett and St. Ghislain, we have a succession, for near two months, that leaves little to be desired. The lists issued in the last report, as worthy of general cultivation and promising well, contain everything that a general cultivator in this section need expect upon.

"The experience of two years, I regret to say, has added nothing worthy of remark to the knowledge of blight in fruit trees, nor failures of varieties. Unless we have gained some interesting additions, it is entirely unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of long catalogue lists."

From a letter, under date August 22d, received from Wm. G. Warring, Esq., of Centre county, the following extracts are given:

"I hope that the Pomological Society may continue to flourish and be active. So long as time

is required to fully determine the true merits of any sort of fruit, the work of the society will increase, instead of diminish upon its hands. There will be a great many re-considerations. The same fruit varies from indifferent to very good, and from being grafted on a different stock. The variations in different seasons is considerable; and another frequent and important cause of uncertainty, is the grafting of various sorts upon one tree. In this case, the weaker go to the wall, and cannot possibly show their qualities. We have had but few cureulios or apple worms, this season. It is to be accounted for, I suppose, by the severe freezing of the latter part of March, after a week or two of warm growing weather. But we have extraordinary swarms of grasshoppers, which have, in many places, stripped large orchards of every leaf. Perhaps they would not have been so numerous, had the heavy snows in March killed off the birds. The borer has not yet penetrated the mountain ranges so far as to reach our valleys, but is near us on the east. The slug, which eats the parenchyma of the leaf of the pear and cherry, is also approaching us on different sides. The cherry knots are here, or rather were, for they have killed off most of their subjects. The plum knots are close on our borders, in Union and Missin countries. They have appeared at intervals during many years, but so far, cutting out has checked their progress.

Dreadful Inundations in Holland.

Accounts from the provinces of Guelderland and North Brabant state that in consequence of the driving ice of the rivers having fixed itself in various points into barricades, a vast quantity of territory lies now entirely under water. As many as seventy villages are submerged. Since 1850 such inundations have not been known in Holland. At Arnhem, enormous dams have been constructed in all haste, to prevent the entire town being submerged. The Rhinish railway will, it is apprehended, become impassable. In the village of Veenendaal the water covers the tops of the houses, most of which will be left undermined and in ruins. In most places the water has simply overflowed the dams, which have hitherto resisted the pressure of the accumulated waters.

Many cattle have been drowned, but in consequence of the excellent precautions used in signalling to the people the moment of positive danger, comparatively few of our fellow creatures have lost their lives by these lamentable casualties. A telegraphic message has just arrived from Bois-le-Duc, to the effect that one of the dams in the neighborhood has given way, and that others are expected to give way, and that a great part of the city is entirely under water.

Accounts from the Lower and Upper Rhine, and from the province of North Brabant, continue to be of the most distressing description. We hear of houses undermined and beaten down by the inundating waters, while others, more capable of resisting their violence, stand with their roof peering above the surrounding flood. In one instance, in a village near Dusseldorf, the inhabitants had not time to effect their escape before the waters dashed in sweeping all before them. Many poor creatures were drowned, though not so many, happily, as under the circumstances might have been expected. To those who escape, the only place of safety, was in the higher stories of their dwellings; and many instances occurred of people being obliged to seek safety on the roofs of their cottages, whither no assistance could be conveyed to them, in consequence of the enormous masses of ice dashing about on the surface of the encroaching waters. The village of Veenendaal has suffered severely; the inhabitants have left—i. e. have been driven from—their homes en masse, and may be seen bringing with them their children, their furniture, and what provision they could save, seeking shelter in the neighboring villages. Even the water may have returned to its channel, a fearful scene of devastation will await the return of the inhabitants. The village must in a manner be rebuilt, repopulated, and refurnished, before its inhabitants can occupy it again.

In North Brabant the flood is not so general, but it has broken down the dykes so that the damage caused will prove of a fearful character. Several bridges have been carried away, and the town of Bois-le-Duc is a diminutive island amidst a waste of water and ice. The surrounding villages are deserted, but when the dykes are repaired they will again, for the most part, be habitable. In one village, however, twenty houses were at once swept away by the flood, and seven of their occupants were drowned. It is 144 years ago since Holland was before visited with a similar destructive flood. The ice, however, is now breaking up very generally, so that no further stoppages are likely to occur in the channels; thus we may hope that we have now seen the worst of this inundation. The Maese before Rotterdam has broken up, though not until a steamer of great power had first forced a passage through the ice. The fact was immediately telegraphed to the principal foreign ports, so that next week we may expect to see the usual activity resumed.

POTATOES.—A large quantity of European potatoes were sold a few days since by auction, in New York, and at a price which would pay the foreign farmer a very large profit beyond the cost of freight, etc., and this, too, in a country where they might be produced at less than the freight paid by the foreign farmer. Every year since our childhood, we have heard farmers say that they feared potatoes would be low next year, as everybody would be raising them in consequence of the high prices; and thus far has prevented a full supply being grown, particularly during the last

few years, when the extra crop required each year for the consumption of the half million emigrants, has been a million and a half of bushels beyond the requirement of the previous year, and which at the average crop of 100 bushels per acre, would require 15,000 acres of land for their culture. This is not only true of potatoes, but of other roots, the consumption of which is not only increased from the same cause, but from our own citizens becoming convinced that a large appropriation of vegetable diet is conducive to health. The farmers and livery-stable keepers are also feeding roots more liberally to cattle and horses, and as a consequence, carrots are now sold readily in the New York market at fifty cents per bushel; and even parsnips and ruta-baga turnips bring prices equally large, as compared with those of former years.—*Working Farmer.*

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.—The clipper ship Winged Racer arrived last week, in 120 days from Boston, to Flint, Peabody & Co. Her entire cargo consists of machinery, engines, locomotives, baggage and freight cars, chairs, &c., for the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company. The Dashing Wave will succeed the Winged Racer, consigned to the same house, and a large portion of her cargo is also for the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company. The freight on the material for the Company brought by the Racer amounts to within a few hundred dollars of the snug little sum of one hundred thousand.

A CROP OF TOBACCO.—Mr. Stewart, who has a farm near Dent's Ferry, Stanislaus, has succeeded in raising a crop of three thousand plants of fine tobacco. The ground was prepared in the old Maryland style, and there was no occasion to irrigate. Mr. Stewart, in a letter to the Republican, says that his tobacco will compare favorably with the plants raised in any part of the Union.

THE fire in Auburn on the 4th inst. destroyed 75 houses, leaving only the Bear River office, the Court House and a livery stable standing. Total loss \$250,000. The Herald saved its material; the Placer Press suffered severe loss. Rebuilding commenced vigorously the next day.

Ladies' Department.

OMELETTES.—Break four eggs into a basin, add half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter ditto of pepper, beat them up well with a fork, put into the frying-pan one ounce and a half of butter, lard, or oil, which put on the fire until hot; then pour in the eggs, which keep on mixing quick with a spoon until all is delicately set; then let them slip to the edge of the pan, laying hold by the handle, and raising it slantways, which will give an elongated form to the omelette; turn in the edges, let it set a moment and turn it over on to a dish, and serve. It ought to be a nice yellow color, done to a nicety, and as light and delicate as possible. It may be served in many ways, but the following is most common: two tablespoonfuls of milk, and an ounce of the crumb of bread cut in thin slices may be added.

TO CLEAN WINDOW GLASS.—Take finely pulverised indigo, dip into it a linen rag moistened with vinegar, wine, or water, and apply it briskly to the glass. Wipe off and polish with a dry cloth. This method of cleansing window glass imparts a brilliant polish, and is far more expeditiously accomplished than cleaning with soap-suds or whiting.

HOW SHALL I PRESERVE THE HEART I HAVE WON?—Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him. Make it a repose from his cares, a shelter from the world, a home for his heart. Invariably adorn yourself with delicacy and modesty. Let your husband suppose you think him a good husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so. Cultivate cheerfulness and good humor. In the attire of dress, study your husband's taste. Conceal his faults, and speak only of his virtues. Shun extravagance. Let your home be your empire, your world. In its sober, quiet scenes, let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits be centered.

MAKING BRIDES.—A traveller in Germany says:—"The Germans, by the way, have a queer way of making 'brides,' and of doing some other things in the courting and marrying way which may interest you, perhaps. When a maiden is betrothed, she is called 'bride,' and so continues till she becomes 'wife.' All the while she is engaged she is a 'bride.' The lovers, immediately upon the betrothal, exchange plain gold rings; which are ever worn afterwards till death parts them. The woman wears hers on the third finger of her left hand, and when she becomes 'wife,' her ring is transferred to the third finger of the right hand, and there it remains. The husband always wears his ring just as the wife hers, so that if you look upon a man's hand you can tell whether he is mortgaged or not. There is no cheating for him ever after—no coquetting with the girls, as if he were an unmarried man; for lo! the whole story is told by his finger ring. A married Viennese lady was much amused when I told her that we only 'ring' the women, but let the husband run at large unmarked! 'Oh that is dreadful!' said she, more than half shocked. 'Think, there is Frederick, my husband—only twenty-four—so young, so handsome—and all the girls would be taking him for an unmarried man, and be making love to him! Oh, it is dreadful, is it not! They would never know he was married. How can you do so in your country? I would not live there with Frederick for the world.'"

Miscellany.

THE POOR MAN'S WIFE.

Her dainty hand nestled in mine, rich and white,
And timid as the trembling dove;
And it twinkled about me a jewel of light,
As she gazed on our feast of love;
Twas the queenliest hair in all Italy-land,
And she was a Poor Man's Wife!
Oh! but little ye'd think how that wee white hand
Could dare in the battle of life.

Her heart it was lowly as a maiden's might be,
But bath climbed to heroic height,
And burned like a shield in defence of me,
On the sorest field of fight!
And startling as fire, it hath often flashed up
In her eyes, the good heart and rare!
And she drank down her half of our bitterest cup,
And taught me how to bear.

Her sweet eyes that seemed, with their smile sublime,
Made to look me and light me to heaven,
They have triumphed through bitter tears many a time,
Since their love to my life was given;
And the maiden-neck voice of the womanly Wife
Still bringeth the heavens nigher;
For it rings like the voice of God over my life,
Aye, bidding me climb up higher.

THE SOUL-LIT EYE.

The diamond may sparkle, the ruby may shine,
With light that may seem to their owners divine;
But never can diamond or ruby outvie,
In brilliancy of lustre the soul-lit eye.

The eye hath a language, though voiceless it be,
That all may interpret—so all it is free;
Convincing its eloquence, warm its appeals,
And swifter than thought to the heart it steals.

How awful in hatred! how winning in love!
Now fierce as the tiger, now mild as the dove;
All potent its glance is, where love bath the way—
In a moment we look what we could not say!

The Two Loves.

BY CAROLINE E. HOWE.

"FATHER, I thank thee!" It was all she said
—and it said all.

How pale she looked as she knelt there with
uplifted hands! If she had been thought lovely
one year ago in the festive hall, when her grace-
ful form was swaying to the undulations of the
rich music, how much lovelier looked she now
in the simple robe of white, half-hiding and half-
revealing the slight figure it enveloped. A lamp
stood beside her on the dressing-table, and its
rays fell upon the snowy pillow and counterpane,
and were reflected back upon her brow, but it
was not this that "covered her with light as with
a garment." The inward life had found an out-
ward manifestation, and Helen Brooks was not
Helen Brooks of last year's memory.

And what had wrought this change? Death
had been busy in the home circles, losses had
been sustained, friends had become estranged,
and disease had laid its remorseless hand upon
her mother's slender frame. The waves of mis-
fortune swept away joy after joy, and left her
with only gloom and darkness around her in her
solitude. She had folded her waxen hands across
Ada's bosom, and was sisterless. She had laid
back the dark locks from a manly brow, cold as
death makes cold, and was fatherless. She had
been crushed by the first sudden blow, and when
the second came, she prayed that she might die,
but a mother's sad face pleaded with her and she
nerved herself anew for that mother's sake, and
moved around pale and silent, to perform the
duties required of her. Many who had been
friends in her prosperity and joy, forgot her in
her lonely hours, or found in the society of new
friends a substitute for hers, until she seemed
literally to stand alone and apart from the world.
Alas for the heart that is compelled in youth to
measure the friendship of the world! But in
those hours of darkness and of conflict, she learned
to know more of herself, and to look forth in a
clearer light upon the objects around her. She
saw how perishable were the riches she had been
seeking, and lifting her eyes heavenward, as
earthly joys were fading, she found there a light
unquenchable—a hope undying, and the prayer
rose day after day from her white lips, "Lead me
to the Rock that is higher than I!"

With every new conflict came new power to
act and endure, until the mind seemed to lift the
body into healthy life again. She was surprised
at herself and her own capabilities—at the en-
dowments she had not been aware of possessing,
as well as at the indomitable courage that rose
stronger at every effort misfortune put forth to
crush it.

But a still heavier stroke awaited her. There
was one she loved from childhood, one who had
been as a brother to her, but to whom her heart
had yielded a warmer sentiment than a sister's
affection. He had been absent from her side
many months, but his letters told her that she
was kindly remembered, and on this staff of his
affection had she leaned, half unconsciously
through all the weary days of her trial. There
was scarce an hour in which she thought not
of that silent parting—that fervent pressure of
the hand—that light touch of the dear lips upon
her brow—and the long sad look that turned to
meet hers, as Louis Graves passed through the
gate in the gloom of twilight. The stars came
out one by one and looked sadly down upon her,
as she stood there in the silence, and she almost
felt as if it would never be light again; but then
came the memory of that parting, and she felt as
by a sudden instinct that she was beloved—and
what more could she ask of Heaven than this?
She thought not of change. Love questions not
the future. It lives but in the present moment.

She had not been insensible to the tender yet un-
conscious gaze of those dear eyes, though she
veiled her own beneath their white lids when
they looked upon her too long, or too earnestly.
Silence is oftentimes the best interpreter of true
love.

But now his letters had grown cold and infre-
quent, and the hope that she scarcely acknowl-
edged to herself, but which had in reality sus-
tained her more than all else during her troubles,
was to depart also. Where now would she look
for light or for strength? Yet sickly and feeble
as it had become, hope had not died altogether
out, and for many weeks she lingered in that
fearful state of suspense, whose end seems life or
death. But while the certainty had not yet come
that she was forgotten, she clung to this one
slight thread as if it were a chain reaching down
from heaven.

But the truth came at last. Few proofs had
Helen received of Mary Graham's friendship, but
she could not doubt her worth, or the kindness of
motives that prompted the few intimations, which
served as a clue to the whole. It had been said
that Mary herself once saw the flowers of love
wither and die that had blossomed in her path-
way; and it might have been so, for she seldom
mingled in society, and seemed every day to grow
more reserved and silent. But few could under-
stand her, and little did Helen Brooks know how
well she had remembered the few acts of courtesy
extended to her aged mother years before in a
stage coach, and which had bound her in grati-
tude forever. We seldom think how much of
kindness there may be hidden beneath a reserved
exterior.

Mrs. Barton, a lady who had been strongest in
her professions of regard to Helen in more pros-
perous days, and who had been first also to for-
sake her when misfortune assailed her, was a
relative of Louis Graves, and had just returned
from a visit at L—, the town where he was of
late residing. While there, she had so misre-
presented Helen's character, her conduct, and her
motives, and the falsehoods were made so plausi-
ble, strengthened by the confidence he had in
Mrs. Barton's integrity, that doubt—that "foe to
love"—had risen up there like a giant in his bos-
om, and crushed down the blossoms that else had
made a spring-time in the garden of Helen's heart.

Miss Graham had only spoken of this, that
Helen might be led to impute the change in him
to Mrs. Barton's influence, and not to his own
pride or fickleness, as would naturally have been
the result of her own thoughts at this time.

Alas, how he mourned. He had thought her
to be all that was true and lovable, and he had
looked forward to the hour when he might see
her beside his own hearthstone perhaps, and
making an Eden for her in some quiet home. He
had read her heart aright, for she had made no
effort at concealment. And why should she?
If it were pure enough for God and the angels to
look into, why not for him?

He had only waited to become permanently
settled in business, that he might claim the love
that was more than life to him, and now that he
had learned—too truly as he feared—that she
was unworthy of his regard, he resolved never to
trust again. If Helen Brooks was not what she
seemed, where could he look for truth. Yet
severe as it was for him, it was more severe for
her, when she at length realized all her position.

Louis Graves had questioned not only her motives
and her conduct, but her very integrity. It was
impossible to explain. Indeed, he had never pos-
sessed other than common friendship, and he
asked no explanation, and desired none probably.
She felt the full injustice of his decision, yet
blamed herself for having overrated his kindness,
and arguing therefrom a warmer attachment than
friendship or brotherly affection.

Alas, what pang is there to be compared with
the pain of being thought unworthy, by one
whom we have enthroned in our hearts as king
and ruler, as life and strength and happiness.

Helen sank beneath this stroke. As her heart
sickened over its withered hopes, her steps fal-
tered, and she grew feebler day by day. Physi-
cians were consulted in vain. The whole care
of her mother devolved now upon a nurse, and
the hand whose touch was softest—the voice
whose tones were dearest—the eyes whose light
was most cheering—were felt, and heard, and
seen, but seldom by that pale sufferer.

One evening as she was strolling along, busy as
usual with her thoughts of gloom, a folded news-
paper attracted her attention, which some one
had evidently dropped by accident. She opened
it mechanically, and the first thing she noticed,
was that beautiful sonnet by Elizabeth Barrett
Browning, entitled, "Consolation." She read it
calmly and folded the paper again, but the words
haunted her for many hours.

"Daughter I am,
Can I suffice for heaven, and not for earth?"

was sounding in her ears continually. The im-
pression it made was not to be measured by that
night. It led permanently to a new train of
thought and feeling. Who shall call it accident
that laid that paper before her? Not I, who see
wisdom and design in the falling of a leaf.

Helen had too much native strength of char-
acter to be content to die for one who had been
so unjust to her in taking his impressions from
another. She wept no more, but she was thin
and silent, and her white, unsmiling lips gave
forth an impress of her sorrows, more clearly
than words could have done. She clung no more
to life. The bitterness of death was past, for
what are the mere struggles of the body when
the links are already torn apart that bound the
soul to the earth! Yet although she looked for-
ward to the grave with calmness, she knew not
but she had many years' work to do before she

lay down in its calm repose, and she resolved to
do that work well. If our afflictions are wisely
received and rightly used, they become as moun-
tains of strength to us in the end, by which our
souls may ascend nearer to the Infinite. To
Helen, every grief had a consecrating influence,
opening clearer to her view the mighty purposes
of a Father's love, and this last great bereave-
ment, this withdrawing of the earthly arm, had
brought her to fling herself upon the bosom of
her God.

She had sometimes doubted the love that was
offered revealed to her in storms than in sun-
shine, but she doubted no longer. It is a tenui-
tious attribute of grief, that it awakens faith in
the Christian bosom which grows deeper and
deeper as the spirit is compelled to look for its
all of light—upward! What a settled calm there
was on Helen's brow, as she knelt at her bedside
on this night in which we first saw her. The
crowning glory had been given her. She had
realized her full losses, had sounded her soul to
its depths. Prosperity, wealth and homage had
failed to instruct her. The true life had not been
opened to her in their false atmosphere. She
had walked amid the summer flowers, and lived
but in their brightness. But they faded as
flowers will fade, and the autumn winds sweep-
ing through her soul, told a mournful tale of
blight, and the winter snows had fallen chilly
upon the graves in the churchyard, and the darker
grave in her own heart, where memories lay
buried, yet living and struggling forever!

But summer was on the earth again, and Na-
ture had found elements of growth in the storm,
as well as the sunshine. Helen accepted its
teachings. It was her triumph hour! She
lifted her brow to heaven, and said serenely,
"God, I thank thee!" It was all her prayer—
it said all.

When the soul has helped to work out his pur-
poses until it feels the labor a delight—when it
can thank God for its sufferings even, then is it
drawn near to him indeed!

There was rejoicing in heaven that hour!
Little did she think—that slight girl—that the
angels were waving their white wings above her
as they rose with that low prayer to the throne.
"One more spirit is added to us," they sang in
tones of thanksgiving. "The veil of flesh is
around her, but we looked upon her spirit and
saw that it is whitening for heaven."

There were tears on her pillow that night.
She did not strive tumultuously to stay them,
but wept calmly and naturally, and there was
no murmuring or doubt in her heart. She could
not put away that clear face from her memory—
she could not quench the light of that blessed
smile, or shut out the music of a tone heard far
above the wail of sorrow, but she could bend
down submissively, and weep unshining over her
dead hopes, as the Man of Sorrows wept at the
grave of Lazarus.

Yet as night advanced, there was a strange
vision of Louis Graves, and of a mighty hand
that reached gently downward between them,
and with her two great faces mingling, iron-like
into one, she slept!

At the first reddening of day she woke suddenly
with that keen sense of suffering that is realized
more deeply than at any other time. She could
scarcely find strength to rise, but she knew that
this was the turning-point in her destiny—the
hour in which she must sink utterly, or gain new
power from the conflict, and she smoothed the
hair from her brow, and lifting her hands for one
moment upward, went calmly forth into the sun-
shine.

How beautiful looked all Nature that cloudless
morning! The dews were on the roses, the birds
were carolling among the branches, and the long
grasses glistened on the hillside. The air was
delicious, and she seemed to grow joyous again
out beneath the loving sky. There was a little
brook—her favorite resort, a short distance away
in the green valley, and toward this she turned
her steps. And now she stood on the rude
bridge that had been thrown across it, and looked
down into the bright waters below, leading and
laughing over the great white rocks, or glistening
softly over the yellow sands, until her heart came
to sing in unison on that glorious morning.

She was thinking of Louis Graves—of the hours
they had roamed together in childhood over these
same rocks, when the waters were low, and of
the later meetings there, when they looked ad-
miringly across the smooth hills and talked of
the beauties of the landscape, or bent down
silently over the singing waters, listening the
while to the sweeter music of their own hearts.

A step was beside her but she heard it not—a
long, searching glance was fixed upon her pale
face, from eyes that even then were haunting her
dreams, yet she felt it not. Her hand was
grasped, softly, yet firmly, and she turned. Louis
Graves stood beside her!

Neither spoke, but that long, half-questioning,
half-tender look said more than words. He drew
her to his bosom. He laid his hand upon her
head. "Poor Helen, poor Helen!" he said many
times with quivering lips; he smoothed the hair
from her pale forehead, and she wept there in his
arms.

No other words were spoken, but I dare say
the violets there, peeping out from amid the
grasses, saw a tale told without words.

Ah, thine was a kind heart, Mary Graham,
although the icy robes of reserve were wrapt so
closely around it that few could penetrate so far
as to feel its warmth. Thine was a kind heart,
else had these two been tossing for years perhaps,
on the sea of disappointment. The shadows be-
soft on thy grave, Mary! Heaven is all love—
all love.

"My God, I thank thee!" prayed Helen Brooks

Beauty and Art.

There is a little hime flower—the livorlent,
which blossoms almost at the edge of our forest
snows, springing up at the first instant of breath
the earth gets after its winter-trance, and assert-
ing, it might seem to a poetic fancy, its exist-
ence, simply by force of the beauty which it em-
bodies. Buried fathoms deep under the snow-
drift, it has still preserved its vitality, and breaks
forth at the first loosening of its bonds.

So Art, which is Beauty's gospel, lies inert
under the cold necessities of a rational childhood,
and the cares and storms of a political first exist-
ence; but when the winter of discontent is made
summer, it bursts out to gladden and beautify
life. Beauty, deep-rooted in every human mind,
is its vitality, and it must therefore live. To us,
and to our generation, it is given to determine its
future in our country, whether free and healthy,
or dwarfed and deformed by pride and conceit.

We could have whispered to a
world, rushing heedlessly along to the wreck of
commerce, that there were things more gratify-
ing to the intellect than the accumulation of prop-
erty, or the gratification of pride—that to those
who reverently seek her, Beauty has an eleva-
tion of enjoyment, compared to which, all self
glorification is a hollow show—a thing which the
heart craves in embracing it. We could have
taught men that Beauty is the antithesis to those
wearing, consuming cares of the material life—
that, as trade and money belong by their very
nature the origin of selfish influences, and bring
men for ever into struggle with each other, not
for mutual advantage, but for selfish appropri-
ation; so Beauty and Art, belonging none the less
to one, because given to all, widen our sympa-
thies and unite us by a common delight. It is
bitter to those who love their race, to see men
shut themselves into themselves, year after year,
pursuing that which can belong to themselves
alone, while around them everywhere lies that
which, if once taken up, is theirs forever, and yet
is not diminished for the next comer. Do men
realize this? Do they think of it, or are they
skeptics with regard to Beauty, as well as the
future? Does the world of nature absolutely
lie around them a waste desert—only so much
space to be got over, where they travel with
blinded eyes until all that is most glorious and
instinct with immortality in them has died for
want of culture? There are too many such.
Could we but reach them, could we open for an
instant their sealed eyes to the perception of the
outer world, life would be new to them, and in
the perception of the great harmonies of nature,
they would become tranquilized and elevated.
The more entirely delight is based on the eternal
and immutable, the more enduring and unchange-
able it becomes; and we doubt much if there can
be found a merchant, who has found time and
disposition to cultivate his love for art, who does
not feel that his daily routine of duty is gone
through with better from its effect upon his
mind, and who does not feel that there is some-
thing in him better than his computing capacity,
and something in life more profitable than cent-
per-cent. profits.

THE INVENTION OF RAILROADS.—Howitt, of the
People's Journal, gives the following sketch of
the alleged inventor, who, up to May, 1830, had
been neglected in England: "About half a cen-
tury ago—the exact year is not known—there
was born at Leeds, England, a man named Thom-
as Gray. Scarcely anything is known of his early
history. He was, we believe, a poor collier boy,
and being very ingenious, he conceived the idea
of facilitating the transportation of coal from the
Middleton colliery of Leeds, a distance of three
miles, by means of a sort of railway, which he
had constructed of wood. Upon this his cars
moved at the rate of three miles and a half per
hour, to the great mortification of a wise and dis-
cerning public, who laughed at the idea of a
railway, as something very visionary, and as the
mere suggestion of madness. Magnificent visions
of future railways, such as are now stupendous
realities, loomed up before him, and he began to
talk in public of a general system of iron rail-
roads. He was laughed at and declared a vision-
ary moon struck fool. But the more Gray con-
templated his little railway for coal, the more
firmly did he believe in the practicability and
immense usefulness of his scheme. He saw in it
all that is now realized, and he resolved in spite
of the ridicule, the sneers and rebuffs that were
heaped upon him, to prosecute his undertaking.
He petitioned the British Parliament, and sought
interest with all the great men of the kingdom;
but all this had no effect except to bring down
upon him wherever he went, the loud sneers and
ridicule of all classes. Still he persevered, and at
length engaged the attention of men of intelli-
gence and influence, who finally embraced his
views, urged his plans, and the result is now be-
fore the world. Thomas Gray, the inventor of
railroads, who, not longer ago than 1820, was
laughed at for even mentioning the idea, still
lives in Exeter, England, in the full realization of
his grand and noble railroad schemes, for which
he was declared insane. How much has the
world been benefitted by his insanity.

A chord of love runs through all the sounds of
creation, but the ear of love alone distinguishes it.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—Full files of papers from the East, promptly received from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. We are under repeated obligations to this House for the numerous attentions of their messengers on every route and more especially on the Sacramento, where we have received a "Tower" of aid and news.

To the Pacific Express, we are also indebted for the prompt delivery of parcels, papers, &c. We welcome to the field again our old friend and pioneer, John M. Freeman, Esq. Freeman & Co. sounds like old times to Sacramentoans. Prosperity say we to Freeman & Co.

SACRAMENTO COLUMN.—We invite especial attention to the new advertisements of "Old Californians" and others of Sacramento city. We shall in due time, endeavor to sketch the rise and steady onward progress of the mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical, as well of the agricultural, interests of this growing city.

MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT had receded in price, but is again in demand, and firm. It is wanted for shipment. Barley and Oats are going forward freely and at advancing rates. Our Eastern merchants may yet learn that we can supply them with better grain than they can raise, and at lower rates, and we can make money at it. Wheat, best, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Barley, do, do, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; Oats, do, do, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; Flour, Cal., 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Haxall and Gilego, do, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Potatoes, new, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; Butter, eastern, 50c; California Butter, 50c.

OBITUARY.

Gone like a meteor, that o'erhead
One moment bright, then quickly sped.
Here I the support of many a struggling heart, the stay and
staff of many a mind that would shrink at the view of its daily
frailties, did I not hear the soft voice floating like sunshine o'er
the brain. R. B. Buchanan is no more. A generous and sym-
pathizing heart has ceased to beat; an active, talented, and
energetic spirit has been called from a worldly toil, from earth's
trials, and his voice has been still. For many years the sub-
ject of this notice occupied an influential position in Yuba
county. He was known as Sheriff Buchanan, and a man of
uncommon energy and perseverance. Widely known, highly
esteemed, he had labored long to secure his rights in the great
inherited property of the Cordillera grant—hunting and struggling
as a Californian, against the odds and finks of fortune, he had
so far surmounted them by his indomitable spirit as to see with-
in his grasp the fortune which hope had told him for. It was
his by right, and he had just obtained the decree which was soon
to place him in possession when that destroyer of man's bright-
est earthly hopes, thrust in his sickle and cut down the strong
man in the midst of life—dashed the cup from his hand just at
the moment he was raising it to his lips, and left mourning
where joy was anticipated. We knew the deceased well—have
enjoyed his generous sympathy, and can estimate his loss.
Many, very many will mourn him, but none as the widowed
one who is thus suddenly bereft. To her and to all kindred
and stricken ones, that sympathize with her silent but sincere,
is the most consoling. Such would we ever offer to the sorrow-
ing.—We know its value.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—As a con-
sequence of our variable and capricious North American climate,
coughs, colds and affections of the lungs prevail amongst our
people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and if neglected
often assume a dangerous, if not incurable form. Many
thousands die annually in England of Consumption. In the
New England States, the proportion is one in four or five. In
Boston, probably one in four. In the city of New York, sixty-
seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. Na-
ture's own remedy is at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the
Pine furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible.
Thousands are cured every year by Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry.
Sold by all druggists.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Consumption in Massachusetts.—The abstract of
deaths, prepared by the Secretary of State, for 1852, shows an
average of twelve deaths a day of this disease alone. Can we
thing be done to stay this fearful mortality? If the allegations
of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed,
there is a preventive and a remedy.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has cured
thousands who had tried all other remedies in vain. This can
be substantiated by a mass of reliable evidence.
"He who is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.
Sold by all Druggists. v3-24

Little & Co., Apothecaries Hall.—One of the most
important establishments in a city is a good Apothecaries Hall.
When the "pill" or "drug" must be swallowed, it is a consola-
tion to "hope" (we mean be relieved, if not cured; and by reason
of this hope many a bitter pill has been gulped down. But dark
days are nearly gone, and the apothecaries rooms are not
now so terrible a place, nor are they often associated with
sweat and pain. They are rather places of pleasant resort,
where the offensive drugs are changed to pleasant pills, and the
atmosphere seems more like a conservatory of beautiful flowers
than the place of noxious medicines. And all this change has
been brought about by the free use of DR. JENKIN'S PINK LOZ-
ENGES, now the recognized remedy for Coughs and Colds, these
being the great originators of nearly all other diseases which
behold is held to. And of course in speaking of these and so
pleasant, fragrant and palatable a medicine as Dr. Jenkin's Lozen-
ges, we can mean no other place than LITTLE & CO.,
Apothecaries, Montgomery street.

**At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cal-
ifornia Steam Navigation Company, held at their office February
25, 1855,**

Samuel J. Hensley,
Richard Cheney,
J. Whitney, Jr.,
A. Redington,
W. B. Minton,
R. M. Jessup,
David Van Pelt,
John Boley,
F. F. Low,

Were elected Trustees for one year from the 23d. May, 1855.
At the annual meeting of the Trustees for the election of offi-
cers, San Francisco May 24, 1855.

SAMUEL J. HENSLY was unanimously elected President,
J. WHITNEY, Vice-President, and
Wm. NORRIS, Secretary of the California Steam Navigation
Company.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our
columns will confer a favor by saying they observed
them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

Freight Reduced.
FROM and after the 1st of June, the California
Steam Navigation Company will carry freight
to Stockton and Sacramento at 50c per ton, with further
notice. v3-24 SAM'L J. HENSLY, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS.—Bills of Exchange for sale on New York,
Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis.
Also, on the following Eastern Cities:
Adrian, Mich., Galena, Ill., Pottsville, Pa.,
Albany, N. Y., Geneva, N. Y., Providence, R. I.,
Alton, Ill., Hamilton, O., Racine, Wis.,
Ann Arbor, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Reading, Pa.,
Auburn, N. Y., Kenosha, Wis., Rochester, N. Y.,
Battle Creek, N. Y., Losalle, Ill., Sheboygan, Wis.,
Blanchard, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Silver Creek, N. Y.,
Buffalo, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., South Bend, Ind.,
Canandaigua, N. Y., Mansfield, O., Springfield, O.,
Chicago, Ill., Mich. City, Ind., Stouffville, Conn.,
Cincinnati, O., Milwaukee, Wis., Syracuse, N. Y.,
Cleveland, O., Mount Vernon, O., Tiffin, O.,
Columbus, O., Norwalk, O., Toledo, O.,
Cornwall, N. Y., Niles, Mich., Troy, N. Y.,
Dayton, O., Oswego, N. Y., Utica, N. Y.,
Detroit, Mich., Oregan, N. Y., Westfield, N. Y.,
Elmira, N. Y., Painesville, O., Xenia, O.,
Erie, Pa., Peoria, Ill., Zanesville, O.,

DRAFTS ON CANADA DRAWN ON
Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton and Toronto.
DRAFTS ON EUROPE DRAWN ON
Union Bank of London, London.
National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
Livingston, Wells & Co., (our house), Paris.
v3-24 WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!
JUST received and for sale cheap for cash, by
J. L. POLHEMUS, Druggist,
corner J and Seventh streets.
10 barrels Alcohol;
150 bales Copvavin, (original package);
1 Cask But. Brick; 3 gross Capsules;
20 gross Congress Water;
1000 lbs Green Tartar, (warranted pure);
50 do Corrosive Subimate;
50 boxes Castle Soap;
100 gross Gum Camphor;
100 gross Spanish Indigo;
100 dozen Sulphate Morphine;
300 dozen Irish Moss;
2 gross Lubin's Extracts, assorted;
50 gross Oil Lemon, (warranted pure);
24 dozen Olive Oil;
10 gross Iod. Potas;
100 gross Spirit Nitro, concentrated;
2000 lbs Sal Soda; 1000 lbs Epsom Salts;
500 lbs Sapp. Carb. Soda;
24 dozen P. P. Syringes, glass;
300 lbs Tapioca;
200 gross assorted Vials;
2000 lbs White Lead;
500 lbs assorted Paints, ground in oil;
2 tons Putty; 10 packs Gd. Lead;
25 gross Pills, assorted;
5 gross Sarsaparilla, assorted;
200 boxes Window Glass;
200 dozen small sized Castor Oils;
And other Drugs and Medicines too numerous to mention, all
of which will be sold low, by
v3-24 J. L. POLHEMUS.

KEYES & CO.,
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, Sacramento.
Having the largest and finest assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
Ever offered in California,
and which we are selling at the lowest cash prices, we cheerfully
invite our friends and the public to call and examine our exten-
sive stock for themselves.
Single garments or full suits, made to order in the shortest
notice, and warranted to fit.
New and Fashionable Goods
received by every steamer.
Call at Branch of
v3-24 corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

JOHN MCGREGOR, GEO. HATCH,
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS,
OF VARIOUS FLAVORS,
and the Finest Confectionery in the Country,
CAN BE HAD FROM
MCGREGOR & HATCH,
No. 107 J street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
As they manufacture the above articles on the premises them-
selves, they can warrant them to be made from the purest and
Best Quality of Materials.
And from Mr. McGregors long experience in this branch they feel
confident of being able to satisfy all who favor them with a
call. Their Saloon will be found the coolest and most pleasant
in this city. v3-21

Ferry Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the
undersigned will apply to the Board of Supervisors of
Sacramento county, on the 12th day of June, 1855, if said board
shall then be in session; if not, then on the first day thereafter
that they shall be in session, for a renewal of his license to keep
two ferries across the American river, one commonly known
as "Hoy's Ferry," near where 28th street of Sacramento City
intersects said river; and the other commonly known as the
"Middle or Millerton Ferry," about two and one-half miles from
said Sacramento City. SAMUEL NORRIS. v3-24
Sacramento, May 10th, 1855.

RIVETT & CO.
HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR
WELL KNOWN HOUSE,
AT
111 J STREET,
where they intend to keep a large and varied assortment of
Upholstery Goods, Paper Hangings,
Oils and Rugs, Mattings,
Sofas, Cushion Bands, Damasks,
Saddles, Cornices,
Fringes, Tassels,
Lace and Mullin Curtains, &c., &c.
At their Old Store, 28 K street,
may be had all the above articles, together with one of the
largest assortments to be found in the State, of
Window Glass,
White Lead,
Oils,
Turpentine,
Varnishes,
Dry and Ground Paints,
and all other Builders' supplies.
Also, Sign Painting, as formerly; Gilt Mouldings and Mirror
Frames; Picture and Mirror Frames made and re-gilt.
Work in all the above branches executed with our usual
promptness. v3-23

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. v3-23

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.,
J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 150 and 152 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block).
Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our
entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators'
and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.
Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Busi-
ness, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.
Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE,
consignments of the same will be received. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!
Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit
OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,
where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete
outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in
the United States. Also, every variety of
Boys' Clothing.
One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.
G. W. SIMMONS. v3-16
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

J. HOWELL & CO.,
46 1/2 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento.
TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and
the public, that they have just received a new and
choice selection of **Watches and Jewelry.**
Among which will be found Watches of every description,
from the best makers—English and French.
Also—Diamond Rings, Chains, Ear-Rings, Pins, Bracelets,
Quartz, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to **DIAMOND SETTING.**
Watches carefully repaired and **WARRANTED.** v3-20

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL.
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

P. B. CORNWALL,
Real Estate Broker, General Agent, &c.
Office—East side of Second street, between J and K.
The advertiser has been a resident of Sacramento, and en-
gaged in Real Estate transactions since 1848, and having been
personally acquainted with nearly all the Real Estate dealers
who have operated here at different times, and with their trans-
actions in property, has peculiar facilities to his business. v3-22

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Wro-
dows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. v3-24

W. W. PRICE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 14 Read's Building.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Powers of Attorney, written;
Oaths administered and acknowledgments taken. v3-22

E. B. MASTICK,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets,
(over Drexs, Sather & Church's Banking House),
San Francisco. v3-19

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the pur-
pose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture
Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this
city and Sacramento, under the name and style of **HOWES & CO.**
Resident Partner, Boston, R. HOWES,
of the old firm of Howes & Co.,
180 and 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco, DAVID MOORE,
San Francisco, Sacramento,
139 Jackson st. 103 K st
Resident Partner, Sacramento, B. C. NEWCOMB,
77 K street, Sacramento City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.
By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increas-
ed and our expenses reduced more than one-half
which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at
15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.
One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to pur-
chase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain
such goods as are desirable, at the
lowest Cash Rates.

Three years' experience will enable him to select stock that will
Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.
We are now before you with a large and
DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will
be our pride to give
Perfect Satisfaction,
both in quality, prices, and good treatment.
HOWES & CO.,
77 and 103 K street, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street,
Sacramento. } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising
every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining
Room or Office. We have lately added to our
stock \$40,000 worth, purchased here at low
rates, which, together with our former
stock, and constant additions by
every clipper ship, gives us one
of the largest stocks ever of-
fered in California. We
have reduced our
prices to con-
form to the
times,
at least 25
per cent, as all
who will favor us
with a call will be con-
vinced.—By the addition of
Messrs. Moore & Newcombs
stocks, here and in Sacramento, we
can safely say that our stock is the most
varied and complete ever offered to the public,
and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in
San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing.
HOWES & CO.,
v3-19 180 and 182 Montgomery street.

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet,
in the most central part of the city, built of brick
and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed
by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading
Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice
of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers
of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables,
superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for
Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of J and K
and Front streets (formerly known as Sweeny's Hotel) set apart
for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior
manner, and, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommo-
dations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California
Stage Co., from which place Stage Coaches daily for all parts
of the State. v3-2 HARDENBURGH & COSE, Proprietors.

American Hotel, Benicia.
THIS HOUSE has been established Five Years, with-
out interruption or change of proprietorship, and is be-
lieved by the traveling public to be one of the best conducted
Hotels in the State.
Large and well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms,
for families travelling or for permanent boarders, can always
be obtained.
A **LIVERY STABLE** is connected with the Hotel, so that
travelers can have their choice, either to take the steamers and
stages, or a private carriage, to any of the beautiful valleys
around. Stages leave this Hotel every morning for the different
valleys.
The daily papers from various sections of the State are on
file at this Hotel. Everything will be done by the proprietor
that the patrons of this House may find their stay pleasant and
satisfactory.
v3-16 1st C. M. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting
San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or fami-
lies with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are
furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels
of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over
five hundred boarders. v3-23

Wilson's Exchange,
RECENTLY under the management of Wilson & Wal-
riss, is hereafter to be conducted by
W. W. ESTABROOK.
One of the original proprietors, who will use every exertion to
render it all the public can wish. v3-15

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE, CAL.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the
travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call,
entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable
terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses
kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. v3-20

Works in Press.
By T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
T. B. PETERSON, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has
in press, the "Missing Links," by Mrs. Southworth,
authoress of the "Lost Heiress," "Wives' Victory," &c.—com-
plete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25.
The above celebrated work will be published on Saturday, May
5—being the last one written by Mrs. Southworth, which has
been pronounced by all that have read it to be superior to any
one ever before written by this talented American authoress.
They all say that it is an engrossing, thrilling and deeply inter-
esting work; the interest never flagging from beginning to end.
The scenes are all founded on facts, and the characters are ad-
mirably sustained. The portraiture of the heroine is that of a
perfect woman, and yet a beautiful, loving and tender creature.
The opinions of the press are eager in its praise. The New
York Dispatch says Mrs. Southworth is the first female pro-
fessional writer of America, beyond the shadow of doubt. There is a
chasteness and purity in all she writes which has a peculiar
charm. A full and complete notice will be given of this cele-
brated work as soon as published.
Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any
part of the United States, free of postage, on the remittance of
the price of the edition they may wish, to the Publisher, in a
letter, post paid.
Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
v3-23 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

In Press and Shortly to be Issued.
A NEW, complete and uniform edition of CHARLES DICK-
EN'S WORKS, reprinted from the last London edition,
by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Peter-
son's is the only complete and uniform edition of Charles Dick-
en's Works, published in America. The cheap edition is com-
plete in twelve volumes, paper cover; either of which can be
had separately—Price 50 cents each. The fine illustrated edition
is also in twelve volumes. This edition is printed on very thick,
fine white paper, and is profusely illustrated, with all the origi-
nal illustrations by Cruikshank, Alfred Cruikshank, Philz, &c.,
from the original London edition, on copper, steel and wood.
Each volume contains a novel complete, and may be had to
complete sets, or any volume separately—Price 50 cents—
as follows:
Black House, Dombey & Son,
Pickwick Papers, Christmas Stories—being all
Old Curiosity Shop, ever written by C. Dickens.
Oliver Twist, Hard Times,
Sketches by "Boz," Lizzie Leigh,
Barnaby Rudge, Minor's Daughters,
Nicholas Nickleby, Fortune Teller,
Martin Chuzzlewit, The Foundling,
David Copperfield, Pictures from Italy, &c.
All subsequent works by Chas. Dickens will be issued in uniform
style with the above.
Copies of the above works will be sent to any person to any
part of the United States, free of postage, on the remittance of
the price of the books they may wish, in a letter to the Pub-
lisher, post paid.
Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
v3-23 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Benicia Female Seminary.
THE Fourth year of this institution opens July 23, 1855.
This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in the State,
and therefore well known. There is now a full corps of
teachers, and those who are well qualified to fill their respective
departments. A German lady, and an artist in her profession,
is teacher of Music; and a French lady, as skilled in Drawing,
is teacher of French and Drawing.
The School and Boarding Department are entirely under the
supervision of the Principal.
Terms.—(Payable quarterly, invariably in advance.)
For Board and Tuition in English branches, per week... \$7 50
Washing, per dozen... 1 50
Extra Charges.
French, Spanish and Drawing, per month... \$3 00
Music, with use of Piano, per month... 10 00
For further particulars, address
v3-23 MARY ATEENS, Principal.

Patent Kilk Dryer for Grain, Vegetables &c.
PATENT of great merit and importance is now offered,
which will secure the desirable results above named. The
owners propose to raise a company to carry on the work. It
is certain to the results named.
Capitalists desirous of becoming interested will please ad-
dress KILK DRYER, Box 2047 Post Office, San Francisco

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!
THIS article can be had at all times at the Sitka Ice House,
north of the bridge, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Families will
be supplied with ice by leaving orders at Howell's Jewelry
store, on J street. (v3-24) W. C. WATERS.

Varieties

LIFE'S POETRY.

THE proudest poetry of youth
Is—"Would I were a man!"
The golden years that lie between,
Youth like a dream would span—
"Tis in its thought, 'tis in its heart—
'Tis ever on its tongue;
But oh! the poetry of age
Is this—"When I was young!"

Thus, in the morn of life, our feet
Would distant pathways find;
The sun still face to face we greet,
The shadows fall behind!
But when the morn of life is o'er,
And nature grows less kind,
And lengthening shadow creeps before,
The sunlight falls behind!

With many a murmur low and sad,
The stream of life flows on;
That which we prized not when we had,
Is doubly prized when gone!
And many a sad and solemn truth
Lies written on Life's page,
Between the "Poetry of Youth"
And "Poetry of Age."

ANCIENT ANTIQUITIES.—Nineveh was 15 miles long and 40 round, with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots. Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana at Ephesus was 425 feet high. It was 200 years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 793 on the sides; its base covers 13 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 206; 100,000 men were employed in its erection. About the 1590th part of the Great Pyramid of Egypt is occupied by chambers and passages; all the rest is solid masonry. The Labyrinth of Egypt contains 3000 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins of 27 miles round. It has 100 gates. Carthage was 25 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 25,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was once plundered of £10,000 sterling; and Nero carried from it 500 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles in extent.

"DON'T WORRY."—This is the first thing an editor should get by heart. If Mr. Slocum threatens to withdraw his patronage, because you criticized Professor Drawl's lecture on the onion question, don't worry—but tell him to go ahead and do it. If Mr. Ballion writes you an insulting letter, saying that if you don't stop writing about the Diddleton Railroad, he will ruin you with a law suit—don't worry, but dare him to try it on. If Mr. Smith threatens to "cave your head in," because you mentioned that "his son Bob," was sent to the Tombs for pelting a street lamp with brickbats—don't worry, but tell him that you so love the law, you dine on a salad made of red tape and sealing wax. If Mr. Silk approaches you with a horse pistol "that kicks," and offers to blow your brains out if you ever again allude to his visits to Mrs. Demures, don't worry about it, but tell him to blaze away. Again we say, never worry. If you do, you are no more calculated for an editor than a Quaker is for marine hornpipes.

HAPPINESS NOT IN STATION ALONE.—There is one experience, gentlemen, to which the history of my various changes in life has peculiarly, and I will even say, has painfully exposed me—and that is, how little a man gains, or rather, indeed, how much he loses in the happiness of natural and healthful enjoyment, in passing from a narrow to a wider, and what some may call, a more elevated sphere. There is not room in the heart of man for more than a certain number of objects; and he is therefore placed far more favorably for the development of all that pleasure which lies in the kind and friendly affections of our nature, when the intimacy of his regards is permitted to rest on a few, than when, bustling through an interminable variety of persons and things, each individual can have but a slender hold upon the memory, and a hold as slender upon the emotions.—Dr. Chalmers.

BURNING POSTS.—'Tis known to be a fact that charcoal will not rot, hence the idea has obtained, that to char the posts will preserve them; but if the timber is scorched it will certainly crack into many small seams—and probably many of them from one to two inches deep—which, of course, will admit the damp and water about as freely as if the coal was not there; consequently the posts are injured and the durability decreased. Many years ago, I too was under the impression that to burn posts would make them last longer. I have been a cultivator of the soil for upwards of 55 years, and am now upwards of 77 years old, consequently have some experience in these matters.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We are glad to learn that the proprietors of the Astor House and the St. Nicholas have resolved that the bars of those hotels shall be closed on Sunday for the future, law or no law. If other hotel keepers desire the respect of good citizens they will follow this example.

A SAILOR having a mind for a ride, and not being acquainted with the horses' rigging, he happened to put the saddle on the contrary way. A person near him observed to him his error. Jack looked steadily at him, and giving his quid an extra twist, said: "How do you know what direction I am going to ride?"

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.
For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.
The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.
We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.
Tomlinson & Wood,
Benjamin Shurtleff,
Goldstone & Bro.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Hullab & Isaacs,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Van Wie & King,
Simon Selig,
M. Shores & Co.,
A. Roman,
Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or draft.
[v3-15] E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.
The business will be strictly a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.
The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.
We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.
The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, that their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co., in the express business, to their exertions and personal energies.
In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. R. G. NOYES, President. v3-10.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,
No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.
WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERAGE and GENERAL DIRECTORY, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.
As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.
House Brokerage.
This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.
General Directory.
This department will include a registry, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.
We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.
This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and elsewhere.
To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.
We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.
v3-18 WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.

Bookseller's and Stationer's
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.
WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery.
By the recent arrival of clippers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.
Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russia, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Bank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c., &c.
Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.
Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.
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Miscellaneous.—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cash, Dood, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes; Portable Desks, Gent's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Reticules, Port Monies, Perfumery, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Periodicals, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.
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MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!



SIR JAMES CLARKE, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lamee and other pathologists." Dr. CANSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis." (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.
These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or embroiling falseholds.

The Remedy which we offer
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.
We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.
Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumptive Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANALD, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of onset of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

DR. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]
"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."
"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following case: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."
C. D. MAYNARD,
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1855.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
SETH W. FOWLE,
Proprietor, Boston, Mass.
Agents for San Francisco,
B. B. THAYER & CO.,
v3-16 Montgomery street.

Surgery.
R. B. COLE, M. D.,
Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.
Office—Albion Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,
feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body; Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and Loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.
Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.
Office Hours: { Morning, From 10 till 12.
{ Afternoon, " 2 " 5.
{ Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-12

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.
As the shadows of evening began to fall,
A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
And this was the song that the lady sung—
"Away with Pomatum and Balmoline,
No more to my room shall Bear's Grease be seen.
The hair's soft texture they only spoil!
Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
No more of grease or strong spirit for me,
But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"
Sold by B. B. THAYER & CO.,
v3-16 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND
COLD
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being
The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered
For COUGHS, CROUPS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, LACIATED CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.
Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.
Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.
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San Francisco..... Little & Co.
Sacramento..... C. Morrill
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Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co.
Benicia..... J. W. Jones
Nevada..... Dr. Alban
Downville..... Dr. R. W. Carr.
Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. v3-9

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EAGLE
STORE
COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
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CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

NO. 25.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office—on Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.

TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis. A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

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* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act for us.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

AGRICOLA'S LETTERS.—NO. 4.

On the Modifications Necessary to Accommodate Scotch Husbandry to California.

EDITORS FARMER: Though there is much to recommend the Rotation of Crops referred to in my last letter, there are many obstacles to prevent its entire adoption in this country, which no one can fail to observe. One of its greatest recommendations, in Scotland, is, that by having, as is generally the case, about one-sixth part of the farm in turnips, which are there grown in the most approved manner, namely: on raised drills, twenty-seven to twenty-eight inches from centre to centre, all carefully separated into single plants, at a distance of about ten inches apart in the drills, and the land skillfully hoed and hand-hoed in the most perfect manner; and the whole of the manure of the farm being laid on the turnip field, such an abundant crop is generally raised as makes all the full-grown cattle on the farm, which have been kept in good condition on grass through the summer, so "hard fat," as the farmers there express themselves, that they bring the very highest price at the London market. This is doubtless a great advantage to Scotland, as, instead of the cattle, as formerly, which had abundance to eat during the summer, getting starved and stunted during the winter, they are thus enabled to fatten them, at that season, to an extent which, during the summer it is impossible for them to do. But turnips are a crop suited for winter use only, and it would be perfect folly to think of growing them for the sake of any anticipated supply, to be derived from them during that portion of the year when with us the grass fails, and at other seasons they are not wanted. Potatoes, however, may form a very good substitute; and there is no other country where they attain such size, and grow in such abundance as in California. Let us therefore adopt a similar practice in regard to potatoes, as is done in Scotland with turnips, and see whether we cannot make it equally advantageous. Let us make them one of a regular series of crops, planting them regularly in drills, on a well manured field, as a green crop after grain. It is necessary, it is true, to use caution in giving raw potatoes to cattle, as they are apt to ferment in their stomachs if not given in moderate quantities, especially at first, and care must be taken, to feed them on dry hay only, for a couple of days after taking them off the grass, before giving them potatoes at all; but after they are a little accustomed, I know, from my own experience, that cattle can be fed as effectually on hay and potatoes as they can on turnips.

Such a practice would be a mighty advantage to California, in so far as, in the end of the dry

season, and for months after, till the grass begins to have some strength, meat gets to be of such an inferior quality; and there seems no reason, because turnips are unsuitable as a field crop, why some rotation, in which a fitting substitute is included, should not be adopted. But another objection to the system suggested occurs in the impracticability of growing clover and rye-grass, or timothy, on a great portion of the cultivated land in this State. Such is no doubt the case, in many instances; although, I think, there would be no harm in giving clover and rye-grass a trial, mixed with other grasses so as not to have to depend on them altogether. To obviate this objection however, entirely, I would suggest to go to some upland pasturage, on the sandstone or limestone formation, where the grass is most likely to be of the best quality, or to any place within a convenient distance, where it is really good, after it has ripened and before it has shed its seed, and cut and dry a sufficient quantity to have at least two bushels, by measure, for each acre intended to be sown in grass. After thrashing out the seeds, it would be well, if they are not very light, to endeavor, to separate as much of the chaff as possible by wind, but if this cannot be done without blowing away seeds, let us have recourse to sieves of different degrees of fineness; by means of which we will be enabled, first to separate all the little bits of broken hay, which may be mixed with the seed, afterwards most of the chaff, and finally a great portion of inferior seeds, and seeds of inferior grasses, as those plants which have seeds with awns on them are seldom, if ever, relished by cattle. With such a quantity of these seeds, as I have recommended, mixed with ten or twelve pounds of rye-grass, four or five pounds of red clover, and two pounds of white, by way of experiment, no farmer need have any hesitation in relying on having such a crop of artificial hay in this country, from grasses which are accustomed to the climate, supposing the others do not grow at all, if his land has been properly manured, and he has been guilty of no mismanagement, as will make him a complete proselyte to the advantages of raising grass artificially, instead of depending on making hay from that which grows naturally.

I am not disposed, however to recommend the natural grasses of this, or any other country, in preference to those in general use among farmers, and which, by general consent, are recognized as valuable. The grasses which we know to be good, from past experience, are those which, if possible, we ought to acclimate. To do this successfully, we must not expect from them too much on their first arrival, and should be careful in selecting for them such a soil as we know they prefer, and take care that there is nothing which may, at any season of the year, be so uncongenial to their nature, as would prevent them from growing on that account. If we can succeed in growing them well on any soil, let us not despair. In time they will grow on others, which now they would probably perish on. On the other hand, let us not too much despise our native grasses, though at present so much inferior to those we have been accustomed to in other places. If we are compelled to have recourse to them, let us find out those which make best hay, and are best liked by cattle. Let us learn how to separate them from the others, and sow them alone, or rather two or three of the best kinds together; and let us go on persevering. By cultivation their qualities will be improved. It is a law of nature which is universal, and it cannot fail us here.

Instead of these, I might recommend a number of grasses by name, which are known to grow on dry and exposed soils, and which, we may naturally conclude, would be well adapted for such a climate as ours. But a number of those grasses are of an inferior quality, and your readers and I are not yet sufficiently acquainted, for me to expect them to put such confidence in my opinions, as would induce them to buy the seeds of grasses which they know only by name, because

they have been recommended to them by an anonymous writer in a newspaper.

Thus I conclude that, if it were not for the difficulty and inconvenience of changing from one system to another, there is nothing to prevent the "Five Course Shift" of Scotland from being introduced, under certain modifications, into general usage in California, and greatly to our advantage.

AGRICOLA.

[For the California Farmer.]

Letters from Roving Jack,

NO. VI.

MERCER COUNTY, June 1st, 1855.

EDITORS OF FARMER: The battle is fought, the race is run, and while I have been brushing the dust out of my eyes. The smoke has pretty well cleared away and I see quite clearly that your correspondent has been a little the worst deceived in his land that over a poor mortal was who attempted to be Judge of a new county. I own up like a man, believing open confession to be good for the soul. Yes sir, I am fairly bent—aye, "licked up like salty soap." At the same time it is a source of pleasure, when I come to reflect, that it was the voice of republicans that defeated me at the ballot box. That they, (exercising the right of free suffrage, the glorious privilege guaranteed to every American by our liberal institutions, founded upon freedom and the bible,) did then and there, make choice of a gentleman who in their judgment, will make them a more efficient and better County Judge,—"Vox populi vox dei,"—and I here congratulate the citizens of the County of Mercer upon their good success in selecting officers that notwithstanding the great number of hungry politicians who usually make their appearance upon such occasions in this State, who, Wilkins Micawber-like, lay upon their oars anxiously waiting for "something to turn up" whereby they may float themselves into positions to subsist upon public pay; whose hands refuse to labor—who make politics a traffic, and office-seeking an occupation—whose voracious disposition and peculiar indifference to plunder, often induces them to mistake rapine for love of country, and not infrequently do they contract a migratory disposition, and may be seen like some bird of prey, soaring away to new, strange and untried fields, seeking a more genial climate for the healthy exercise of their ruling passion (spoils of office) I say, notwithstanding this state of affairs, they have not elected one man of this stamp, but they are all permanent citizens, high minded, honorable gentlemen, whose interest is peculiarly identified with that of the people—men who will not swerve from the path of rectitude. There is also one other attribute peculiar to these officials as a body of men, well worthy of note, to wit: they are to a man all farmers, and are to exercise the functions of their respective offices in a county devoted to agriculture almost entirely. The territory embraced in the new County of Mercer, hitherto has occupied rather an isolated position, and from its unfortunate situation, being politically attached to the mining County of Mariposa, has failed to command any great degree of respect, and as a consequence cut but a very insignificant figure in the case. We at last in our struggle to rise, have effected a separation, a contingency of territory and a community of interest, necessary to the well being of every county or state, without which none may prosper. I hope that I may not be misunderstood as waging war with my esteemed friends and citizens of old Mariposa County, for such is far from being my purpose in this or any other article that I ever have written or ever shall. While I entertain the warmest feelings of friendship and the profoundest respect for them as "quondam" friends and fellow citizens, I shall reserve to myself the right to think and judge for myself touching the things that are to effect the future prosperity of our infant county. The argument that mining and agricultural districts may jointly compose a county and prosper equally as well as either would separately, after proper investigation will be found wanting in almost

every particular. Geography has marked a natural line of demarcation. I am convinced it was not the intention of the great ruler of the universe that interests so conflicting and opposite in their nature over should harmonize. It is morally impossible, and as far as it can be made to suit the convenience of the inhabitants, new agricultural counties should be formed, that their weight may be felt in our State Legislature. Agriculture in the State of California, is in its infancy at present, and that it is only second to the mining interest, no longer admits of any doubt. Separate the farmer from the miner, and you may depend upon it that the "cud chopper" will assuredly "make his mark," even in California. And why not? Respectfully,

ROVING JACK.

Stock from Salt Lake.

Messrs. Thomas J. Barnes & Brothers, who have just arrived from Salt Lake with 810 head of cattle in fine fat condition, inform us that the grass is good and abundant over the Plains. They came over with twenty wagons, in perfect health—no deaths or sickness, Indians perceptible. A bad road was found at "Johnson's cut off," that broke their wagons considerably. A good migrant road is imperative now. Complaints were loud against the excessive tolls exacted. They paid a \$120 toll to cross the ferry bridge of the South Fork of the American river, and had they crossed all the bridges and ferries from Placerville, the amount would have been \$700. It was so excessive that they came round, turning off to Grisham's Ranch, thus adding over three days to their journey—more than twenty miles out of the way—but in doing this they saved about \$300.

Messrs. Barnes informed us they learned of some 5,000 or 6,000 head of cattle that were on the way. Some 6,000 or 8,000 sheep were at Salt Lake for Mr. Greenhouse. They met several pack trains going to the States. Met Major Ormsby with 100 California horses, on his way to Missouri.

Messrs. Barnes feel much interest in introducing stock, and note all events that tend to promote the general good. We have many facts from them, for future use, to lay before our readers.

MAIL FACILITIES?—We frequently hear of mail facilities! and we have a sample of them before us from San Luis Obispo, a letter bearing date May 15th—only a month—twenty-five per cent longer than a letter from New York or Boston, and here on our own coast too. Where is the fault? Not with our post-master here, but with the department at Washington, where they either neglect to enforce the mail contract or to furnish the proper conveyance. This neglect may seem all very well on the Atlantic side, but it will not do here. If our post-master here could have the control of the matter he would make it Well-er soon.

BANKERS AND BILL DRAWERS.—We invite Bankers and Exchange dealers to our columns as a medium of advertising, that will make known their business in every county in the State, and in Oregon and Washington Territories. Besides the ordinary exchange for remittance, the stock raisers, nurserymen and farmers, are purchasers of Exchange to large amounts for imported stock, grains, seeds, plants, implements, and the amount is large annually. This trade is worth having.

FAMINE IN UPPER GEORGIA.—We have sad accounts from the north part of Georgia. The Dalton Times says that many people are without corn, or means to procure any. And besides, there is none for sale. In some neighborhoods, a bushel could not be obtained for love or money. Poor men are offering to work for a peck of corn a day. If they plead "our children will starve," they are answered "so will mine, if I part with the little I have." Horses and mules are turned out into the woods, to wait for grass or starve. The consequence is, that those who have land can only plant what they can with the hoe—they cannot plow. It is seriously argued that, unless assisted soon, many of the poor class of that section will perish.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

"HE was prosperous as long as he was minding his own business."

Why are not all farmers prosperous? Why with such abundant harvests are so many farmers discontented, unfortunate, bankrupt?

These are questions of great moment at the present time; they are questions we have been desirous to solve that we might answer them satisfactorily to those who inquire. We are satisfied of the cause ourselves, but our opinion is but one. We wish to present an array of opinions from all sections of the country, and from all kinds and degrees of farmers; from him with his four acre garden lot, to the owner of his thousands of acres. In pursuing these inquiries we find a mass of facts all bearing upon the same point, and the words at the head of this article we heard uttered by a most attentive observer of cause and effect, who expressed his views thus a few days since, in relation to a number of very industrious men he named, who some two or three years since, were very prosperous, contented and happy—but who now were bankrupt! Of each he said, "They were prosperous as long as they attended to their own business."

Now we would inquire of our readers if they understand what he meant? for all he said was true. And yet he did not mean that they were meddlesome men, looking and prying into other people's affairs—oh no, far from it; for of each he gave them the credit of being hard working men, industrious men, prudent men, and good citizens, and they were for a time prosperous, made money, got beforehand, had spare cash—and this spare cash, was their downfall.

While they engaged themselves to their farms and gardens, money came in fast; but as soon as this surplus money made its appearance, they must needs feel rich, buy more land, pay a part, mortgage the balance; or buy quartz mines, or stock in some company. They were making money, and were soon to get rich. These last plans were outside of their business, and took a portion of their time away from their true business. And it took their surplus capital, that should have gone to improve their real property and make that more valuable and more productive. And it took that capital which should have been reserved for a short crop, a rainy day, a season of sickness, a calamity, (contingencies to which it is the lot of mortals to be subject.) And again, the part unpaid lands, or mining shares, or whatever speculation it was, consumed interest money. This reduced the old income, and when reverses came, the wheel of fortune turned backward, they got under sternway, with sails all aback, and as it ever must be, they went down. And it is by such plans that many a farmer has been ruined.

Again, when farmers have large fields of grain, or large crops of any kind, they have not, in a majority of cases, sat down to count the cost of plowing and putting in the crop, the cost of tending during the season of its maturity, or the cost of harvesting implements, or the value of the interest money they are paying. They had capital to have paid for half that number of acres, but they cultivated too much, became involved, and going beyond their means, became unfitted to do well or take care of what was done, and this added to the disaster, and loss and ruin followed.

Again, many farmers farmed on shares, or let others do their farming, never giving it their personal attention, they giving their mind and heart to other employments, never studying the profession so as to secure prosperity, rarely over knowing the demand of the crop planted, its value at home or abroad—planting, harvesting, storing, all for luck. This was not "minding their own business," as the word was, and this and similar causes were the ruin of those to whom we alluded, and will be the ruin of all who engage in farming without an object in view and that object steadily and faithfully pursued, and that too as one's own, sole and legitimate business. A farmer to be prosperous, as the great Fessenden said, must have not only his hands in the work, but his heart, mind and strength; and when he is prosperous, then instead of withdrawing his surplus capital, he should use it for still higher

and greater improvements in some departments of his business, or keep it for an emergency.

Farmers as a class are, the world over, the most prosperous of any one of the professions. General Dearborn, of Massachusetts, many years since, in an investigation relative to the causes of failure and the want of success in life in all classes and professions, found that the cultivator of the soil was 33 per cent. more successful than any other class. Why then should it be that here in California there is not an equal degree of success? We answer, because it is not made a sole business and carefully studied, guarded, and as highly esteemed. When this is done, the farmers of California will be the most successful, the world over.

Grasshoppers.

REPORTS come in from many quarters in relation to these destructive insects. They have swept away the garden and farm produce of many a cultivator, leaving the ground as though a fire had passed over it. Hook Farm has suffered very much, which we the more lament, for the good old pioneer has had trials enough. Many farms and gardens in Yuba county have suffered, and Sacramento county is now feeling the effects of their visit.

We were at Smith's Gardens on Monday and saw them in the vineyards. We trust these splendid gardens may be spared, for the crop of Peaches will be very large, and of the most splendid varieties. Smith's young orchard and his very extensive nursery of young trees, of many thousands, will stand but a poor chance before these destroyers. Mr. Smith has now perfected his water pipes, extending them over the whole ground. The plan is a good one and should be familiar to those who are planting large nurseries and gardens, where water is needed. By the plan of Mr. Smith's hydrants are scattered over an area of fifty acres, and, with hose attached, a gentle shower of rain can be spread over all his fruit trees, vines, shrubs, vegetables, and his entire grounds. This is the most complete plan we have seen in this country.

Fruit—Will it Pay?

The following are the prices, per pound, for fruit in San Francisco markets:

Cherries, \$4; Strawberries, \$2 to \$2 50; Raspberries, \$3 to \$3 50; Currants, \$2 50 to \$3; Apricots, \$1 to \$1 50; Gooseberries, \$1 to \$1 50; Blackberries, (plenty) 50 cts. to 75 cts.; Pears, (new crop) 75 cts. to \$1 50; Apples, (new crop) \$2 to \$2 50; Apples, (old crop) \$1 to \$1 50. Foreign Fruit.—per dozen—Oranges, \$1 to \$2; Lemons, \$4 to \$6; Limes, (scarce) \$3; Bananas, \$1 50 to \$2.

When our public journals bear constant reports of distress in mercantile and commercial affairs; when reports of failures and ruin press upon these interests—if they are so disastrous—where does the money come from to pay such prices. There is money. Would not some of our young men and merchants who are now doing nothing, earning nothing, and finding themselves, do better to find a piece of land and cultivate fruit. They will secure to themselves, at least, health, and prevent the blues. Besides they can do well, can be successful; if what they do, they do it well. There is a large field open, and now is the time.

Grain Prospects.

Santa Clara County—A short crop is only to be expected.

Alameda County—A fair crop.

Many of the counties near the Mountain Range, a latitude of greater moisture and later rains, will have fair crops.

Yuba will have a fair yield.

Sonoma, Napa and Suisun Valleys have more or less smut.

Sacramento Valley—The entire length and breadth of it will have a very fair crop.

In many of our lower counties, in Sacramento, and up-river in many places, harvesting has commenced in right good earnest, and, generally, farmers look more hopefully to the present year's crops.

The Placerville Herald mentions tall oats only 11 feet high. This beats our samples some 3 inches. Who will send us 11 feet 6 inches?

OLD RELICS.—J. Jennings, Esq. of Sacramento, has kindly sent to the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, for the sight of the curious, a "Snuff Box," made from live oak which formed a "pile" of Old London Bridge. Upon the pile was found an inscription, bearing date 640 years back. A silver plate is upon the box, and over the English coat of arms are these words, "May prosperity crown our endeavors," and in the scroll, "Diminus dirigit nos." Mr. Jennings also left an English Guinea, bearing date 1774, of George III.

Second Semi-Monthly Horticultural Exhibition, at the State Society's Rooms.

ON Saturday last, the 16th, there was quite an interest shown, and a lively time. Ladies and gentlemen seem to realize that we can have as fine fruits and flowers in California as in any other State. The attendance was quite numerous and gives promise of a steady increase.

It is to be hoped that members of the Society, and cultivators generally, throughout the State, when in Sacramento, will visit the rooms. It is important that the officers over the State should call and report as often as they can.

Specimens of grain from the different counties are solicited. They can be boxed and sent by express to the Society's rooms.

The contributions on the 16th were as follows:

Messrs. L. Prevost & Co., of San Jose Gardens, sent a collection of superb roses, numbering thirty-two varieties. They were very beautiful and attracted much attention, and reflected great credit upon these gentlemen. They were all numbered and named, and came in fine order. They were as follows:

'Tea', Chromatella or Cloth of Gold, Gold of Ophir, Yellow Harrison,—all yellow roses and superb specimens.

Souvenir La Malmaison, Eliza Sauvage, Bouton de Flor, Duchess of Sutherland, Vettolina, Davionensis,—these all blush and elegant roses.

General Lamarque (very pure white), Daily White, White Ayershire (climbing),—all choice white roses.

Noisette Marie, do Pallida, do Multiflora (ranchan), do Ayerstim, do Leonie Vergee,—all fine climbing roses, large and fine clusters.

Giant de Batailles, Rose de Roi, Henry Fabore, Madam Speedum,—these were all dark crimson, and of extraordinary beauty.

La Reine, Baron Prevost, Wm. Jesse. The above three roses were the most superb we have seen in this State. The La Reine was the size of a large coffee cup, fine form, brilliant and perfect; Baron Prevost a bold and fine show flower; the Wm. Jesse we laid upon a dish by itself, and it looked as fresh and beautiful as a rosy cheek babe upon its mother's breast—pure, lovely and beautiful.

Also Gigantique, Eva, Stamboul, Candace, Hermosa, Reine de Gillytoire, Agrippina,—these last were most excellent roses, all select, and it is rarely that so good a collection can be found in one garden.

Messrs. Prevost deserve well of our State for their zeal in the science of Horticulture, and all the lovers of Flora, when they visit San Jose, should be sure to visit their fine Gardens.

From A. P. Smith, Esq., a beautiful pyramidal open work bouquet, having centre flowers. Also a pyramid of flowers, in fine taste. These beautiful specimens were the handiwork of Messrs. San and O'Brien, at the Gardens of Mr. S.

W. Vaughn, Esq., on Ninth and M streets, contributed a very fine obelisk of flowers, of brilliant colors. Mr. V. is an enthusiastic amateur and displays a fine taste.

Dr. B. B. Brown presented a cluster of flowers, formed as a centre-table bouquet, composed of fine blooms of the Dahlia rose, and some forty other varieties. The Doctor is no trifle with the Goddess Flora; he pays her due honor, worships at her shrine, and she blesses him. Does any one doubt it? go to the Doctor's Gardens; if they are not convinced, we give them up as hopeless unbelievers.

A very extra specimen plant of carnation pinks from a garden at San Francisco.

Smith's Garden also presented six very splendid hand bouquets, in beautiful taste.

Mr. Jesse Morrill contributed two fig leaves of enormous size, sixteen inches long by fifteen wide, from trees planted in young cuttings this spring.

Mr. E. L. Marsh, of San Francisco, sent more of his famous Chile strawberries. They are a mammoth fruit indeed, surpassing any ever seen or known. We are glad to know the vines are to be offered for sale the coming week. The berries are as big as peaches.

Many other contributions of curious things are constantly added.

Mr. Vaugh sent a dish of English Winsor Beans and a bunch of red Spanish onions.

Messrs. Wheeler & Brooks exhibited turnips of superior size and quality, nearly three feet in circumference, weighing ten pounds each, as fine in appearance as any taste could require.

From J. Ball, Esq., the good old fashioned Red Clover, some four feet high and just beginning to blossom.

Geo. H. Johnson, Esq., sent a fine specimen of gold bearing quartz, very rich in the precious ore.

From the Wolfkill Ranch, on the Putah, a box of most luscious Apricots, and as we now write it is delicious to be thus refreshed, in our high temperature, by such fine fruit. We find them, on-tasting, to be really delicious.

Will Farmers, Gardeners, and all who feel an interest in Home Industry, give some little atten-

tion to these meetings? It will do good and encourage the Society in their efforts to advance the public weal.

The Voice of Pennsylvania.

THE recent noble grant of this State for an Agricultural School, is a step that will reflect upon her the highest honor. The grant is made without stint. There is a liberality and a tone about it that shows the cause to be worthy their regard, and they have acted as nobly as the cause is noble. We have not space to copy the whole act of incorporation, or we would do so, that it might serve as a specimen act for the future legislators of California. We can copy only the following sections:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that there be, and is hereby erected, and established at the place which shall be designated by the authority, and as hereinafter provided, an institution for the education of youth in the various branches of science, learning and practical agriculture, as they are connected with each other, by the name, style and title of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

"Sect. 2. That the said institution shall be under the management and government of a board of trustees, of whom there shall be thirteen, and seven of whom shall be a quorum, competent to perform the duties hereafter authorized and required."

"Sect. 6. That on the second Thursday of June, after the passage of this act, the board of trustees who are hereby appointed, shall meet at Harrisburg, and proceed to the organization of the institution and selection of the most eligible site within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for its location, where they shall purchase, or obtain by will, grant or otherwise, a tract of land containing at least two hundred and not exceeding two thousand acres, upon which they shall procure such improvements and alterations to be made, as will make it an institution properly adapted to the instruction of youth in the art of farming, according to the meaning and design of this act; they shall select and choose a principal for the said institution, who, with such scientific attainments and capacity to teach as the board shall deem necessary, shall be a good practical farmer; he, with such other persons as shall from time to time be employed as teachers, shall compose the faculty, under whose control the immediate management of the institution and the instruction of all the youth committed to its care shall be; subject, however, to the revision and all orders of the board of trustees; there shall be a quarterly meeting of the board of trustees at the institution, and as much oftener as shall be necessary, and they shall determine; the board shall have power to pass all such by-laws, ordinances and rules, as the good government of the institution shall require, and therein to prescribe what shall be taught to, and what labor performed by the pupils, and generally to do and perform all such administrative acts as are usually performed by and within the appropriate duty of a board of trustees, and shall, by a secretary of their appointment, keep a minute of the proceedings and action of the board.

"Sect. 7. That it shall be the duty of the board of trustees, as soon and as often as the exigencies of the institution shall require, in addition to the principal, to employ such other professors, teachers, or tutors, as shall be qualified to impart to pupils under their charge, a knowledge of the English language, grammar, geography, history, mathematics, chemistry, and such other branches of the natural and exact sciences as will conduce to the proper education of a farmer; the pupils shall themselves, at such proper times and seasons as shall be prescribed by the board of trustees, perform all the labor necessary in the cultivation of the farm, and shall thus be instructed and taught all things necessary to be known by a farmer, it being the design and intention of this law to establish an institution in which youth may be so educated as to fit them for the occupation of a farmer."

In addition to purchasing land, erecting buildings, procuring professors, teachers, &c., the State Agricultural Society is authorized to give from its treasury \$10,000 whenever it shall be required to carry forward the work.

This is right—money nobly spent. Educate the farmer to his profession, scientifically, and he will then understand the true meaning of the earth yielding, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

CALIFORNIA NUTMEG TREE.—This beautiful evergreen tree, now in its glory, is laden with its green balls hanging from its pendant branches, and is one of the most graceful trees known. The ball or nut, resembles the nutmeg, except it is of longer shape and its aroma is of a pine or resinous nature until thoroughly dried.

This tree, which has been of some celebrity as the "California Nutmeg," has always been claimed among the "Pinus" tribe, and will become one of our finest ornamental evergreens. A splendid specimen branch, with its fruits, has been sent to the Society's Rooms by Josiah Howell, Esq., of this city, which he had received from the mountains.

Whale Fisheries of the Pacific.

The California Whaling Company, contemplate with \$300,000, to commence the Pacific depot at Benicia. They have the amplest water front, sufficient to float a navy, and depth beyond the requirements of the largest vessels in that trade. Here, too, they will have ship and rope yards, machine shops, capacious warehouses, and manufacturing of oil and sperm. There will commence and grow up a commerce of incalculable benefit to the State. They can build and equip vessels, furnishing anything needed—provisions and supplies, of home growth. Here, they will ship their crews,—here clothe them, and provide them with every article required for that peculiar service.—*San Francisco Citizen.*

We feel pleased to see the prospect of a fulfillment of what we have long since prophesied. In December of last year, in our leader upon "California Enterprise," we made the following remarks; and we again repeat them, believing them true then, we do not believe them the less true now:

"Look through our streets, see our stately public buildings, our Exchange, our Custom House, our stores and warehouses—these are specimens of our mechanics and laborers. See our churches, halls of learning, and mansions—again the enterprise, the moral enterprise, of our people. Look to our wharves, stretching out into the sea. See the palaces that float up and down our rivers, and the swift-winged messengers that course the two oceans. Are not these evidences of California enterprise? They are nothing else. It is this enterprise that will open steam communication between this city and our sister State, the Sandwich Islands, and thence to China. It is California enterprise that will concentrate a large whale fishery upon the Pacific coast, making San Francisco their port of outfit, thus increasing trade.

"The same enterprise will awaken our citizens to the true importance of the Great Pacific Rail Road, and California enterprise will not slumber until that road is completed. California enterprise can build her own ships, steamers, engines, boilers, rear her own factories, and then manufacture her own goods. California can do more than this—she can feed her citizens with her own products. Her bread stuffs, she has already enough to spare; and the energy of her farmers and stock raisers, can fatten countless thousands with the "cattle upon a thousand hills." All the necessities of life are now within our own reach, the product of our own soil and the result of our own enterprise. Not only the necessities, but the luxuries of life are already flowing in upon us, the result of our own labor, like as the gold flows from our hills and mountains."

Yes! all these enterprises that engage the attention of men abroad, will attract them here, and thus will California enterprise be enlarged and made permanent.

PUBLISHING HOUSE.—Mr. Jas. French, started business at No. 78 Washington street, Boston, in 1843, and in 1853, the house became Jas. French & Co. Mr. F.'s first publication was a System of Penmanship, of which twenty-seven editions of 200 each, have since been sold; since when, he has been extensively engaged in publishing Writing and Drawing Systems, which in the aggregate have amounted to over 750,000 copies. Foster's Book-keeping, has also reached a sale of 15,000, and is still a very popular book. Of Floral Gems, and other similar Miniatures, from 15,000 to 20,000 each have been sold. Mr. French also, for five years, was the originator and publisher of the Massachusetts State Record, which has since been transferred to G. Adams & Co. This House has issued in twelve years about forty-six distinct works, including three books in 1854, among which are, Turkey and the Turks, by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, (one edition sold), and the New Hampshire Festival; which, together with the record of the proceedings of the previous year, has met with an extensive circulation, (say 3,000 each). During the present issue of books from this House Messrs. French & Co., are paying, we are informed, about \$700 per week. They are also the publishers of Burleigh's new book, the Hen Fever, 20,000 copies of which have been sold. This is believed to be the largest first edition ever issued of an American book.

ERROR IN LAST ISSUE.—In the subject of education, when we were speaking of the qualification of "teachers and superintendents," immediately after the circular of Col. Hubbs, the article reads: "We would have gentlemen of manners," instead of *gentleness of manners*. We make this correction at length, because we expect none but gentlemen would be elected to this trust, of that sex, and ladies are always gentle. Therefore, to read "gentlemen of manners," the article could not be understood. We make it, too, because we have seen so many teachers lose command of their tempers and become harsh and unkind, and thus lose all good influence over the pupils. This habit of severity, once acquired, and the pupils feel this harshness, the better influence of the teacher is forever gone from them. Therefore, we esteem a gentle and kind course of instruction, a pre-requisite among the qualifications of teachers, and most valuable in those who superintend.

Boston Department.

WM. V. SPENCER, 128 Washington street, has just sent us the Limerick Boy, an original farce in one act, by James Pilgrim—with editorial remarks, scene and property, plots, and the whole of the stage business. This is No. 16 in the regular issue of Spencer's Boston Theatre.

Dickens's New Stories, containing the Seven Poor Travelers, Nine New Stories by the Christmas Fire, Hard Times, Lizzie Leigh, The Miner's Drought, Fortune Wilfred, &c., have been published by Peterson of Philadelphia, in an 8 vo. pamphlet of 223 pages, illustrated with a handsome portrait of the author. Received at Redding & Co., Boston.

Just published by J. C. Derby, New York, Bell Smith Abroad, a lively and interesting work of 326 pages, and illustrated with live steel and wood engravings—among them a portrait of Miss Smead, the beautiful star of the Tuilleries, last season, and complimented by the Emperor Napoleon as the most beautiful woman he ever saw. Also, a fine portrait of Rachel, the French tragic actress. This book is in the form of a series of letters, written at sea, in a very sprightly and pleasing style, giving the events of the voyage, in a style that cannot fail to please all who may read it. Received by Philipps, Sampson & Co.

A PUBLIC CALAMITY.—Under this head the Union records the extensive ravages committed by grasshoppers, and says the devastations heretofore reported are small, when compared to those which these insatiable insects are now perpetrating in the immediate vicinity of our city.

Above Norris' homestead they had destroyed almost every blade of grass and green herb. Even the bark of the trees is eagerly devoured, and as for leaves and fruits, and vegetables, they devour them all with rapacity. Thus far, the grains have mostly escaped, owing, however, to their being yet young, but everything else, in their line of march has been visited with mildew blight. It is furthermore stated to us that myriads of grasshoppers are now ravaging the farms bordering upon the Coloma road in the vicinity of "Patterson's," ten miles east of town.

The probabilities now are, that the entire Sacramento Valley is to be overrun with these greedy creatures, and if so, the damage to farmers and gardeners must be incalculably great.

All efforts thus far to suppress their ravages have proved unavailing. The proprietors of the magnificent gardens on the banks of the American river, and about the Fort, in anticipation of the invasion of this resistless army of grasshoppers, are exerting themselves to warn off their attacks, by every means in their power, but we are fearful their efforts will be unavailing.

About nine miles from Gold Hill, multitudes of grasshoppers are observable, flying from south-east to north-west, destroying everything in their passage.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the destruction caused by these more than Egyptian locusts, will prove less ruinous than is now apprehended by those who have witnessed their depredations.

A GREAT LOSS.—From a private letter, written to Col. Andrews, of this city, by Gen. Sutter, we regret to learn that the injury sustained by the noble pioneer, this year from the invasion of grasshoppers, is almost irreparable. The annoying insects have almost entirely destroyed his fruits, vines, and grain, and he thinks the loss cannot be less than \$10,000. To save a few choice grape vines, and rare fruit trees, he has been compelled to cover them with mosquito nets, and in some instances, these barriers have proven no impediment to the attacks of the scourge. We sympathize deeply with the General in his severe loss, as few men in California have worked harder to succeed, and are less able to bear the reverses of fortune, than the once "lord of the manor," who is first in the kind remembrances of all Californians.—*Tribune.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—These insects are now committing serious ravages in the Soledad cattle pastures, Monterey county.

SALINAS VALLEY.—The Monterey Sentinel says that from the insufficiency of seasonable rains the present year, in the Salinas Valley, the grain crops do not look as well as last year. During the heavy rains occurring in the vicinity since the first of January, the clouds have passed over this valley without discharging but little rain, compared to that experienced at Monterey. The cattle, pastures, and sowings, in consequence have suffered very materially.

VERY GOOD.—At the meeting of the Settlers of San Francisco county, in Musical Hall, on Saturday evening, the following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That there should be a union of Californians for the sake of California.

Resolved, That there are no political interests for which we struggle, and no greatness which we seek to achieve, but the interests and the greatness of this, the adopted country of us all.

Resolved, That as legislative reforms are demanded in behalf of those interests, they ought to be clearly and distinctly avowed, in order that the principles upon which they are founded, and the policy of their adoption may be fully discussed and fairly understood.

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS.—We note that the business of this city, is quite lively. To one long familiar with Sacramento, a walk through her streets will present a goodly array of old familiar names and firms, who have adhered to their first love, passed through all her perils and trials, and are now rising with her prosperity. It is to the exercise of that energy and perseverance that never tires or flags amid adversity, by her merchants, mechanics, and citizens, that Sacramento presents the proud spectacle she does to-day.

We are now engaged in sketching the causes of this prosperity, and propose to publish them in a series of numbers, commencing with the new volume, in July. We hope to receive a large increase to our subscription list from our old friends.

MR. AND MRS. STARK.—Mr. Stark, the distinguished tragedian, and his lady, are announced to deliver a course of readings in this city. That it will be an intellectual treat of a very high order, there can be no doubt. These readings will be continued if sufficient encouragement is given, and we trust they will be duly appreciated. We remember well the pleasure we enjoyed years since, in listening to Mr. Stark in his readings before the Mercantile Library Association of 1851-52. If there are actors that deserve well of Californians, and especially of Sacramentoans, they are Mr. and Mrs. Stark, who strive to advance the Drama.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—A very commodious building has been erected for a young ladies seminary, and was to be dedicated Wednesday evening. The building was planned and built by Miss Bennett, and will be under her special care. This lady has manifested great perseverance and devoted interest, to this enterprise, and merits a generous support from all the friends of education. We have received a call, and shall avail ourselves of the happy privilege, to be present at the dedication. In our next issue, we shall endeavor to give a sketch of what we know, by the extent of the preparations, to be a pleasing festival.

HEMP.—A very handsome sample of hemp was brought to the State Journal office of this city, by Gov. Bigler. We examined the sample. It was very long and fine fibre, and gives promise of excellence as to quality. That sample has gone on to Washington. Thus another article of value is added to California products. It is fortunate hemp has been discovered, for it is needed very much. Something is wanted to "hold horses;" ordinary mending won't do. Hemp only will prevent horses from being stolen.

CALIFORNIA WILD HEMP.—The hemp alluded to in another article, will soon attract the attention of cultivators, and we have no doubt attention will be given to the cultivation of hemp in California another year. We have received from Messrs. B. B. Reibling & Co., of the State Journal, a note with data relative to the specimen exhibited by them, where found, &c., for which they have our thanks. We shall avail ourselves of their kindness.

CALIFORNIA EAGLES.—A monster eagle was shot at Volcano Canon recently, that measured ten feet from point to point of wings. Two young ones, from the nest of the parent bird, were taken from a tree 180 feet high. They were taken to this city, and may be seen at the Veranda, on Second Street.

MR. HARVEY BAXTER, formerly of Boston, was drowned while attempting to cross the Sacramento river, just above the city. Mr. B. was a printer by profession, but had recently been engaged in the fisheries.

BETTY MARTIN.—Our young gentlemen readers may think this a strange "non de plume" for a beautiful young lady to assume—one too with a very "sing little fortune,"—yet the name is in perfect keeping, for the lady seems perfectly independent of that personage known as Mrs. Grundy. Pretty Betty loves the country, and seeks happiness. We shall be right glad if, through the columns of the FARMER, she may receive such proofs from some real worshiper at the shrine of "nature," as shall plant in her heart the seeds of permanent happiness.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.—We return many thanks to the Hon. Mr. S. Latham for kind attentions in favoring our office with several valuable public documents. Among the last we have received is Vol. 2 of the Explorations of the Valley of the Amazon, with maps, and the President's Messages, parts No. 1 and 2.

AGAVE AMERICANA.—This beautiful and showy blossom is in bloom at the garden of Donna Catalina Nommass, at Monterey. The Sentinel informs us that this Agave was planted by Don Esteban some twenty-five years ago, and this is the first blossoming. The flower stem has grown twenty feet in six weeks, and measures seven inches in diameter at its base. The flowers hang upon this lofty stem like bells, of a pure white, and sometimes tinged with a yellow shade. We have seen this flower with blooming stems twenty-five or thirty feet high. It is a gorgeous sight, and worth a trip to Monterey, to all lovers of the beautiful. It is called the "Century Plant," on account of the long time required to bloom in cold latitudes. Yet twenty or twenty-five years in Mexico, and even less time, finds it blooming freely. After its first bloom it throws up annually or biennially its flower stems.

RISE IN PRICE OF GRAIN.—The rise in the price of grain East, and the condition of Europe, should be a subject of study among all who are interested in the success of grain fields in California. The crops of wheat in this State are to be none too large; and when we note the injury by rust, short crops and other blights, we only wish to note these facts and call attention to them by those most interested. The shipment will still go on, for it will pay, and crops East and the prices there, of course, utterly preclude any possible chance of shipment from that side, and if the price continues there as high, our market can supply them, and with profit.

ANNALS OF SAN FRANCISCO, by Frank Soule, Esq., and others. This valuable work has just been issued in beautiful style, reflecting great credit upon the authors and publishers for the manner in which the work has been gotten up. Not having had time to examine it, we cannot speak of its merits, but presume it to be excellent, from the source from which it emanates—it most assuredly should be.

LOST.—Vol. I of the Explorations of the Valley of the Amazon. Some time since some friend called and asked the loan of it for a short time; but has forgotten to return it. We hope this may meet his eye, so we can have said volume returned. For such a blessing may we be always thankful.

W. C. McHENRY, Esq., has kindly sent to the Rooms a very handsome specimen of White Flint, from Fremont's Peak. It is very clear and almost transparent—really a fine specimen.

SCARCITY OF DEER.—The Monterey Sentinel, justly complains of the wanton destruction of the elk, deer, &c., thereabouts, by outside sporting parties. Last year, the hunters for the San Francisco market, made their appearance in that section in great numbers, and slaughtered the deer to such an extent that four horse teams were going all the time, loaded with venison for that market. The citizens of Monterey, who have their families there, when they want to indulge in an old fashioned hunt, find the game so frightened that it has become quite a treat for them to bring in a fat buck; when, but a short time ago, a day's tramp was sufficient to amply supply their family larder. The Sentinel says that if something is not done to remedy the evil, there will shortly be no deer left in the State.

THE CHINA.—The information received from the Genesee valley is that the wheat crop looks promising, and scarcely ever appeared better. A large increase of ground has been planted with every seed and excellent that gives sustenance to man. Stock has been wintered well, and a great business will be done in the dairy department, the coming season. From Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio, the accounts of the agricultural prospects are all cheering, notwithstanding some reports to the contrary from the last mentioned State. In the northern part of Grand Prairie, Illinois, one of the best wheat-growing regions in the world, the fields present a glorious appearance. Several gentlemen, who traveled recently through Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, concur in representing the crops as looking unusually well. In Maryland, within a fortnight past, vegetation has sprung up with wonderful rapidity, and there is cheering intelligence from every part of the State.—*N. E. Farmer of May 15th.*

ANTIDOTE TO POTATO ROT.—Prof. Bollman, of the Russian Agricultural Institute, has published a pamphlet on the potato rot, and announces to the world that mere drying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature, and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the disease. This result was ascertained by repeated experiments conducted for a series of years. The temperature required is not very clearly made out. Prof. B.'s room, in which his first potatoes were dried, was heated to about 72 deg. and much higher. By way of experiment he placed others in the chamber of the stove itself, where the thermometer stood at 136 degs. and more. He also ascertained that the vitality of the potato is not affected even if the rind is charred. This hint may be useful, and with similar experiments carefully conducted, the fact may be established.

Horticultural Department.

Culture of the Tomato.

BY WILLIAM CHORLTON, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

It is very likely that many of your numerous readers will consider it very superfluous to be writing about so common a subject as the Tomato, —the more common and often more needed,—so, at the risk of being thought out of matter, I will venture to offer a few remarks on this generally accepted edible.

The Tomato was originally a native of South America, but it may now be considered as indigenous to all warm or temperate regions; for, like the Grape, it has been introduced to all countries where there has been any prospect of its flourishing. Wherever the climate is sufficiently suitable to perfect the fruit, it seems to be universally a favorite; and yet there is perhaps no other vegetable which is dressed in the kitchen, that represents so nearly the normal condition. From a small, bitter tuber, as the Potatoe is in its aboriginal state, there has been obtained the good-flavored farinaceous product we often feed upon; by the same care and skill in improving the loose, open-leaved Kale—a mere weed in some places, has produced the burly, close headed Cabbage and the tender Cauliflower; the nutritious and sugary Currant has emanated from one of the farmer's most troublesome weeds; and Giant Asparagus, from a comparatively mere pigmy of its own character, found on the sea shore; while the Tomato, because nature was more lavish in her bounty, has been almost left to itself, to improve by accident. It is true that there are a few varieties of good merit, but there is much room for improvement. Why should a hollow Tomato be recognized as worth culture, so long as the same care which has been bestowed on other things would accomplish solidity?—and why tolerate those of unequal surface, when they may be shaped like the Pippin Apples? The flavor likewise, notwithstanding the present acknowledged excellence, may become considerably better.

How to bring about this improvement, is a question that is easily answered. Let every one who has a Tomato plot,—and who that has a garden has not,—notice the plants when in full-bearing,—and one or more will show more excellence than the others—pick from the very best, the most desirable fruit, and save them for seed. Repeat this each season, always having an eye to form, color, productiveness, flavor and size; and if no improvement takes place, then consider the writer an ignoramus. I have followed the above plan for several years, and the result is quite satisfactory; and so it will be to others if adopted. Let this be more generally done by private growers; let them raise their standard of excellence, and the awards of prizes at the public exhibitions follow suit, and the large growers for market will soon be forced to take a better sample to the city, instead of the thick skinned, hollow subjects, which are too often seen on the huckster's stall, and which "hinnies" like a foot-ball.

There is no vegetable that requires less care than the Tomato, where a general crop only is wanted; but to have it fresh all the year round, which is no difficult matter, there will have to be succession stocks of young plants, and the convenience of a hot-house, or glazed pit for winter fruiting. To show how this perpetuity of bearing is to be accomplished, will be the object of the following paragraphs.

GENERAL CROPS.—To get the general summer supply, as likewise as early as possible in the open ground, it is advisable to have strong and healthy plants ready to be turned out in a warm aspect, so soon as all danger of frost is over; or where there is the convenience of glass box frames, a portion may be planted therein two or three weeks earlier, some at the distance apart that it is intended they should remain. A good start is a great advantage, and fine plants will furnish fruit much earlier, and in more abundance, through the summer, than those which are weak and stunted to begin with; consequently the little extra trouble required, is more than repaid. The common plan of sowing in a hot bed, and leaving the plants to crowd each other up till planting time, and then removing, almost without roots, only partakes of the "pony rise and dollar foolish" notion that is too often practiced, and always ends in keeping the per centage profits small. Yet we see persons who ought to know better, still drawing along in the old way; and when things go wrong, blaming everything but their own want of observation and foresight. All kitchen vegetables without exception, are of the best quality when well grown, and nothing deteriorates this quality more than starving the young plants in the seed bed. Do not be in too great hurry to begin, but when started, take care that there is no check until ready for use, is advice that all vegetable growers ought continually to act up to. Where a large stock is required, this advice will seem to the "laggard" somewhat out of place; but is it not much more profitable to obtain double produce by one-fourth more labor and a little foresight, than to be grumbling about short crops and cheap prices? In the present instance, the seed may be sown about the middle of February, on the surface of a gentle hot-bed, upon which is three or four inches of good friable mold, and covered over with a box frame; or in boxes in a hot-house, where a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees by night is obtained. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant, either into another or the same bed, or into boxes about six inches apart. Where the required supply is not large, they may be put singly into pint

pots; and after planting, give a light watering, to settle the soil around the roots. Amid all the light possible, and in mild days, let in a good supply of fresh air, but avoid cold winds and frost; the object being to keep a moderate temperature, without checking the progress of growth, and yet not so warm as to draw plants up weak. As the weather milder off the glasses may, in fine days, be entirely removed. Pots or boxes are only necessary, when the hot-house is used; and in the former case, when they become filled with roots, the plants ought to be moved into those of a larger size,—say two quarts. By the first week in April, both may be removed into a cold frame, and kept close for a day or two; after which air should be freely admitted during warm days, and gradually increased, until the glasses are entirely pushed down, but be careful to cover at night when frost is apprehended.

It is often amusing, and some time even annoying, at the beginning of summer, to see our neighboring cottagers scouring over the country in search of Tomato plants. Almost everybody who has a patch of ground wants them, and in many cases they are not to be had "for love or money;" yet they have the means at command to raise for themselves; every house has its window, and the only space required, is enough room for a box two feet long by six inches wide and four inches deep, and anybody or ordinary ingenuity can fix a little glass frame over this, to counteract the dry atmosphere of a dwelling room; such a simple contrivance will accommodate as many plants as will be required, and be less expensive, than the loss of time and shoe leather, that is expended in troubling other persons, who too often have only time and convenience for their own stock.

Almost any kind of soil will answer for the Tomato; but it prospers the best, and produces fruit of a finer quality, in a well-drained, tolerably fertile, but not over rich loose mold. So soon as all danger of frost is past, begin to plant out; loosen up the soil well, dig holes four feet apart, six inches deep, and as many across; lift each plant with a ball of earth, do not keep the roots exposed longer than is necessary, and in fixing the plant in the holes, let them be placed about the same depths as they were previously; cover up, and press the soil somewhat around the neck, and lift a little extra up to it, which will encourage fresh roots and strengthen the plant. If the weather be dry, give a good soaking of water; and so far all is finished.

A few words may be said about training. The most common mode is to spread out the branches, and let them trail along the ground, in which case, if cleanliness be cared for, there ought to be a covering of marsh hay or straw placed over the surface. Sometimes brush-wood is laid flat, and the branches allowed to lay over the top of it, which elevates the fruit above the soil, and prevents it from rotting, if the season should happen to be wet; but there is no other advantage in the method, and it is inconvenient when gathering. The neatest and cleanest plan, and one which may be adopted in all private establishments, is to sink poles in an upright position along each row, leaving the tops five feet above ground, (if placed four yards apart, it will be close enough,) and fasten a wire horizontally to them, which will form a cheap trellis to train upon. As the branches elongate, they may be tied loosely to these wires, and a kind of hedge-row is formed with very little labor, the fruit is free to the action of air and light, and is unquestionably of much better flavor.

SUCCESSION CROPS.—Notwithstanding the extreme fruitfulness of the Tomato, it often happens that the earliest planting becomes exhausted before the end of summer, and only produces a decreased quantity of inferior fruit, when a succession becomes useful. In this case, it is only necessary to sow in the open ground about the middle of April, and transplant as recommended above. The plants from this stock will continue to yield with certainty until cut down by frost; and if covered over at night, may be kept bearing longer than if unprotected.

GROWING THROUGH WINTER.—There is no difficulty in growing and fruiting the Tomato through the winter and spring months, where such is desired. Indeed, no fruit-bearing plant is more easy to manage thus artificially, with the possession of a suitable structure. A close and sheltered glazed pit is the best and most economical, although a moderately warm plant house is nearly equally convenient; but there must be a full exposure to the sun, or the blossoms will not fertilize. The seed may be sowed the last week in August, and when large enough for transplanting, remove the plants into the house, having previously prepared for their reception. A suitable provision may be made by fixing boards, with the sides upright, along the inside front of the house, and three feet from it; fill in one foot deep with good fresh mold, and place the plants three feet asunder in the bed so formed. If this arrangement cannot be adopted on account of some peculiarity in the house, large boxes filled with rich earth will answer the purpose to almost equal advantage. As the plants continue to grow upward, train them near the glass, in the same way as a Grape-vine, only allow the side shoots to spread out, so as to cover the whole surface so far as they extend. This may be done very simply, by stretching copper wires horizontally along on the under side of the roof, and eight inches from it. After planting, give plenty of air till cold nights come on, when a little fire heat is necessary. The most suitable temperature through the night, is from 55 to 60 degrees; and this ought to be maintained pretty regularly. In the day time it may be allowed, with sun heat, to rise to 75 or 80 degrees, always admitting air on every suitable opportunity. In cloudy or foggy weather, it is well

to keep close, or to give air very carefully, as the plants, if exposed to too much damp and cold, are subject to be attacked by a black mildew, which destroys the leaves and weakens the blossoms, rendering them abortive. If such should occur, sprinkle a little sulphur upon the coolest parts of the heating apparatus, and give a trifle more heat for a few days, when the pest will disappear. As the blossoms continue to expand, go over the whole once a day, when the sun shines, and give them a sudden but light stir with the finger, which will liberate the pollen and greatly assist impregnation; and nip out the end of each shoot, a leaf or two above the flowers, to help the embryo fruit to swell. I have never been troubled with insects, in forcing this fruit, but if Red Spider (*Acarus*) should appear, the sulphur will destroy it; and Green or Black Fly (*Aphis*) may be got rid of by fumigating with tobacco. No further care is requisite, than occasionally removing superfluous or weak branches, withered leaves, and such like; and the crop, with attention, will continue to produce from Christmas until those in the open ground are ready for use. —*Horticulturist*.

Hoing in Dry Weather.

EXPERIENCE has fully established the fact that corn, and other crops, are essentially benefited by hoeing in dry weather, but the reason why, or the manner how it is done, is not so generally understood. That moisture is formed by stirring the dry particles of earth and changing their relative positions, is generally admitted.

Water is composed of oxygen and nitrogen. These substances are also contained in different proportions, in the earth and atmosphere, and are to some extent, formed by the action of different particles of earthy matter upon each other, when brought in contact, as done by hoeing. Water acts as a solvent of other substances, and holds them in solution so that they can be taken up by the roots, and made to nourish the growing plant. This is the reason why it is best to sow or plant seeds as soon as possible after the land has been plowed or harrowed. The different particles of matter coming together, form new relations and produce a chemical action, during which heat is evolved, and oxygen and hydrogen are generated, and caused to unite, and form water; which with other substances act upon the seeds and produces germination; and gives to the new-born plant a vigorous start into existence. After the soil has remained quiet for some time, these substances having exhausted their energy, by naturalizing the powers of each other, the plant having absorbed all the elements of nutrition within reach of its roots, its growth becomes retarded, and can only be restored by renewing the chemical action. This can be done by applying some compost manure or by hoeing or stirring the earth, so as to bring different particles into contact with each other and forming new combinations, and consequently, thus producing a further supply of nutritious matter. Corn that is hoed every two or three weeks, will come to maturity sooner, produce more, and be better filled on the cob, than it will when treated in the usual way. We would recommend to our farmers, to select two or three rows in the field and hoe them regularly once in two weeks, and in the fall inform us of the results of their experiment.

Make Farm Life Attractive.

Why do your young men run, as by some universal instinct, from the farm, where they were born, to the city, where they so often learn to wish they had not been born anywhere? Chiefly—whatever explanation they may put forward as having a handsomer look—chiefly because on the farm there is supposed to be an inevitable doom to hard, monotonous, wearing bodily toil, from daylight to sundown, life through, with no room for mental expansion, or generous tastes, or social recreation; and, secondly, because, after all this labor, the farmer makes too little money. Nor will my faith in young men's natures suffer me to believe this is always a sordid calculation with them. For, in thinking of money, they think of it oftener as a means than an end. They want it for what it brings. On the farm, very frequently, are rooms without books, walls without pictures, manners without grace, clothes without fitness, and grounds without shaping or decoration. On the contrary, the city merchant buys a library and works of art, sends his children to schools where they learn to move with elegance as well as to cipher and parse, gets garments that are finer and fit, and is not so exhausted physically at nightfall as to prefer sleep to any company or book. He comes back into the country, and lays out a beautiful estate, sometimes with statelier animals, and selecter fruits, and tidier fences and hedges, and more blooming gardens on it, than his neighbor, who has all the while been staying there and making farming the business of his life. Now, it would be a hard task in persuasion to convince most young men that these things are not good, not desirable, and that the dollars which command them are not of the nature of an advantage. I confess I should be a bad subject for such persuasion myself. Besides, these things are all of the nature of picture-work; the boy cannot help seeing them; they work upon him while he stops on his way from pasture under the fragrant shrubbery, or peeps through the pickets of the yellow peaches and pears.

I know perfectly how apt this sanguine blood, and his ignorance of the ninety-odd failures in a city for every single success, are to put a fallacy into his plans and cheat his choice. But none the less it is true, what he goes to the city for is a chance, though but a chance, for certain means of refinement, liberality, and width in the whole style of life, such as scarcely a mere farmer about,

in the old way of farming, has displayed. Who ever knew a confident and chivalrous youth to doubt he should be one of the five that succeed, though five hundred fail? And, moreover, many young men at that aspiring period of life, before the charm and glory of early ideals have faded off, thirst honestly for more stimulus to mental action, more enlarging ministries to thought, than they have found in rural places. This they dream of finding in the pressure of crowds and the sharp collisions of traffic. Perhaps they dream delusions; but this is the feeling. Depend upon it, if you would hold your sons and brothers back from roaming away into the perilous centres, you must steadily make three attempts—to abate the task-work of farming, to raise maximum crops and profits, and to surround your work with the exhilarations of intellectual progress. You must elevate the whole spirit of your vocation, for your vocation's sake, till no other can outstrip it in what most adorns and strengthens a civilized state.—*Address of Rev. F. D. Huntington.*

The Sleep of Plants.

THE way in which sleep is shown in the vegetable kingdom, is infinitely more variable than among animals. Man throws himself prostrate; some kinds of monkeys lie on their sides; the camel places its head between its fore legs; and birds roost with their heads beneath the wing. Beyond these are few remarkable differences. But in plants there is no end to the curious and beautiful diversity which rewards the seeker in nature's mysteries. Some plants droop their leaves, at night, the flat part becoming flaccid and pendulous. Others, of the kind called "compound," as clover and vetches, close their leaflets together in pairs, and occasionally the whole leaf drops at the same time. The three leaflets of clovers bring their faces to the outside, and so form a little triangular pyramid, whose apex is the point of union between the leaflets and their stalks. Lupines, which have leaves resembling a seven-fingered hand without a palm, fold together like a lady's half closed parasol. Chickweed raises its leaves so as to embrace the stem; and some species of lotus, besides many of its elegant family, the Leguminosae, bring them together in such a way as to protect the young flower buds and immature seed vessels from the chilly air of night. These are only a few out of the many cases which could be instanced of change of position in leaves, whilst in flowers there seems to be no limit to variation. The greater part shut the petals at night, the stalks declining one side; but there are some which roll their petals back, and curl them up like miniature volutes. The sleep of such plants is probably unaccompanied by any external change. The same may be said of Campanulas, and other bell-shaped flowers of Cruciferae, it should have been observed, are remarkably careless of repose. Their sleep never appears sound or even constant, for many successive nights they seem restless, and in the morning always look dozy and uncomfortable. When flowers are overblown, or the plant, if an annual, is near its decay, the phenomena of sleep are very considerably diminished. In fact, they are only seen in perfection when the growing powers of the plant are in full operation. Deciduous trees—that is, such as cast their leaves in autumn—are in a sort of trance in the winter months. Flowers, too, lose their sensibilities altogether, when the period of fertilization is passed, as may readily be seen by inspecting a field of daisies early in the morning, before the dew is off the grass. The overblown one will be found wide open; those in the younger stages, all crimson tipped, and sound asleep.

LARGE YIELD.—The Lancaster Whig says: We learn that J. D. Fisher, Esq., raised 1609 bushels of corn on a sixteen acre lot, near Battle Swamp, in Lancaster county, which two years ago was a sedge field. The lot has had guano applied to it three times in that period; the first application was 200 lbs., the second 100 lbs., and the third 400 lbs. to the acre; making in all 700 lbs.

MRS. PARTINGTON IS INDIGNANT.—The shadow of something dark fell on the paper we were perusing, on Saturday, and looking up, the black bonnet of Mrs. Partington brooded above our head like a detached thunder cloud. We saw at once that something was wrong. The brow of the dame was troubled like a mountain lake in November, her eye, in the cavernous gloom of the bonnet, seemed unwontedly brilliant, her voice was tremulous as though pent feeling was struggling with some philosophical thumb that was holding it back. "See here," she said, at length, and laid a Transcript before us, much soiled and crumpled, as if ashamed of itself; "see here"—pointing to a paragraph insinuating that it was Mrs. Partington, and not Mrs. Patterson, that had been discovered at Lowell.—"I can be contented and unmoved under most things," said she, "but this is an importation that I can't stand anyhow. What is it that I have lived so long virtuous, if I am to be treated with this vile calomel at the last? Don't you think I could level an attachment on the editor for a label?" We saw that she was excited, and not wishing to ruin the Transcript, we informed her that it was probably a typographical error, and that the editor would undoubtedly correct it. She went out to join Ike, who stood down stairs, watching the operation of Mr. Saunders' railway.—*Boston Post.*

A wise man stands firm in all extremities and bears the lot of humanity with a divine temper.

A good change in life is like a cold bath in winter—we all hesitate at the first plunge.

Ladies' Department.

Country Life.

MESSRS. EDITORS FARMER: I am a young lady of eighteen, whom many call pretty; and nothing affords me such pleasure as living in the country. So I have come to the conclusion that I will only marry a farmer. As I have ten thousand dollars of my own, I am not in any haste, although my uncle, who is my guardian, and is himself one of the best farmers in the State, says, if I choose to marry a farmer, I may do so when I please. So we are both of one mind. I do not wish any one, however, to marry me for my money, but for my love of country life and my other good qualities. As I know that young men are apt to forget, I mean to send you a few lines of my poetry, as I am a sort of poetess, for each FARMER, provided you think them worth inserting, and the Muse will let me, under the title of "Rural Lays," of which I now send you No. 1.

I am, lovingly, yours,
BETTY MARTIN.

Rural Lays—No. 1.

MORNING AND EVENING.—(Introductory.)

There is a pleasure, when at early dawn
We leave the room and seek the verdant lawn,
Brushing with youthful steps the morning dew,
The varied scenery opening on our view—
The rising hills and swelling woody vales,
And rural homes where happiness prevails,
With rill and river, mountain, bay and shore
In smiling landscape brightening more and more,
As from the rising sun, with flushing face,
Each in their turn receives his warm embrace—
That makes us love the city and its strife,
And wish, and wish we lived a country life.

Or when the moon, with mild and modest ray,
Makes night appear more lovely than the day;
And whispering winds, conversing with the trees,
Sigh for the death of the departed breeze,
Or, from the sleeping waters steal a kiss
So gently, they but smile, but sleep not less;
When laughing stars, as if in playful mood,
Peep through the leaves, and sparkle in the flood;
And loves and graces come at our command,
To mingle with the spirits of fairy land;
Who, in such hour as this, each holy hour,
When Nature reigns, and Manhood has no power,
But must depulse each lore as lets the heart
Cease to preserve its proper place and part,
And wish such pleasure as but Nature brings
Were felt by all, as 'tis by her who sings!

BETTY MARTIN.

[From the Benicia Wreath, Miss E. A. Walsh, Editress.]

OUR COUNTRY.

THE love of country and home, is implanted in the heart of every being. The inhabitants of dreary Lapland, love their snow-clad hills; the Italian his sunny plains; and the Swiss his mountain homes; nor would they, were it in their power, exchange their childhood's home for brighter climes. And if they love their homes beyond all others, is it strange that we should love our highly favored, our glorious America, with all the ardor of a freeman's heart? They are bound only by love for the rocks and hills of their nativity; we, born on freedom's soil, and taught with lisping tongues to sing the songs of liberty, are bound by ties they know not of. We are bound by that liberty so dear to a freedom's heart; by the remembrance of the past, and by the hopes of that glorious future which is to crown our country. We not only love our home, but we feel proud of it, and well we may. America! the noblest nation on earth, on which others gaze with respect and awe, and the oppressed of every nation fly for refuge to its standard of liberty, and seek their homes beneath the wide-spreading folds of freedom's banner. The old world envies and fears us; and from the hearts of thousands now held in bondage, rises the prayer, "Would that I were in America!"

Our country, extending its arms from the dark Atlantic to the shores of the golden Pacific, and clasping in its embrace all the beautiful plains and rugged mountains that lie between. It is indeed, a possession to be proud of, with all its beautiful scenery and fertile lands, yielding a golden harvest to the industrious occupants. But a few years ago, the thrilling war whoop of the red man ascended to heaven and their council fires were kindled, on the very spots where now our large and prosperous cities rear their heads, and where the busy hum of civilization alone is heard. "Their light canoes have vanished from off the crested wave," and in their stead the beautiful waters of our broad rivers and lakes are plowed by magnificent steamers, and the terrible fire-horse, of iron sinew, now rushes with headlong speed along their once quiet hunting grounds. What a transformation is this! and all accomplished in a few short years! What may we not expect from the future of our country! Other republics have risen and fallen around us, but ours is based upon too firm a foundation to crumble into decay unless deserted by its noble sons and daughters. Our fathers established it to us as a birth-right, with the injunction to guard it from all that would cast a shadow upon its glory; future years must prove how well qualified we are to fulfill the sacred trust. Let no action of ours ever cloud its brightness or cast a shade upon its pure, untarnished fame. Be true to your trust as men, and you may even say with joy and pride, *I am an American!*

AMBITION.

WHAT is ambition? It is that feeling, that impulse of the human soul, that causes man to toil with unremitting energy for the attainment of that end on which his heart is fixed. It is ambition that causes man to perform great and noble actions in order that his name may be inscribed on the lists of fame, that he may rise high in the moral firmament, and become as a bright star on which others will gaze with respect and admiration. It is ambition that causes man to toil and labor, day by day, in the accumulation of wealth, and deny himself the comforts, sometimes even the necessities of life, in order that he may be termed wealthy. It is ambition that causes the high minded statesman to bend his proud spirit, his noble mind, to the influence of a selfish party spirit in order that he may gain the office for which he is seeking. How often have our noblest minds, our most highly gifted countrymen, knelt at the altar of selfish ambition and wasted their energies in vainly pursuing the phantom of power. Ambition acts in various ways, and pervades all classes of humanity in some degree. It seeks the heart of the gifted youth, and inspires him with new hopes and golden visions of the future. It dwells in the heart of the great and good man, and nerves him to encounter the trials and troubles that assail him. It animates the breast of the little child, and the great man. It was ambition that led Demosthenes and Cicero to become the orators of the world; that led Alexander and Bonaparte to become the conquerors of the world; that led poets and philosophers to spend the prime of their life in solitude and loneliness; and it was ambition that guided Washington throughout the the perils of the revolution; but it was no selfish ambition that animated his breast; it was ambition to do good, to free his country from the galling bonds of slavery and place upon its altar the standard of liberty.

It is not by a stoical indifference to all the world can say or do, that we can become truly great, nor is it by a servile submission to men and men's praises. If we have not the ambition, the moral courage, to do right regardless of the world's opinion, we can never become truly great. Ambition is a noble, a god-like impulse, and without it man would be but little better than the wild beasts over which he claims sovereignty. No man was not made to waste his life in idleness; his is a spirit that should soar above the mere sensual cares and pleasures of life, and toil for his own improvement and elevation, and the welfare of his fellow beings. The unambitious man who, though possessing the power to do good, will not use those powers for good purposes, is but a poor specimen of the noble race of humanity. He should rise like a man and throw off the shackles of indolence that threaten to sink him in the dark sea of oblivion, and employ his talents in making himself useful to mankind, thus rendering himself a worthy object of love and respect, and not remain inert as if he had no resolution, no ambition, and thus sink himself to the lowest grade of humanity. The ambitious man rises on the buoyant wings of hope, and engages with enthusiasm in the most hazardous undertakings that a vivid imagination can picture. His spirit, like the eagle's, knows no bounds, is discouraged by no impediments, and he is continually rising step by step, action by action, until his name is borne on every passing breeze, and wafted to the remotest ends of earth. He is determined to excel in the work he has undertaken; to raise himself above the common minds around him, and place his name with those of the brightest minds that have glided on our horizon. He intends to leave his name with posterity, not as a man whose only aim was his own sensual gratification, but as one who had the ambition to excel and succeeded in his aim.

We as human beings, are placed in this world for a great and a good purpose. We have the power to become useful; to say the least, we have talents lent us that we are to improve, and not let lie buried in the stagnant waters of indolence. We are to render an account of how we have employed those talents, and if we have not made good use of them it will be to our eternal loss. Let us then, be up and doing. Let us rouse our sleepy, dormant, energies out of the moral lethargy into which they have fallen, and endeavor to use them so as to add interest to our possessions; so that when we shall be called to render our account to the God of the universe, we shall not be found wanting. Let us be true to our nature, and push forward with ambitious zeal for the attainment of knowledge, and rise on the wings of ambition to a higher, a holier, sphere than that in which we now tread. MARY A. HOOK.

GOING HOME.

WHAT words! how they sound in the ear! Home. The heart leaps at the very sound of them, and the eyes sparkle at the thought of home. School girls especially, when their time comes for starting home—what bright faces and happy hearts; all thinking of the pleasant time they expect to have, those few weeks, at home. When the time is near at hand, what a packing of trunks, satchels, portmanteaus, laughing, singing, talking and even dancing for very joy; all impatient for the hour to come. Some watching for carriages, some for boats. Then the kissing, tying of hats, pinning of capes, "good bye" here, "good bye" there, some going in one direction, and some in another, all excitement and confusion. This is the feeling of young school girls, when they start for home. FROM BLANCH.

CURIOSITIES.

A shoe, from the foot of Mount Diablo. A lock of hair, from the man in the moon. Why is an old maid like Sebastopol? Because she is not yet taken.

FAREWELL.

BY MISS MARY RIDDLELL.

The maiden, when leaving her father's halls
To his to the convent cell,
Feels the tear gleam softly down her cheek
As she whispers the word, "farewell!"

The youth, as he leaves his woodland home
Mid worldly cares to dwell,
When he hears his mother's heart-felt sighs,
Weeps as he says, "farewell!"

The school girl, when gay and merry laugh
Rings out with a magic spell,
Grows sad, and the ringing laugh is stilled
As she lists to that word, "farewell!"

And often, when youth's reign is o'er,
When grief in her heart doth dwell,
She sighs as she thinks of her younger days,
And the school girl's but "farewell!"

MARRIED AND SINGLE MEN.

I think that there should be some means of distinguishing single from married men. Unmarried females are known by the prefix of Miss to their names, but all men are styled Mr. How much unnecessary trouble might be spared to anxious mothers of marriageable girls, could they make this distinction. How very annoying to a mother and a young girl after laying themselves out to please a nice young man, to hear him accidentally allude to his wife!

This subject really demands attention, and we think that the girls might suggest some plan by which these disappointments might be obviated. We think that there is a mode already by which ladies may distinguish married men from single ones: it is by paying a little attention to the conversation and manners of gentlemen. There is an ease and grace in the manners of a married man—a sensibleness and want of flutter in their conversation, which enables them to be readily distinguished in a mixed company. Unmarried men may be known by a general greenness, a certain frivolousness of conversation and peculiar flutter of deportment, that nothing but matrimony can entirely cure. JASMINE.

WANTED.

PHILOSOPHICAL apparatus for the Benicia Female Seminary, and notice is given that the friends of the Institution will be called upon to contribute from three to five hundred dollars for that purpose. ONE LITERATURE.

NOTICE.

The gentleman who stole a glance at a young lady's face to-day, is requested to bring it back, on pain of being banished from society.

HOW WE GOT RID OF MOTHS.—A year since we had occasion to store a lot of furniture, with a considerable amount of woollen garments, carpets, bed clothing, &c. As the house necessarily used for storing was infested with moths and cock-roaches, we had some fears on the account, but we procured a pound and a half of gum camphor, and packed all woollen materials in a single close room, with large lumps of the camphor in several places. The room was then closed up tightly, and left till a few days since. On opening it, we found it filled with a strong odor of camphor. The lumps of gum, which were about the size of a hen's egg, when put in, had now lost about half of their bulk, and not a single thread of any cloth in the room had been injured by moth or other insects. One thing surprised us not a little; the ceiling of the room was literally covered with thousands of moths, though none were found elsewhere. The dollar expended in getting so much camphor, probably saved us from many dollars' loss, since a bit of stair carpet and an old fur muff, which were left in another room with some furniture, were entirely destroyed.—Am. Agriculturist.

AN INCIDENT.—The following incident is related as having taken place at the burning of the steamer William Knox, on the Ohio river, some two months since: "At the burning of the Wm. Knox, a woman jumped overboard with a babe. She came to the surface, and taking the babe's hand in her mouth, thus held it out of the water, while she attempted to paddle to shore. A man plunged in after her, and by strong efforts succeeded in getting the mother to where the water was shallow enough to allow them to touch the bottom. 'Do not lift its hand, now—you see safe,' said the man to her, while they were waiting ashore. She took the child's hand from between her teeth, and simply said, 'You do not know a mother, sir.' Scarcely a print of the gentle mother's hold on the poor infant's hand was perceptible."

FLOUR A REMEDY FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.—Dr. Rees, the editor of the American Medical Gazette, in a recent number thus reiterates his advice to apply flour to burns or scalds: We still see reported, daily, an appalling number of deaths by burns and scalds, not one of which we take upon ourselves to say, need prove fatal, or would do so, if a few pounds of wheat flour could be promptly applied to the wounds made by fire, and repeated until the inflammatory stage had passed. We have never known a fatal case of scalding or burning in which this practice had been pursued, during more than thirty years' experience, and having treated hundreds in both public and private service. We have known the most extensive burns, by falling into cauldrons of boiling oil, and even molten copper, and yet the patients were rescued by this simple and cheap remedy, which, from its infallible success, should supplant all the fashionable nostrums, whether oil, cotton, water, ice, turpentine, or pain extractor, every one of which has been tried a thousand times with fatal results, and the victims have died

in excruciating agony, when a few handfuls of flour would have calmed them asleep, and rescued them from pain and death. Humanity should prompt the profession to publish and re-publish the facts on this subject, which are established by the authorities of the best standard medical works on both sides of the Atlantic. Flour is the remedy, and the only one, in severe cases of scalding and burning, casualties which so often destroy life. Let us keep it before the people, while the explosion of steam boilers and fluid lamps are so rife all over the country.

VEGETABLE SOUPS.—All vegetables that are put into soups, should be put into cold water, and gradually brought up to the boiling point. This causes the vegetable to diffuse its flavor through the whole mass. Irish potatoes should never be put in soups, until first having been cut in hot water; this extracts their bitterness, and renders them fit to be mingled in the other mass. The meats to flavor vegetable soups may be beef, veal, mutton or chickens, and like the vegetables, should be put into cold water. There are fewer good soups made in the country, than almost any other dish, the reason is obvious—it takes time to cook them. An old gumbo soup should boil incessantly six hours, then the flavor of the meat, vegetables and condiments are so intimately and delicately blended, that they seem one delicious mass. Salt hardens water and flesh, and should not be put into soups until the mass is well done. Soil of the South.

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANIONS?—"He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly of a very dark green. If found on the white oak, it has the color peculiar to that tree. Just so it is with men. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then are you already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to mix with the profane? In your hearts you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choicest friends? He who laughs at folly is himself a fool, and probably a very stupid one too. Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among others? Then you have already learned to be wise and good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be a companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

GOVERNORS.—Of all the peculiar harshness of the vice of covetousness we need no other proof but this; for as the prime and more essential property of goodness is to communicate and diffuse itself, so in the same degree that anything encloses and shuts up its plenty within itself, in the same it recedes and falls off from the nature of good. If we cast our eyes over the whole creation, we shall find every part of the universe contributing something either to the help or the ornament of the whole. The great business of Providence is to be continually issuing out fresh supplies of the divine bounty to the creature, that lives and subsists like a lamp fed by continual infusions, and from the same hand which first lights and sets it up. So that covetousness is nothing so much as a grand contradiction to Providence, whilst it terminates wholly within itself.—South.

Absurdities of Life.

That any man should despair of success in the most foolish undertaking, in a world so overstocked with fools.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries ignorant of the history, constitution, manners, and language of his own.

A man is in debt to you in a large sum of money, and has no means in possession or in prospect of paying you, that it may be utterly impossible for him to earn it by his industry, you immerse him in a prison.

Many people drop a tear at the sight of distress who would do far better to drop a sixpence.

To take offense at the address or carriage of any man with whose mind and conduct we are unacquainted.

There are many who waste and lose affection by careless neglect. It is not a plant to grow unmatured. The rude touch may destroy its delicate texture for ever. The subtle cords of love are chilled and snapped asunder by neglect.

Hens and chickens should never be allowed to amuse themselves as it always results in foul play.

The throat of birds is generally very small, but hawks nevertheless, often take quite large swallows.

LABELOUS.—The following paragraph, says an exchange, is from the regular report of the proceedings of the Legislature of Connecticut:

"Bill to tax geese, cats, and bachelors. Mr. Morrison was opposed to the bill taxing bachelors. There was a tax already laid upon a goose, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without getting married, could be taxed under that section."

"SLOUCH, how is it to-day—can you take that note up?" "I'm sorry to say I can't—never was so cramped in my life." "By the way, you are always cramped, are you not?" "I'm sorry to say I am; and yet there is a natural cause for it." "And what is that?" "Why I was weaned on green apples and water melons."

MARRIED.

On the 3d June, in Placerville, J. E. Clark and Miss Ada K. Motta.
On the 5th June, by E. D. Carson, Esq., Mr. Sigmund Alborg and Mrs. Rebecca Unger, all of Placerville.
On the 5th June, in Jackson Valley, at the Buena Vista Ranch, by Rev. H. L. Reed, Mr. Wm. Blanchard and Miss Margaret O. Ponge.
On the 5th June, in San Jose, John Cyrus, of Napa, and Miss Lovian Graves, San Jose.

DIED.

On the 2d June, at sea, on board steamship Cortes, of inflammation of the bowels, Geo. O. Gunn, M. D., surgeon steamship Cortes, formerly of New York.
On the 3d June, in Georgetown, B. F. Gibbs, late of Lansing, Mich., aged 23 years.
On the 3d June, at San Gabriel, Col. Abram Shelly, of Texas, aged about 60 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—As a consequence of our variable and capricious North American climate, coughs, colds and affections of the lungs prevail amongst our people to no extent wholly unknown in Europe, and it neglected often assume a dangerous, if not incurable form. Many thousands die annually in England of Consumption. In the New England States, the proportion is one in four or five. In Boston, probably one in four. In the city of New York, sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. Nature's own remedy is at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible. Thousands are saved every year by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sold by all druggists.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Consumption in Massachusetts.—The abstract of deaths, prepared by the Secretary of State, for 1852, shows an average of twelve deaths a day of this disease alone. Can nothing be done to stay this fearful mortality? If the allegations of those who are not least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has cured thousands who had tried all other remedies in vain. This can be substantiated by a mass of reliable evidence.

* Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.
Sold by all druggists. v3-24

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the California Steam Navigation Company, held at their office February 25, 1855.

Samuel J. Hensley, Richard Cleary, J. Whitney, Jr., A. Reiddington, W. R. McIntire, R. M. Joseph, David Van Pelt, John Bouley, P. F. Low.

Were elected Trustees for one year from the 23d May, 1855.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees for the election of officers, San Francisco May 21, 1855.

SAMUEL J. HENSELEY was unanimously elected President, J. WHITNEY, Vice-President, and Wm. McINTIRE, Secretary of the California Steam Navigation Company. v3-22

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

Now is your Time to Buy Cheap Goods!

HANBARGER & BROTHERS, who have been established in this city since 1850, and well known all over this section of country, take pleasure in informing their friends and customers in general, that they have now in store, and receiving in addition by every clipper and steamer, from New York, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting of plain black and broadcloth Silks; plain, changeable and plain colored Silks, full qualities; French and American Lawns; white and colored plain and embroidered Sixty Muslins; Bareges and Silk Tissues of all colors and prices; Necktie Worked Bands, Collars, Stewies, Chemises and Linon C. Handkerchiefs; Satins and Lace Curtains.

A large assortment of all kinds of Bonnet Ribbon, Irish Linens, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings of all styles. Ladies white and colored Cotton Hose; Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves. With a general assortment of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which are offered to sell at twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in this city, as we are direct importers of our goods.

A call is only necessary—you can judge for yourself.
Ladies are particularly invited to call.

Store, 91 J street, near Fourth, Sacramento.

P. S.—We keep constantly on hand a full supply of Silk and Straw Bonnets, and all kinds of Millinery Goods. v3-25

Wilson's Exchange,
By Estabrook & James.

THIS popular and extensively known Hotel, which for the last five weeks has been under the management of W. W. Estabrook, has been painted throughout; new Furniture has been added, and the house is now in complete order for the reception of the public.

Mr. Estabrook has formed a connection in business with Mr. P. T. James, who has been favorably known in the above Hotel, and recently at the International.

Every possible exertion will be made by the present proprietors to render the above establishment the most popular in this State.

JOSEPH C. PALMER, GEORGE W. WRIGHT,
CHARLES W. COOK, EDWARD JONES.

PALMER, COOK & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Washington and Kearny streets, fronting the Plaza, San Francisco, California, buy and sell Exchange on all the principal Eastern cities. Bullion, Certificates of Deposit, etc., bought at the highest market rates.

Collectors made and Money Transmitted, and all business connected with banking transacted.

Agent in New York—
JOHN COOK, JR., 31 Broadway.

REMOVED.

THE Office of the Pacific Oil and Camphine works is removed to No. 79 Front street, between Clay and Commercial.

Polar, Spruce, Lard, Neat's Foot and Tanner's Oil, Camphine, Turpentine and Burning Fluid constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Office, No. 79 Front street.

Manufacturers, Taylor street, North Beach. v3-25

FOURTH JULY.

J. R. RAY, 70 J street, Sacramento, has just received from

New York, a large assortment of splendid

FIRE-WORKS.

They are arranged in lots of \$10, \$25, \$50, and \$100 in value.

Cash orders, per letter, or orders given Wells, Fargo & Co., will meet with prompt returns.

Fourth July Gunshots should give their orders immediately. v3-25

JAMES FRENCH & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

STATIONERY.

No. 78 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Country Traders, Booksellers, Teachers, Clergymen,

Books, Ballrooms, Insurance, and other Companies,

furnished on the best terms.

Orders solicited for our new publications. v3-25

See prospectus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW BOOKS.

ANNA CLAYTON; OR THE MOTHER'S TRIAL. 12mo, cloth. Price \$1. (Two editions in one week.)
A well-conceived and finely written tale, of high moral excellence.—[Boston Courier.]
It is one of the most effective works issued during the past few years.—[Transcript.]
It is decidedly the best popular tale of the season.—[Bee.]
Second edition of Burnham's *History of the New River*. 12mo, cloth. \$1.25.

The Boston Traveller says, "The sale of this book has already been immense—amounting in two weeks, to 20,000. Burnham's new volume, the 'History of the New River,' is destined to have a great run. It is capably written and illustrated, and is brim full of fun and spice. It will surely create a sensation.—[Ballou's Pictorial.]

Turkey and the Turks. By Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Mayor of Boston. 320 pages, 12mo, cloth. 75c.

It is a most excellent work. It will have a large sale, for it embraces more real information about real Turks and their strange peculiarities than anything we have yet read.—[Post.]
The Massachusetts State Record. One of the most valuable American Statistical Works. 5 vols. 12mo, cloth. \$5.

The New Hampshire Pictorial. A graphic account of the Assemblage of the "Sons of New Hampshire," at Boston, Nov. Daniel Webster presiding. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, gilt. \$1.50.
Second Edition of "The Sons of New Hampshire," illustrated with portraits of Webster, Wilder, Appleton, and Chickering. 8vo, cloth, gilt. \$1.50.

Festivals. 2 vols. in one. 8vo, cloth, gilt. \$2.
Eleanor; or, Life Without Love. 12mo, cloth. 75 cents.
England and America. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. 75 cents.
Sunshine and Shade; or, the Denham Family. 18mo, cloth. 37 1/2 cents.

The Dream Fulfilled. 18mo, cloth. 42 cents.
Talmudic Maxims. Translated from the Hebrew. 18mo, cloth. 50 cents.
Consumption Forestalled and Prevented. 18mo, cloth. 37 cts.
Passion and other Tales. 16mo, cloth. 62 cents.
The Art of Conversation. Fourteenth edition. 32mo, cloth, gilt edges. 37 cents.

Floral Gems; or, the Songs of the Flowers. 32mo, cloth, gilt edges.
The Amethyst; or, Poetical Gems. 32mo, gilt. 37 cents.
Zion. With illustrative title. 32mo. 37 cents.
Sonnets. By Edward Moxon. 32mo. 31 cents.
Gray's Elegy, and other Poems. 32mo. 31 cents.
Turnover. A Tale of New Hampshire. Paper. 25 cents.

Popular School Books.
Poet's Book-Keeping. Twelfth edition. 8vo, cloth, extra. Price \$1.
Poet's Book-Keeping, by single entry, exemplified in two acts of books. Boards. 38 cents.
French's System of Practical Penmanship. Twenty-seventh edition. 25 cents.

This little treatise seems well fitted to teach everything which can be taught of the theory of Penmanship.—[Post.]
The best and most useful publication of the kind that we have seen.—[Transcript.]

Beauties of Writing. 75 cents.
Boston Copy-Book. 42 cents.
Ladies Copy-Book. 17 cents.
Boston Elementary Copy-Book. 12 cents.
Cook's System of Penmanship. 37 cents.
The Art of Pen Drawing. 75 cents.
French's New Writing Book, with a fine engraved copy on each page. In four numbers.

No. 1 contains the First Principles.....10 cts.
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A new and original system of Writing Books, which cannot fail to meet with favor.—[Bee.]
It is easily acquired, practical and beautiful.—[Fitchburg Sentinel.]

We have no hesitation in pronouncing them superior to anything of the kind ever issued.—[Star Spangled Banner.]

THE SURE ANCHOR.
EQUAL RIGHTS OF THE RICH AND POOR.
EXILES LAY, AND OTHER POEMS. By the Border Minstrel.

THE COPELAND SON; OR, THE PRIZE OF VIRTUE.
THE VACATION; OR, MRS. STANLEY AND HER CHILDREN.
THE SOCIABLE STORY TELLER.

Papers giving this one lesson will receive any three of the above books that they order.
Single copies sent free of postage upon the receipt of the retail price.
Orders solicited.

JAMES FRENCH & CO., Publishers,
No. 78 Washington street, Boston.
Dealers in all kinds of Stationery. v3-25tf

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
This subscribers desire to call the attention of planters in California to their immense stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. Their Nurseries have been sixteen years established, and now cover more than 300 acres of land.

The following, among other articles, are cultivated on a most extensive scale and can be supplied to dealers or amateurs at the lowest market prices:

Standard and Dwarf Apples, of various sizes;
do do do Pears, do do
do do do Cherries, do do
do do do Plums, do do
Apples, Peaches, Nectarines, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits usually grown.

Stocks and Seeds of all kinds for Nurserymen will be supplied in large or small quantities, if application be made previous to the 1st of September.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees, ornamental Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, &c.

Packing is done in the most careful and skillful manner, so that purchasers have a reasonable guarantee of receiving their articles in good order.

The following catalogues will be sent gratis, prepaid, to all who apply and enclose one stamp for each:
No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 2. do do Ornamental Trees, &c.
No. 3. do do Dahlias & Green-house Plants.
No. 4. A Wholesale or Retail List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Address, **ELLWAUGER & BARRY,**
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. v3-25

Just Received.
PRESTON'S Extracts, Capers, Oliver's English Pickles, Cranberries.

100 gross Extracts of Rose, Almond, Peach, Lemon, Orange, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Ginger, Celery, Orange Peel, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg; 50 cases Capers; 50 cases Olives; 100 cases English Pickles, assorted; 50 kegs Cranberries, 10 galls. each; 50 kegs Cranberries, 5 and 6 galls. each.

For sale by **BRADSHAW & CO.**

Snail-shells. Attention!
CHAS. R. SCHNEIDER respectfully informs the manufacturers of snail-shells that he is now prepared to do all kinds of stampings on Californian and Mexican styles of snail-shells, and he is confident that his style of workmanship cannot be surpassed in this State.

Please call and examine specimens.
Orders from the country promptly attended to. v3-25
170 K street, Sacramento.

JOHN MCGREGOR. GEO. HATCH
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS,
OF VARIOUS FLAVORS,
And the Finest Confectionery in the Country.

CAN BE HAD FROM
MCGREGOR & HATCH,
No. 107 J street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

As they manufacture the above articles on the premises themselves, they can warrant them to be made from the purest and Best Quality of Materials.

And from Mr. McGregor's long experience in this branch, they feel confident of being able to satisfy all who favor them with a call. Their Saloon will be found the coolest and most pleasant in this city. v3-24

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!
This article can be had at all times at the Sitka Ice House, north of the bridge, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Families will be supplied with ice by leaving orders at Howell's Jewelry store, on J street. v3-24

W. C. WATERS

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 150 and 158 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block.)
Having taken the above premises, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, &c., &c.
Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.
Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit **OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,** where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assorted stocks of **Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.,** in the United States. Also, every variety of **Boys' Clothing.**
One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.
G. W. SIMMONS, v3-16
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

J. HOWELL & CO.,

46 1/2 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento.
TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received a new and choice selection of **Watches and Jewelry.** Among which will be found Watches of every description, from the best makers—English and French.
Also—Diamond Rings, Chains, Ear-Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Quartz, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to **DIAMOND SETTING.** Watches carefully repaired and WARRANTED. v3-20

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, in Wholesale and Retail, in **Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.**
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL. v3-1
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

P. B. CORNWALL,

Real Estate Broker, General Agent, &c.
Office—East side of Second street, between J and K.
The advertiser has been a resident of Sacramento, and engaged in Real Estate transactions since 1843, and having been personally acquainted with nearly all the Real Estate dealers who have operated here at different times, and with their transactions in property, has peculiar facilities in his business. v2

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gallies,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

W. W. PRICE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 14 Reel's Building.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Powers of Attorney, written; Oaths administered and acknowledgments taken. v3-22

E. B. MASTICK,

Attorney and Counsellor,
Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, (over Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.)
v3-19 San Francisco.

KEYES & CO.,

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, Sacramento,
Having the largest and finest assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

AND
FURNISHING GOODS
Ever Offered in California,
and which we are selling at the lowest cash prices, we cheerfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine our extensive stock for themselves.
Single garments or full suits, made to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

New and Fashionable Goods
received by every steamer.
Call at Binch of
KEYES & CO.,
corner J and Second streets, Sacramento. v3-24

RIVETT & CO.

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR
WELL KNOWN HOUSE,
AT
111 J STREET,

where they intend to keep a large and varied assortment of
Uphostery Goods, Paper Hangings,
Oil Cloths, Mantels,
Mats and Rugs, Davenport, Corbels,
Shades, Curtains, Bands, Tassels,
Fringes, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., &c.

At their Old Store, 28 K street,
may be had all the above articles, together with one of the largest assortments to be found in the State, of
Window Glass, White Lead,
Oils,
Turpentine,
Varnishes,
Dry and Ground Paints,
and all other Painter's supplies.

Also, Sign Painting, as formerly; Gilt Mouldings and Mirror Frames; Picture and Mirror Frames made and regilt.
Work in all the above branches executed with our usual promptness. v3-23

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the purest and Best Quality.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Patent Kilk Drier for Grain, Vegetables &c.
A **PATENT** of great merit and importance is now offered, which will secure the desirable results above named. The owners propose to raise a company to carry on the work. It is certain in the results named.

Capitalists desirous of becoming interested will please address **KILK DRIER**, Box 5047 Post Office, San Francisco

QUARTZ! QUARTZ!
ALL kinds of Quartz Jewelry made to order by
J. HOWELL & CO. v3-23

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,

Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State. v3-2
HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

American Hotel, Benicia.

THIS HOTEL has been established Five Years, without interruption or change of proprietorship, and is believed by the travelling public to be one of the best conducted Hotels in the State.
Large and well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms, for families travelling or for permanent boarders, can always be obtained.
A **LIVERY STABLE** is connected with the Hotel, so that travelers can have their choice, either in take the steamers and stages, or a private carriage, to any of the beautiful valleys around. Stages leave this Hotel every morning for the different valleys.
The daily papers from various sections of the State are on file in this Hotel. Everything will be done by the proprietor that the patrons of this Hotel may find their stay pleasant and satisfactory. v3-16
C. M. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Russell House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unexcelled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

CORNER OF SECOND AND D STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (17) **R. J. MURRAY.**

American Hotel

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

BANKERS.—Bills of Exchange for sale on New York, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Also, on the following Eastern Cities:
Adrian, Mich., Galena, Ill., Pottsville, Pa.,
Albany, N. Y., Geneva, N. Y., Providence, R. I.,
Alton, Ill., Hamilton, O., Racine, Wis.,
Ann Arbor, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Reading, Pa.,
Ashtabula, O., Kalamazoo, Mich., Rochester, N. Y.,
Auburn, N. Y., Kenosha, Wis., Sudbury, O.,
Battle Creek, N. Y., Lasalle, Ill., Sheboygan, Wis.,
Binghamton, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Silver Creek, N. Y.,
Buffalo, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., South Bend, Ind.,
Cannadigua, N. Y., Mansfield, O., Springfield, Ill.,
Chicago, Ill., Mich. City, Ind., Springfield, Ill.,
Cincinnati, O., Milwaukee, Wis., Stoughton, Conn.,
Cleveland, O., Monroe, Mich., Syracuse, N. Y.,
Columbus, O., Mount Vernon, O., Tiffin, O.,
Corning, N. Y., Newark, O., Toledo, O.,
Dayton, O., Niles, Mich., Troy, N. Y.,
Detroit, Mich., Oswego, N. Y., Utica, N. Y.,
Dunkirk, N. Y., Owego, N. Y., Westfield, N. Y.,
Erlina, N. Y., Painesville, O., Xenia, O.,
Erie, Pa., Peoria, Ill., Zanesville, O.,

DRAFTS ON CANADA DRAWN ON
Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton and Toronto.

DRAFTS ON EUROPE DRAWN ON
Union Bank of London, London.
National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
Livingston, Wells & Co., (our house), Paris.
v3-24 **WELLS, FARGO & CO.**

Works in Press.

By T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
T. B. PETERSON, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has in press, the "Missing Link," by Mrs. Southworth, authoress of the "Lost Heliotes," "Wives' Victory," &c.—a complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25.

The above celebrated work will be published on Saturday, May 5—being the last one written by Mrs. Southworth, which has been pronounced by all that have read it to be superior to any ever before written by this talented American authoress. They all say that it is an engrossing, thrilling and deeply interesting work; the interest never flagging from beginning to end. The scenes are all founded on facts, and the characters are admirably sustained. The portrait of the heroine is that of a perfect woman, and yet a beautiful, loving and tender creature. The opinions of the press are eager in its praise. The New York Dispatch says Mrs. Southworth is the first female prose writer of America, beyond the shadow of a doubt. There is a chasteness and purity in all she writes which has a peculiar charm. A full and complete notice will be given of this celebrated work as soon as published.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, free of postage, on the remittance of the price of the edition they may wish, to the Publisher, in a letter, post paid.

Published and for sale by **T. B. PETERSON,**
102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. v3-23

Varieties

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MAGGIE C. HIGBY.

Gents may sigh for their regalia,
Mads for dainty cups of tea,
But something in this pleasant world
Hath greater charms for me.
Tis not exchanging gossip
With your neighbors as they pass,
Glancing o'er the latest fashions,
Nor yet looking in the glass.

It is sitting, nice and easy,
In a cosy old arm-chair,
With the open casement nigh you,
Filled with fragrant summer air,
And the "weekly paper" lying,
With its choicest gems of thought,
Wholesome stories, poets' musings,
From the far-off city brought.

Dropped into your quiet window,
In the leafy country here,
Where the cricket low is chirping,
And no jarring sounds are near,
Food it gives so light and cheering,
For your sometimes doubting mind,
And it brings with modest teachings,
Truths that you could never find.

And I know that you will join me,
When I wish there seem might be
One in every cottage window,
From Nebraska to the sea.
And that all their happy fates,
On the prairie, in the glade,
Knew to read them and to love them,
And would see THE PRINTER PAID.

A KNOTTY TEXT.—There was once an itinerant preacher in West Tennessee, who, possessing considerable natural eloquence, had gradually become possessed with the idea that he was also a great Biblical scholar. Under this delusion he would very frequently, at the close of his sermon, ask any member of his congregation, who might have a "knotty text" to unravel, to speak it, and he would explain it at once, however much it might have troubled "less distinguished divines." On this occasion, in a large audience, he was particularly pressing for some one to propound a text. No one pressing to do so, he was about to sit down without an opportunity of showing his learning, when a chap by the door announced that he had a Bible matter of "great concern," which he desired to be enlightened upon. The preacher, quite animatedly, professed his willingness and ability, and the congregation was in great excitement. "What I want to know," said the outsider, "is, whether Job's turkey is a hen or a gobbler?" The "exponent" looked confused, and the congregation tittered, as the questioner capped the climax, by exclaiming in a loud voice: "I fetched him down on the first question." From that time forward the practice of asking for "difficult passages" was avoided.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston,.....R. HOWES,
of the old firm of Howe & Co.,
180 and 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco,.....DAVID MOORE,
San Francisco, Sacramento,
133 Jackson st. 103 K at
Resident Partner, Sacramento,.....H. C. NEWCOMB,
77 K street, Sacramento City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our expenses reduced more than one-half which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at 10 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the lowest cash rates.

Three years' experience will enable him to select stock that will defy competition in quality and prices.

We are now before you with a large and desirable stock of NEW GOODS, and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will be our pride to give

Perfect Satisfaction,
both in quality, price, and good treatment.

HOWES & CO.
77 and 103 K street, } 130 and 182 Montgomery street,
Sacramento. } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$10,000 worth, purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have reduced our prices to conform to the times, at least 25 per cent. as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced.—By the addition of Messrs. Moore & Newcomb's stocks, here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most varied and complete ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO.,

130 and 182 Montgomery street.

13-19

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
CONNECTING WITH THE



PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

J. Welner,
J. Van Schick,
John E. Church,
Wm. A. Mix,
J. E. Church, Atty.
C. Root,
Wm. S. Fitch,
B. F. Davenport,
D. Callahan,
J. N. Chappell,
Jas. W. Downer,
G. W. McMurtry,
James Logan,
Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and returns made in cash or draft.
E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal efforts.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. v3-10.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,
No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERS and GENERAL DIRECTORY, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.

As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokers.

This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directory.

This department will include a *registry*, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our registry will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and elsewhere.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.
WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.
v3-18

Booksellers and Stationers

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery.

By the recent arrival of clippers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russian, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Blank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c., &c.

Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filing Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.

Bond Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Blanks.—Law, Shipping and Custom House Blanks.

Miscellaneous.—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes; Cash, Deal, Date, Post Office and Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Reticules, Port Monies, Portmanteaux, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Periodicals, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block,
N. R.—Particular attention paid to filling orders. v3-19

To Printers.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Lino DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
v3-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!



SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Linnæus and other pathologists." Dr. CANSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or calumniating falsehood.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANISH, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. WM. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."
C. D. MAYNARD.
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signal L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,

B. B. THAYER & CO.,
v3-16 Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athenum Building,

South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wills, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the operations to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS:—Morning, From 10 till 12
Afternoon, " 2 " 5
Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-12

Spalding's Rosemary Hair Oil.

Take the sweetest of names and the fairest of flowers, Combine them, and lo, what a treasure is ours! For blooming in winter, when earth is all dreary, We hail with delight the green fragrant ROSEMARY.

Its dark shaded leaves with an essence is filled, Which, when from its secret recesses is distilled, And combined with an Oil of a quality rare, (As by Spalding) is just the right thing for the hair.

And Spalding esteems it no more than a duty, This offering to lay on the toilet of Beauty. For baldness and Time's bad effects all may foil, By the use of his Castor and Rosemary Oil.

Sold by LITTLE & CO.,
v3-22 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.



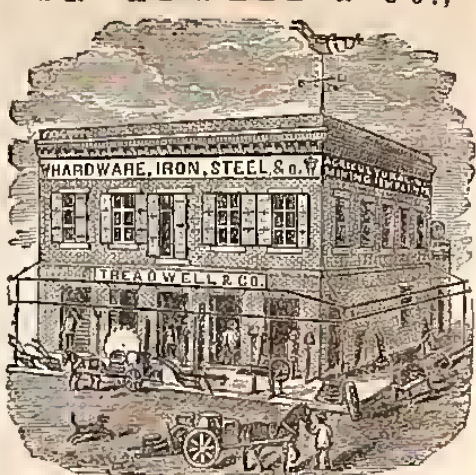
COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Barbers, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

v3-5

DR. DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the written signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,

137 Montgomery street,

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco.....Little & Co.
Sacramento.....C. Morrill
Marysville.....Rice & Coffin
Stockton.....E. S. Holden & Co.
Benicia.....J. W. Jones
Nevada.....Dr. Alban
Downville.....Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets.
Draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Van Vleet, Road & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia
Johnson Bros. & Co.....Baltimore
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Cashier.....Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdy & Co.....New Orleans
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.
v3-9

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

NO. 26.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY WARREN & SON.

Office—on Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis. A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

AGENTS.

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AGRICOLA'S LETTERS.—NO. 5. On Watering of Plants.

EDITORS FARMER: There is no one engaged in carrying on gardening in California, who is not aware of the necessity of watering his plants, during the dry weather of summer. I presume, therefore, I may be excused for walking a little out of the course I had chalked out for myself, in writing these letters, for the purpose of discussing the subject, as we are now arrived at that season of the year when artificial watering is most needed, and when attention is, in consequence, most directed to its importance; and more especially, as there are some facts connected with it which embrace interesting inquiries, which do not appear to have been referred to by any writer on Vegetable Physiology—in particular, the query:—What is the reason that the watering of plants, under a warm sun, or even in the morning of a very warm day, is frequently attended with injurious effects, when the same amount of water, administered at night, or in a shower of rain (and in warm weather) by day, is so very beneficial?

To answer this satisfactorily, it is necessary to take into consideration the particular constitution of plants, and the *modus operandi* of their growth. Without going back to trace the plant through the earliest stages of its existence, let us, for the sake of example, suppose that it is half-grown at the time we propose to water it, and let us see what Nature is doing to enable it to increase in size, and remain in a healthy condition. Plants, it is well known, principally consist of woody fibre, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; and the constituents of their ashes consisting of potash, soda, lime, silica, alumina, iron, magnesia, &c. The carbon is principally, if not altogether, derived from the atmosphere through the leaves; and the elements of their ashes entirely, through the roots, from the soil; and the manner in which this is effected (and by means of which their growth is promoted) is equally interesting and ingenious. The plant, which is composed mechanically of a bundle of small tubes, gets partly by its own vitality, and partly by capillary attraction, filled with sap, containing in a very diluted state, alkaline and metallic elements, which entering by the roots, ascends through the tubes of the stem, diffuses itself over the surface of the leaves, and descends by the bark or exterior covering to the extremities of the roots. This circulation is maintained by the heat of the plant and the circumjacent atmosphere being greater than that of the roots buried in the soil below, and consequently the greater the heat of the sun, if there is an abundant supply of moisture in the ground, the greater the rapidity with which it proceeds. But let

us observe the propriety of this arrangement. The leaves, by means of which the principal portion of the plant (its carbon) is derived from the atmosphere, are thereby, from the strong affinity which these alkaline and metallic elements have for carbon, enabled to separate it from the carbonic acid gas absorbed in their pores, requiring an energy which, if it were not corroborated by the highest authority, few unacquainted with chemistry would be inclined to believe. "This intensity of action, or of resistance," says Liebig, "may be and is compared to the very high temperature of a moderate red heat." But the sap in the plant, now saturated with carbon, permeates the vessels along the outside of the plant, and thus furnishes them with a similar defence against the penetrating effects of oxygen, as we apply daily when we use oil or grease to prevent cutlery from rusting.

Thus the plant goes on, day by day, increasing in strength and size—the sap ascends the stem—meets with and decomposes the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere in the leaves—carries it along in its downward course—and plasters it, coat over coat, mixed with metallic earths and alkalies, on the growing plant, leaving pores and tubes for the necessary conduction of an increased quantity, as its extending circumference requires it. Now while Nature is thus carrying on the beautiful arrangements of the Great Designer, if, when the sun is high, or even in the morning of a warm day, we foolishly proceed to interrupt this perfect contrivance, by throwing over the plant a quantity of cold water, what ensues? The temperature of the plant is immediately lowered, and more in the leaves and smaller twigs than in the stem and roots, the ascent of the sap, so necessary to its protection, is thus resisted and reversed, and before it can return, loaded with alkaline earths and oxides capable of assimilating carbon to its relief, the plant, thus left at the mercy of the oxygen of the atmosphere, bearing upon it with a force (nearly) equal to "a moderate red heat," is necessarily half-killed, and would be so entirely, did not the sap provide and deposit along the outside pores a varnish or skin, to protect from ordinary events its otherwise too delicate fibres.

This is exactly what takes place when plants are injured by frost. The temperature of the plant is so lowered, that the ascent of the sap, with all its beneficial qualities, is prevented, till the heat of the sun has evaporated the frost from off the plant, and left it exposed to the attacks of the devouring oxygen; when it too late returns, to attempt, in vain, to circulate through a blasted leaf. But when the careful gardener brushes it off, and covers the plant, which has been so severely used, so as to screen it from light and heat, every one knows how far these evil effects are modified—the cause of this being, that the sap is thus allowed time to return before any decomposition of the leaves has taken place.

To these arguments it may be objected, that no bad effects take place from natural rain, even in the warmest weather, and that since the watering of plants is so injurious when done by day, why does it happen that it is not only innocuous but beneficial, when done in the country? This portion of the subject I consider worthy of investigation, and shall endeavor to explain it next week. Meantime, let me state two questions which have naturally occurred to me, in the examination of this subject: First, Was not the potato disease the result of some such excess of oxygen in the atmosphere; or deficiency of the alkaline elements of the plant and in the tubers, as prevented them from defending themselves against the oxygen, and thereby becoming liable to decay? And might it not have been so far prevented, by the application, at a certain stage of their growth, of some alkaline mixture, in a liquid form, to their roots? Second, Could we not learn a lesson from nature, and, by some similar combinations of alkalies and oxides, as she adopts, find a substitute for the excessive quan-

tity of salt which we use in preserving meat? The glazing of hams, as recently adopted, seems to be taking a leaf from her book, for she frequently uses a liberal quantity of salt for outside varnishing; and likewise, it is evident, to guard against decay. AGRICOLA.

Who Deserves the Premium?

This article is worthy the attention of all who are connected with Agricultural Fairs:

We need not say, that it might happen that B, or C, whose products are less valuable than A's, are both better entitled to a premium than he. Is he the best farmer, who, in a single season, forces out of his grounds the greatest crop? By no means. A's grounds are in good condition. He bought them recently of one who took proper care of them, and all he has done is just to plant his seed, and, without especial skill or extra labor, let his crop grow. And he finds in the fall, taking the affidavit of his hired man as evidence, that he has grown one hundred and twenty bushels of corn to the acre. Any fool might have done the same. Or, perhaps, he has been lavish in his expenditures on a given lot, doing what no one but a very rich man can do. But B, owns a farm consisting almost exclusively of sand. Still he is resolved to make a good soil, and hence he collects his leaves, and his turfs, and his clay, and his lime and ashes, and mixing all these with the strong products of his hog-pen, and with his manure-heap, and carrying out a thorough system of plowing, and mixing, and a judicious growth of crops, on land that had produced only eight or ten bushels of wheat, or twenty or thirty of corn, he has grown fifty or fifty of wheat, and eighty or ninety bushels of good corn. Who best deserves a premium for these crops? Who is entitled to the highest reward for good farming, from those who would reform our agriculture?

Is it said "we have offered a premium for the greatest crop?" Indeed! Do you give premiums, and "the highest premiums," for unwise, unscientific farming—for farming that costs, in the end, more than the value of the crops—for farming in which, if your hired man persisted, you would discharge him?

Some exhibitors buy their land already prepared for them, and thus secure "the best crop." But why pay a man for buying a good farm, or why reward a man for ploughing corn on good land, when he has it at command, while he does not exhibit any skill in his tillage. Of course, if he has good land, he will use it; and, if he uses it at all, we might almost say, he will not fail of a good crop. But reformers should not give honor or a man for mal-practice. No reward should be given for that which, in its production, does not furnish evidence of peculiar skill, and is not worthy, eminently worthy of imitation. If A, has, for a series of years, kept his land in good crops, reward him for it, if you will, but we insist that no "premium" should be paid for anything that is not, all things considered, worthy of especial commendation. One may be willing to pay expenses for a pleasing addition to a show, which otherwise may fail to attract general attention, when he would not be willing, as an agriculturist of skill and discernment, to declare that for each a production, the grower is entitled to be singled out from all other competitors, and receive a premium, or be honored by a proclamation of "well done," by the neglect of a score of others, more industrious, and better informed, and, in the end, more successful, than he.

We have just laid down an exchange which illustrates our ideas on this branch of the subject. The editor says, in substance, that he has taken pains to get "the cream" of the doings of the agricultural societies, in his State, (Vermont,) and then "making a report in part," he proceeds to give a statement of a few of the sums paid as premiums to sundry exhibitors, and attempts nothing else. If this is "the cream," we don't care for the skim milk. But this is not the cream, nor even the skim milk. It is only the old horse that brought the milk to the market. He wholly misapprehends his business as a teacher of good systems of agricultural labor and production, who teaches such doctrines. The premiums are the bait to draw public attention. The mode of cultivation is the prize to be won, and, if the matter is so managed, that this is not worthy of attention, then the whole concern is not worth a straw, and such societies may as well disband.

We do not think it well to honor with a medal, or its value in coin, the mere production of an extraordinary growth. If one has, by skill, produced a soil capable of honestly sustaining a wonderful crop, no man must. Bestow upon him that need of praise of which kings may not be worthy. Hence, we would not offer a premium for that cultivation that happens to produce the great number of bushels, without reference to the antecedents. That same State of Vermont, in the

county of Windsor, recently presented a case bearing directly on this point. Two competitors for the prize, for the greatest crop of corn, reported exactly the same quantity per acre. Which shall have the "first prize?" To us the problem is perfectly simple—he who contended most skillfully against obstacles and embarrassments. But that point does not appear even to have entered into the minds of that committee.

We know not where to stop in writing on this subject. We commend these thoughts to all our agricultural societies. They have done like other societies long enough. We are fully persuaded that our annual shows are not managed as they should be; that, besides the personal favoritism sometimes exhibited, there is great want of judgment displayed in assigning premiums, and in awarding them; there is a great want of preparatory labor on the part of managers, in taking suitable measures to secure a good show, which is a most crying sin; and there is a great, even a fatal, want of means to make the good secured useful to the community. Here, involving discussion on this whole subject, we pause for the present.—*Flow, Loan and April.*

Profits of Farming.

We ask our farmers to note how far the following, taken from the N. W. Farmer, will apply to California:

Mr. Emmons: While on a visit to a friend, I chanced to visit across your valuable agricultural paper. I saw some of your correspondents gave their experience in managing their farms, and, thinking it might be acceptable to some of your readers to know how we of the Empire State get along in farming, I give you a short sketch, as follows:

I purchased a farm of forty acres in the spring of 1852, not forty miles north of Troy, and paid \$20 per acre, or \$800; \$500 were paid down and the remainder left on mortgage. One-third of the soil is alluvial, one-third gravelly, and the remainder decomposed slate, mixed with reddish loam; thirty acres of improved land, and the remainder timber. The farm had been rented for the past ten years, and was in a very poor condition, promising. House old, barns loose and swinging in the wind, the windows almost without glass, &c.; the out-houses were miserable, and worse still were the fences; rails were scattered hither and thither, and hedges, stone heaps and old logs were thrown promiscuously over the premises. Being determined to get hold of the world, I commenced fencing and repairing, and have, in the course of three years, built a new dwelling house, and repaired the out-buildings and fences. My little place has now the appearance, and is a neat and comfortable farm. While paying the mortgage, I am now out of debt, with one span of horses and fixtures, five calves, twenty sheep, four hogs, poultry, &c. I give below the amount of farm produce which I raised the past year, though it was one of drought, and generally short crops in this section of Washington county:

20 tons of hay, worth \$10 per ton.....	\$200
200 bushels corn, 50 cents per bushel.....	100
300 " potatoes, 50 cents per bushel.....	150
150 " oats, 50 cents ".....	75
20 " wheat, worth \$2 ".....	40
100 " apples, 20 cents " (estimated).....	20
Wheat, clover and birds grass.....	10
200 lbs butter, worth 20 cents @ 10.....	100
Cornstalks, straw, &c.....	50
	\$805

Expenses.	
One hand 5 months, \$12 per month.....	\$60
Five tons manure and plaster, \$4 per ton.....	20
Repairs, &c., for farming tools.....	10
Fencing tools purchased.....	30
One cow, &c.; wintering apparel.....	50
Interest, &c., on \$500 value of repairs, stock, &c.....	150
Produce consumed, deducting the growth of stock.....	100
	\$420

Which leaves a net profit of..... 385
My own labor has been amply paid by the increased value of the farm. I have been offered \$3,000 for the farm and stock. Do our merchants or mechanics often do as well on the same amount of capital employed? J. HADEN.

FARMER'S CLUB.—The first Farmer's Club in the United States was organized on the 11th of February, 1785. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were members of it. At one of its meetings it was stated that the King of England had issued a proclamation against the importation of American wheat, on account of the Hessian fly. It was said, "he need not be afraid of the grain, as the fly never touches the berry—it only attacks the stem." In 1782 the fly was not known in this country. It was introduced by the Hessians, it is said, when they landed upon Long Island. The scalding of the roots of young peach trees before planting out, was recommended at one of the meetings of this Club. The peach worm doubtless existed at that day. Corn was exhibited in March, 1805, from the Pacific ocean, that was unusually farinaceous.—*Ind. Farmer.*

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

Circular.

THE Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, beg leave to say to the Agriculturists of the State that as the time for holding the Annual Fair approaches the necessity for increased and energetic action throughout the State becomes, daily, more apparent.

The officers of the Society are giving their time, attention and money to the furtherance of the work, but this will not suffice. Unless the Farmers, Merchants, Lawyers, Hotel Keepers and all others interested (and who is not?) come up to our aid, subscribe and pay their memberships and give countenance to the work, our approaching Fair cannot be made what it should be—cannot be what the resources of our State call for, what the honor of this most prominent interest demands.

The State has made commendable appropriations for premiums, and the Executive Committee has published a schedule for the approaching Exhibition, and it is hoped that we may be placed in circumstances to show full statistics of Farms, Orchards, Nurseries, Gardens, Vineyards, &c.

A competent and reliable Committee may be expected to visit and report upon every case in this department. Send in your propositions, that the Committee may know the amount of its work.

The statute under which we are organized limits the terms of membership to ten dollars. Any Gentleman or Lady sending us this small sum will have subject to his or her order a certificate of membership for one year.

The question of the utility of the Fair depends very much upon the manner it is gotten up, and it cannot be what it should be without personal interest of a general character.

Persons holding certificates of membership are, with their families, admitted to all the exhibitions of the Society free of charge.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. I. HUNTERSON, President.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.
Sacramento, June 23d, 1855.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society held this day, it was resolved to extend the time for receiving proposals for Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, &c., for examination, to the 10th of July.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.

Sacramento, June 22, 1855.

A Card.

THE public throughout the State and Agriculturists in particular, are hereby notified that the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, J. L. L. F. WARREN, Esq., is now making the tour of the State, for the purpose of presenting the general interests of Agriculture to those who are interested in its advancement, and gathering statistics for the Society, with the view of adding to the interest of the approaching Annual Fair.

It is not only desirable but indispensable, that the membership list of the Society must be largely increased beyond its present number, in order to make the Fair what it ought to be, considering the important position that California occupies among the Agricultural States of the Union.

Col. WARREN is furnished with Certificates of Membership, and is authorized to furnish them to those who may desire to become Members of the Society, and are earnest in their endeavors to develop the Agricultural resources of the State.

C. I. HUNTERSON, President.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Entrees for Premiums.

ALAMEDA, June 28, 1855.

To the President of the Agricultural Society of the State of California:

I hereby give notice to the Executive Committee of the above Society, that my nursery is offered and put in for examination, by the Visiting Committee, for the present season.

Respectfully yours, A. H. MYERS.

VALLEY OF SAN JOSE, June 18, 1855.

To President State Agricultural Society:

I hereby give notice that I enter my Grain Fields for the State Society's Premiums, and shall be happy to receive the Committee at such time as shall suit their pleasure.

Yours, JAMES E. JOHNSON.

Miss BETTY MARTIN.—We invite a thought to the lines from Betty. Where are our young men?

A New Volume.

THE present number will complete Vol. III. of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and we deem it a most fitting time to say a few words to those with whom we meet in our weekly round of duties.

In looking over our subscription list, we are pleased to see many names that we have written weekly from our first issue—"they are with us still." Others we find who have finished their course on earth, and passed away, but they are fresh in memory still.

Friends, we hope and trust, are all our readers, in the work, for we profess to be engaged in an enterprise the success of which insures homes for the domestic circle—employment for the industrious, and prosperity for the people.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER was established for the purpose of awakening public attention to the great and important interest of Agriculture. It will be conceded by every intelligent mind that with the success of this branch of industry, is linked that of all others. And now as we enter upon the new volume, may we not write down all to whom we send our paper, as friends, subscribers, who aid us in our work?

The co-operation we need is real subscribers—these sustain us in this work—and we hope we deserve the price for our journal. Paying subscribers aid us. All those who neglect this important matter, we must strike off, however painful so to do. With those who are in this list, alone remains the answer whether or no we part. We do sincerely hope, however, that the importance of the work in which we are engaged, and a sense of justice, will induce all who are in arrears for our paper, to make prompt remittances, that we may work with better heart, better courage, and better ability.

The Grasshopper Plague.

THIS evil is one of such magnitude as to demand something more than the public notices of the calamity which appear in the papers of the day, although we would still urge the importance of publishing every fact connected with the grasshoppers in their devastating march. We hope some action will be had. Calamities of this kind should call men together so that by a gathering in of all the facts relative to them—their appearance, their habits, their ravages, their devastation, and their final disappearance,—measures may be adopted whereby this evil can be prevented in the future.

Calamities befalling so great and vital an interest as agriculture, should call agriculturists together at as early a period as possible, that while facts connected with the calamity are fresh in the memory they may be noted or recorded, and made available.

We now repeat what we said a few days since in one of our dailies (the Citizen,) relative to the matter, with the facts and suggestions then made known, as matters for inquiry and record, hoping they may prove useful:

"For the last few days, the destruction which has been caused by grasshoppers in the counties along the Sacramento river, has been immense. Every green thing falls before them; no remedy has been effectual thus far to prevent their ravages. Grain not fully ripe—fruit trees with their fruit—cabbages, onions, the root crops, potatoes, melons—everything is consumed so 'as by fire.'"

Hock Farm, Brigg's Ranch, Swazey's, Wickersham's, and many splendid gardens and ranches, in Yuba county, have suffered. Remedies, such as cayenne pepper, mustard, oil, sulphur, tobacco water, have been tried, but to very little or no avail. These seem only to give the devourer a zest to his appetite. There is one vegetable, that is spared until all else is gone—the tomato; if an abundance else is found this escapes, if not it falls lastly.

"We have had letters from many sources, and many persons calling upon us with the inquiry—'What can we do? What will save us?' And we feel most earnestly a desire to make known every possible opportunity, that gives a hope of a remedy from so terrible a scourge.

"We have visited many places and grounds where this havoc has been made. We have seen these pests as they move in clouds, covering the earth, and blackening fences by their masses. It is an evil of such magnitude that we feel called upon to put forth every exertion to check it if the thing is possible. Nets were spread over trees and vines at Hock Farm, but the nets were eaten up. Russia mats even, spread over the plantations of cabbages, have been riddled, eaten up, and the crop below them consumed. We have endeavored to gather facts from every source we could, and spread them before the public, that as much good may be done as possible.

"We find the following facts corroborated so often, that we wish to suggest them to all exposed to this evil.

"The grasshopper is checked where there is moisture. Heavy dews repel them. Hot dry atmosphere they seek, and increase in such weather. They rest at night upon the staw of the grain, upon the branches of trees, perpendicular, and upon the upper side of the leaf. They aim to avoid dampness.

"We have been informed by G. N. Swazey, Esq., of Yuba county, who has closely observed them, that cotton woods always escape, and under the shade of this tree they never eat. These facts suggest to us the following remedies:

"For valuable young trees in fruit, prepare drilling bags, and, after carefully tying in the branches at top, draw the bag over them, tying it at the body of the tree. At night, take off the bag, and syringe the tree with pure water.

"For plantations of vines, or valuable plants of any kind, awnings of colored cotton cambric or drilling, should be placed over them, about one foot high, thus making a shade; remove the awning at sunset and syringe as in case of the trees.

"As the cotton wood is the only shade tree that is safe, fruit trees will not protect what is below them, for they will not be spared by this destroyer. Shade and moisture, we hope and believe, from what we have seen and known, will check at least if not prevent, this ruin to the industrious."

We repeat it, shade by day and moisten at night. But remember that water upon plants with the sun, is very injurious, and often certain death; therefore watering should be done when the sun is gone. Remember too, cold and moisture destroys the grasshopper—please observe this fact—give air and light to trees and plants, bagged or shaded, the moment the sun is gone.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn this fact, that wherever the waters have flooded the lands, the grasshopper is not found. We are informed of portions of grounds thus flooded and since planted, where the entire crop has escaped their visitation, while on the right and left every thing fell before them—the water line being their boundary.

Query? As this pest now hovers over a similar tract of country as that visited last year, and as they greatly increase as they go, we ask, were not their eggs deposited the past year, and they now return to the same places this year to find and hatch them, for it is certain that every place they visited last year that has been flooded the present year, they avoid, seeming to know by instinct that they have been destroyed?

We have found also some gardens where a constant cultivation has been going on and the ground is very moist, that they pass over quickly—seeking dry soil.

We find also that, with few exceptions, full ripened grain has escaped.

From these facts, may there not be lessons of instruction drawn? Deep and constant cultivation produces moisture, promotes the growth, and strength of plants, and increases the product; it also saves the expense of irrigation, and is better; and it is likewise to some degree, a shield from the grasshopper.

Again, grain planted early is ripened and harvested before the grasshopper appears, while that which is late sown falls a prey to this devourer.

Terrible as this calamity seems, may not these two lessons, well understood, be worth to California all they cost? The floods even, which have ruined so many and drawn out the useless anathemas of unthinking man, may have been but a blessing in disguise. Our climate, our soil, our seasons, with many attendant circumstances, are but imperfectly understood as yet—more observation, more study, and more trials, are needed before even the blessings that surround us, will be fully appreciated.

The great staple, wheat—the staff of life—has escaped. Vegetables can again be planted successfully. Fruit, though lost here, will be supplied by other places. We shall not starve. Trials are good for us, though they be bitter to the taste.

REMEDY FOR THE GRASSHOPPER.—The following communication from Dr. Brown, of this city, we are happy to present to our readers, being practically corroborative of the communication we presented and the plans we proposed in our article on Monday last. We have faith additional, for the Doctor is a practical Horticulturist and a close observer, and his suggestions and observations are of great value:

EDITORS FARMER: The Grasshoppers (Gryllus) have assailed my garden, and in casting about for a remedy, I have hit upon one, at once available and sufficient. By means of hose with a nozzle attached, I am enabled to throw upon the fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers, copious showers of water every evening as the sun declines, and to which the insects are exceedingly inimical, so much so, that there is not one to be found within the periphery of the irrigated district. If they should persist in their migratory advance, I will also sprinkle in the morning before sunrise.

The Migratory Locust, is one of the members of this genus, and without exception the families are formidable, and pestiferous. Those in our neighborhood present many characteristics of the African variety.

B. B. B.

Alameda Gardens.

WHATEVER may be the fate of our cities; however stagnant may be the course of trade, and however lifeless all may be within these masses of brick and granite, thank God the country bespeaks activity, energy, hope and life. It is true, portions of it may be under the cloud; the smut and rust may visit one portion, and the grasshoppers another: yet for all this there is a wide extent of territory where activity and prosperity casts a bright halo over all.

Stealing away from the dull city, we crossed the bay "via the Oakland steamers" to Alameda. This was our first visit to this particular locality, and we confess our surprise in noting the rapid advance which we found, knowing that all has been done in the brief space of about one year.

Our first call was at the gardens of Mr. Palmer, (Sonntag & Co., of Mission Dolores.) We felt highly gratified with these grounds. We went over several acres of strawberry plants in most excellent order and in fine bearing. Among the varieties we noticed Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Hudson, Crimson Cone, Prince of Orleans, Bath Scarlet, British Queen, Alpine, and Black Prince. Of all these varieties, and we ate freely of each, we preferred the Black Prince; a full, dark color, cone shaped, a luscious and highly fragrant fruit, and one excellent feature in it—it carries without bruising. For this reason, with its high and delicious flavor, it is the best market berry. Mr. Palmer sends from forty to one hundred boxes to market daily. We passed into the nursery and found cleanliness and order there; fine fruit trees growing rapidly—apple, pear, cherry, peach and quince. We noticed some very fine ornamental trees—the locust, maple, and the paulonia imperialis. This last will prove a most beautiful and ornamental tree, and is of rapid growth, the leaves often measuring three feet in diameter. After a pleasant examination of the gardens, our friend Palmer tried to "choke us off" with those Black Princes, that are liked so well in the garden, smothered with cream and sugar, the usual "condiments"—(see Wide West.) We are most grateful to Mr. P. for his kind attention. Such attentions make our duty pleasant and beneficial, and we hope that complete success will crown the efforts he has made to improve the soil.

We next visited the residence of Hon. Wilson Flint, Senator from San Francisco. Here we were again pleased, nay delighted, for here we saw the foundation of a very fine nursery. We found at this place superb cherry trees, tempting us to eat. To those accustomed to Eastern orchards, where fruit trees, especially the cherry, are seldom in fruit before they are ten or fifteen feet high, it is curious to find these trees, four, five and six feet high, bearing freely. In Mr. Flint's gardens, or rather Dr. Haile's, for these gardens and nurseries are under the care, skill and fostering hand of the doctor, (father-in-law of Senator Flint,) and we must say they are doctored well—we found trees of all varieties, showing fruit thus early. Peaches two and three feet high in full fruit; a nectarine tree fifteen months from the pit, in fruit; apple trees, second year, with large apples; and in all such cases the fruits always mature. One of the finest young nurseries of the peach we have yet seen, we found at this place—some 25,000 trees. We felt highly gratified to find here the full realization of a new and important fact in nursery science—the grafting of the peach. We saw a most successful result from the experiment of Dr. Haile; a plantation of 2,000 trees of very strong growth, two and a-half and three and a-half feet high, and scarcely a single graft failing. The process of grafting is the same as practiced with the apple or pear—simple root grafting. In one row of 600 young trees not three in one hundred missed. We esteem this a fact of great importance for the following reasons: the process is carried on and the work done at a leisure season, (the rainy season;) both the stock and scions are gained from the prunings of maturing trees, or those lifted from the nursery; a very laborious and trying work (that of budding in the hottest weather,) is thus saved, and a finer formed tree is secured, and a whole season gained. For these reasons we esteem Dr. Haile's successful result in presenting the first nursery of grafted peaches to the public, worthy of especial notice and commendation. It is a triumph in pomology worthy of California, and will reflect great credit upon this gentleman.

Adjoining the grounds of Mr. Flint are the nurseries of A. H. Myers. We much regretted the absence of the proprietor, for we desired a more thorough examination than we could have without him. Mr. Myers has a very fine collec-

tion of fruit trees in his nursery, of all kinds, and his *standard bearing trees* were very full of fruit, apple and peach. On many young apple trees we counted 40 to 50 fine apples, and what was at least curious, on many trees were a second crop forming and new buds and full blossoms on the same trees. We saw very handsome almond trees in full bearing. The first fruit of the Siberian crab apple which has been grown in California, we saw at these grounds; also large plantations of the currant, strawberry, and raspberry, and each bearing fruit. We are pleased to accord to Mr. Myers great credit for a fine and well advanced nursery of fruit trees. A very pretty collection of greenhouse plants and border flowers were looking well. Upon some other visit, when we meet the proprietor at home, we shall be more minute, and extend our remarks.

Next in course came Oak Grove Nursery, Capt. G. B. Cooke. Here was a fine new house erecting, the garden laid out, and the fruit trees in bearing finely. We saw also a few collections of roses and ornamental trees. Among them the "Magnolia Grandiflora." This will be a most magnificent flower. The Captain displays a most excellent taste, and in a short time will have a fine estate. His nursery and fruit orchard are well laid out, and he will have a fine stock of fruit trees for sale this fall.

In addition to these gardens and orchards are Rev. Mr. Taylor's and others, which we cannot fully notice until another week. Mr. Chester's new house, near the sea-side, we esteem one of the prettiest spots in Alameda. The residence of Mr. Flint is one of the most spacious and convenient, being embowered in the large oaks. To Mr. Flint and lady, and Dr. Haile and lady, we are under many obligations for their attention and courteous hospitality, which gave our visit additional pleasure. In a very few years we hope to see Alameda a fine city. It has many attractions.

The Lily.

"Behold the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin: yet I say unto you, that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

It has been our privilege and our pleasure to have seen the various species of this gorgeous flower under the most favorable circumstances and associations, and for these reasons it may, in a measure, be a "pet flower" with us.

Many years ago, that which is very common now, the spotted lily, (*Lilium tigrinum*), was quite a show flower. The pure white lily, (*Lilium candidum*), and the agapanthus and amaryllis lilies were all considered very pretty and ornamental in the border some years since. But when the Hon. M. P. Wilder introduced the magnificent Japan lilies into the United States, other varieties sank into insignificance in comparison with these magnificent varieties. This tribe of lilies—shaded and spotted—are of the most beautiful character and of the highest order, and we hope to see them cultivated extensively here. They will do well under our shade trees in the garden.

The great *Victoria Regia* is now the all absorbing theme when speaking of lilies. This most superb lily is indeed the queen of the tribe, and its beauty and worth should be extensively known and appreciated. The *Victoria Regia* can be easily introduced into California, in many of our beautiful valleys. Our private residences could be enriched by its fragrance and beauty, with but little cost. The climate is well adapted to the open culture of it in Sacramento, Sonoma, Napa, Santa Clara and San Jose. We trust our wealthy citizens will not neglect to prepare for it, so that we can have blooms of it in another year. Does any one wish to know how very beautiful this lily is? The colored plates of the lily are on show at the State Society's Rooms, Sacramento City, free for any one to examine.

But we have seen another beautiful lily this week, and one worthy of a visit. We paid a hurried call to the splendid show rooms of Vance, the celebrated daguerreotypist, and our eyes were in a moment attracted to a "gorgeous lily," when lo and behold we found this skillful artist had copied the *Victoria Regia* in all its glory; and there upon the walls of his elegant saloon, among other fair and beautiful flowers, we found this queen of lilies fair among the fairest and bright among the brightest; and we could not but feel that this copy, so truthfully taken, was indeed a surety that *Vance is a premium artist*.

THE CHILI STRAWBERRY.—Especially attention should be given to the introduction of this most remarkable strawberry into our gardens. It is the most luxuriant growing variety known, and produces a fruit of enormous size, often measuring from five to six and a half inches in circumference. See advertisement.

State Society's Premiums and Annual Show.

It becomes our duty to call the attention of all our readers and of all the citizens of our State, of whatever profession they be, to the Card in this week's issue from the Executive Committee of State Agricultural Society, relative to the importance of increasing its list of Membership, in order that the coming Annual Exhibition may be such as shall redound to the credit and honor of the State.

The language of the Committee is plain and to the point. Unless there is a manifestation of general interest—unless those who are identified with the great interests of the State, show a readiness to come forward and sustain an enterprise of so much moment as the State Fair, it cannot be expected that a few will bear the burden of all the labor and cost.

The Exhibition can be made beneficial to the State—to every grade of our industrial classes, if a proper interest is but evinced among our citizens throughout the State—and it is to be hoped this fact will be made manifest at an early day.

The Press throughout the State—those who feel a desire to promote the industrial Exhibitions—are most kindly requested to publish the Card, and call attention to it. By so doing they will confer a favor upon all the great interests of the State, the prosperity of which interests will in the end, amply reward them.

California Apples.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 20, 1855.

MY DEAR COLONEL: To-day, and just in time to catch the boat, I have been shown an apple from Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda, (Capt. Geo. B. Cooke,) which I think rare, and worthy of a high place in Saturday's exhibition. It is from a seedling, imported from Oregon, and planted only last January. This is the smallest and least perfect of seven from the same tree.

Who may now say that we cannot raise apples in California? And if in Alameda, why not in Sacramento. Truly, J. J. Houn.

("Comfort me with apples." These words of Solomon were full of meaning, so we say, "comfort us with apples." We could not but realize the delicious pleasure even the "wisest man upon earth" could enjoy, especially if the apples they had in those days were as fragrant as the above sample from our kind friend. We do feel grateful to friends that in their rambles finding specimens of the noble science of Agriculture, bear us in remembrance thus. We esteem it the highest evidence of their appreciation of our humble efforts to make known the resources of our State, and a handsome compliment to the State Society and the cause generally. We return our sincere thanks Doctor.—Ed.)

WHEAT CROPS—Smut, Rust, and Blight.—Accounts from various quarters come to us respecting the prospects of the wheat crop. At present, it is almost impossible to speak with any certainty as to the average amount of yield, so conflicting are the accounts. No doubt some of these reports are put into circulation for special purposes, to affect particular contracts, yet from accounts that come to us well authenticated, there can be no longer a doubt that we need in California all the wheat that will be harvested. From present appearances East, we need not fear or expect any breadstuffs from that quarter, for the crop of the whole United States was not as large in 1854 as 1852, and the present crop in the United States is not larger than that of the past year. The present aspect of Europe certainly shows that they will want grain and breadstuffs, and where will they get them? Not from Russia, or that quarter. Will the United States have any to spare? Look at the present prices, and judge of the future. It will be well for our grain growers to note carefully passing events and act accordingly—act carefully.

GRAIN THRESHERS.—Among the many kinds of threshers we have seen, Pitt's pinion on wheels stands pre-eminently high, and deservedly so. For sale by Case, Heiser & Co., Sansome street. Hall's patent, with Smith's new powers, are also very popular. We noticed the movement of one of these last named at McNally's warehouse the present week, and took pleasure in minutely examining it. The addition of Smith's power is valuable. This power gives more force and action, and adds some 300 pounds more weight; but the improvement is of the highest order. Messrs. Treadwell & Co. have Hall's and Pitt's. Wheels can be added to Hall's patent for about \$20 extra. Messrs. McNally & Co. have only a few left, and with these they furnish double sets of extra irons (wheels and pinions), thus guarding from delay in case of breakage. Farmers will do well to call on Messrs. McNally & Co., and these other houses, and examine these machines. They are all carefully boxed, and can be shipped safely any distance.

Meeting of Farmers in Alameda County.

At a meeting of farmers in Alameda county, convened at the Presbyterian church, Eden township, June 23d, Henry Watson, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Joseph Grammer, Secretary.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Crane, Watson, Brier, and Grammer, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and on subjects of importance to the farming community.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Crane, Blake, and Samuel Marsten, was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Said committee reported as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of the agricultural community demand a united concert of action, for the purpose of protecting themselves against the present ruinous prices at which they are compelled to dispose of their produce, the charges attending the same, and the exorbitant wages they are compelled to pay for mechanical and other labor.

Resolved, That the storage and commissions charged in the city of San Francisco are out of all proportion to the prices obtained for produce, and some means should be devised, either by concentrating their business in fewer hands, or otherwise, to remedy this evil.

Resolved, That the present price of labor, for harvest hands, is more than farmers are justified in paying.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the present harvest will produce a large surplus of grain, which must seek a foreign market, farmers ought, therefore, to take measures to ship on their own account, and by uniting together in doing this, secure, not only dispatch, but lower freight and charges.

Resolved, That we proceed to form an Agricultural Society for this county, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be reported at the time to which this meeting shall stand adjourned.

In conformity with this resolution, said committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Brier, Watson, and Barnes.

A committee of ten was also appointed to circulate notice of the next meeting, composed of Messrs. Chism, Blake, Geo. More, McKee, Grammer, Randle, Barnes, Haile, W. W. More, and Watson.

Voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Daily and Weekly California Chronicle, and California Farmer.

Voted to adjourn to Saturday, July 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY WATSON, Chairman. JOS. GRAMMER, Secretary.

We publish the above most cheerfully, for it will be recollected it is carrying out the very plans we have so often urged upon the attention of our farmers. When farmers will act in concert to guard and promote their own interests, and have less to do with politics, then we shall see more prosperous times.—Ed.

ONTOGEN HATCHERS.—This curious invention, advertised in our columns this week, is one of no inconsiderable importance to California. These machines have been before the public in the Eastern States, for some time. The objection urged to them arose from the difficulty in securing an evenness of temperature. In the invention of Mr. Fulton, this desideratum is secured, for a variation of twenty or thirty degrees outside does not affect the temperature within, a single degree. And added to this while other inventions of this kind require a constant care, this only needs a call of perhaps once a day, and all the care and attention requisite may be performed by a small boy or girl. The cost too, is greatly lessened—a brood of 400 or 500 being less than a penny each. The proprietor will offer this machine to the public, during the approaching autumn. It will be on public exhibition at the State Fair, next September, this only being necessary to secure its success. It is not large, being about four feet long, three high, and three wide. This invention is one of great public utility.

AGRICOLA'S LETTERS.—We feel confident that every reader and every cultivator, finds an interest in the perusal of these letters. Written in an easy and at the same time scientific style, they are readily understood by all, in their application and adaptability to our soil and climate. We would particularly urge a careful perusal of No. 5, (in this issue) as the dry season is now upon us, and the subject of this letter we esteem of great moment. It will be certain to carry conviction to every mind of its correctness, and at the same time explain to many the fatal results of watering plants while exposed to the sun—a matter very imperfectly understood, but of the highest moment to all engaged in cultivation.

LOSS OF THE GRAIN CROP.—We have conversed with many cultivators of grain along the Alameda and Santa Clara counties, and they speak very discouragingly of the crops. Many feel confident that there will not be over one-half the quantity of last year.

PLEASANT DRIVE.—Among the many places that surround San Francisco, Alameda—the "Eucinal"—will be found of interest. A trip across the Bay in the fine ferry boat "Contra Costa," to the Eucinal landing—stop at Hamilton's for a nice lunch; take a good horse and buggy, drive through the beautiful grove of evergreen oaks to Palmer's (Sontag & Co.) strawberry grounds, feast a while there; drive on to Alameda City, visit Myer's fine nursery, Hutchinson's conservatory of choice plants—(buy one of his Tree Plums sure)—call at Capt. Cooke's orchard, Dr. Haile's splendid peach orchard and nursery, and stroll among the majestic oaks that ornament this beautiful spot. If you will only take a little more time, then try this plan: Take Cummings & Davis' new coach line, and go direct to Alameda; then visit the places we have named, and Mr. Chester's new and beautiful residence; then go to Cummings & Davis, who will furnish you a horse and buggy, No. 1 style, and you can ride at your leisure and enjoy it. If a little trip like this don't make you feel better, nothing will.

CALIFORNIA DAIRIES.—Those who wish to know something of the capabilities of our State for supplying our citizens with butter and cheese of the best quality, have only to go to the establishment of HORACE GUANER, No. 57 Washington street Market, San Francisco, and see the samples of butter and cheese daily arriving from our great valleys. Tons of both articles are daily disposed of by Mr. G. His knowledge of the business and his facilities for procuring it, is such as to be worthy the attention of our dairymen. The sign of Mr. G., painted by Hay & Martin, a true dairyman's sign, is worth a visit to see.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—We acknowledge many favors from the obliging messengers and assistants of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. We are also indebted to the Pacific Express for favors received. Each have our thanks.

Geo. W. Murray & Co., Booksellers, Montgomery Block, San Francisco, are special agents for the Farmer, where copies can always be had, and on steamer days, in wrappers.

NOT WORKING OFF.—Hangtown Creek, the oldest diggings in this vicinity, (says the Placerville Democrat,) is still worked and continues to pay. A few weeks since a company of three men had taken out as high as a pound of gold in one day's washing, and it was not an isolated case. There is a company of three men at work in the bed of the creek, a few yards from our office, who take out daily from \$30 to \$100. As there is water in these diggings during the whole year, we are surprised that there are not more persons working in them.

A COLORED MASONIC LODGE.—The Colored Masonic Lodge, Olive Branch, No. 5, have opened a Temple at No. 306 Stockton street. This Lodge was instituted April 3, 1855, under the jurisdiction of the United States Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and now numbers 37 members. The first Colored Lodge in America was formed in Boston, Mass., in 1784, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England, and in the mother of all other colored Masonic Lodges in America.

THE MONTEREY SENTINEL states that Messrs. Emory and Basse have 35 men now engaged in getting out granite at Stillwater Bay, near Carmelo. We understand that there is good hopes of this quarry getting a portion of the contract for building the dry dock and offices of the navy yard at Mare Island, for which it is admirably adapted.

CAVALIARY.—We regret to learn, says the Shasta Courier, that Major P. B. Reading was thrown from his horse a few days since, and badly hurt, one of his ribs having been broken by the fall. We are happy to state, however, that although his hurt is exceedingly severe, yet it is not at all dangerous.

THE SHASTA COURIER says the wheat crop in that vicinity has proved to be a total failure. On the South Fork of Trinity thousands of acres have been destroyed by the smut. This is a severe blow to the farmers, many of whom were depending solely upon their wheat for the liquidation of their debts.

GOLD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Gold is reported to have been discovered near Fort Colville, in Washington Territory. The metal is said to be very much like the Feather river gold, both in appearance and quality. The diggers were said to be making from \$12 to \$20 per day.

THE SAN JOSE TELEGRAPH says that "the era of brick buildings" there has commenced. Seven fire-proof brick stores are in course of erection at the corners of Market and Santa Clara streets.

WARM.—In Jackson, Amador county, on Saturday, the 16th inst. at one o'clock, the thermometer stood at 110° in the shade.

A grist mill is to be established near Montecito, in Santa Barbara county, to be in operation this fall.

Why was the elephant the last animal going into Noah's ark? Because he waited for his trunk.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
FAIR;
Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition,
OF THE
CALIFORNIA
State Agricultural Society,
TO BE HELDEN AT
Sacramento City, in September Next.**

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1855.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition of the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Competitors for premiums in this department are requested to give immediate notice of their intention, to the President or Corresponding Secretary, that the committee may visit and examine at the most favorable time. No such notice will be expected to claim the attention of the committee unless received before the first day of August.

It is of special importance to Grain Growers that they bear the above in mind.

Best Improved Farm.....	\$200
do do do.....	100
Best Vineyard.....	75
do do do.....	50
Best Nursery.....	75
do do do.....	50
Best Kitchen Garden.....	50
do do do.....	25
Best Flower Garden.....	49
do do do.....	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best Fence Hedge.....	25
do do do.....	20
Best arranged and largest Green-house.....	30
do do do.....	15

ORCHARD.

Competitors for premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the 15th of September. The fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society; and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee. In the estimate of Grain Crops, the committee will regard the number of acres, quantity and quality.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat.....	\$100
do do do.....	50
Best do do do.....	50
do do do.....	25
Best do do do.....	25
do do do.....	25
Best do do do.....	25
do do do.....	25
Best do do do.....	25
do do do.....	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best five acres or more of Potatoes.....	\$50
Best half acre or more of Sweet Potatoes.....	25
Best five acres of Onions.....	30
Best twenty-five cars of Seed Corn.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best Piece of Wool.....	10
Best specimen and crop of Cotton.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best specimen and crop of Tobacco.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best twenty-five pounds of Butter.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best fifty pounds of Lard.....	20
Best exhibit of Soap.....	15
Best exhibit of Candles.....	20
Best specimens of Lamp Oil.....	10

FLOUR.

Best 100 pounds of Wheat Flour.....	\$30
do do do.....	20
Best 100 pounds of Buckwheat Flour.....	15
do do do.....	10
Best 100 pounds of Corn Meal.....	15

FRUIT.

Competitors for premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the committee on or before the 15th day of September, the quality required, with a statement that the same was grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best specimens and largest variety of Apples.....	\$30
do do do.....	15
Best and largest variety of Pears.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best specimens of Nectarines.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Apricots.....	15
Best specimens of Cherries.....	15
Best exhibit of California Grapes.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best exhibit of Foreign Grapes.....	30
do do do.....	15
Best exhibit of Plums.....	15
Best specimens of Almonds.....	15
do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Quinces.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best specimens of Oranges.....	15
Best specimens of Lemons.....	10
Best specimens of Fig.....	20
Best specimens of Cranberries.....	10
Best six Water-melons.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best six Musk-melons.....	10
do do do.....	5

FLOWERS.

Best Floral Design.....	\$25
Best display of Pot Plants.....	25
Best collection of Roses.....	10
Best collection of Dahlias.....	10
Best pair of vase bouquets.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best six hand bouquets.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best collection of Native Flowers, pressed.....	10
Best Evergreen wreath fifty yards long.....	25
Best Floral wreath thirty yards long.....	25
do do do.....	15

* To be donated to the Society.

VEGETABLES.

Best exhibit of Garden Vegetables.....	\$40
Best exhibit of Pumpkins and Squashes, not less than six.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Onions.....	15
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Beets.....	5
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Carrots.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Parsnips.....	10
do do do.....	5

Best exhibit of Salsify.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of green, Sweet Corn.....	10
Best exhibit of Turnips.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Tomatoes.....	5
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Cabbage.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Broccoli.....	10
Best exhibit of Egg Plants.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best bushel of Potatoes.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best bushel of Sweet Potatoes.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best six heads of Cauliflower.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best six heads of Lettuce.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best specimens of Rhubarb.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Celery.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best exhibit of Peas.....	10

MANUFACTURES, AND HOME INDUSTRY.

All competitors in this department must deposit with the committee, satisfactory evidence, in writing, that the articles exhibited were manufactured by the exhibitors within this State.

Best Steam Engine.....	\$75
Best performance of Fire Engine.....	25
Best Hook and Ladder Truck.....	25
Best Horse Cart.....	10
Best specimens of Boots and Shoes.....	10
Best set of Parlor Furniture.....	60
Best set of Chamber Furniture.....	40
Best specimen of Tailors' work.....	15
Best specimen of Hats and Caps.....	10
Best specimen of Millinery.....	10
Best specimen of Mounting.....	10
Best specimen of Needlework.....	10
Best specimen of Printing.....	10
Best specimen of Tin-work.....	10
Best specimen of Marble-work.....	20
Best specimen of Silverware.....	15
Best specimen of Blacksmith-work.....	10
Best Cooking Stove.....	15
Best Parlor Stove.....	15
Best exhibit of Pottery.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best exhibit of Brooms.....	5

* The Foreman of any Company competing for this premium should be a member of the Society.

WORKS OF ART.

Best specimens of Embroidery.....	\$25
do do do.....	15
Best specimens of Wax-work.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best specimens of Sign and Ornamental Painting.....	20
Best specimens of Oil Paintings.....	25
Best specimens of Water-color Paintings.....	20
Best specimens of Wood-cut.....	20
Best specimens of Drawing for Farm-house.....	25
Best specimens of Drawing.....	10
Best specimens of Dentistry.....	15
Best specimens of Daguerreotypes.....	10
do do do.....	5

NATIVE WINE.

Best Wine from grapes grown in this State.....	\$25
do do do.....	15
Best Wine from currants grown in this State.....	10
do do do.....	5

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the 15th day of September, and remain until the close of the Fair.

Best Threshing Machine.....	\$50
do do do.....	25
Best Reaping Machine.....	40
do do do.....	20
Best Mowing Machine.....	30
do do do.....	15
Best Steel Plow.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best Cast Plow.....	15
do do do.....	10
Best Grain Sower.....	15
do do do.....	10
Best Fanning Mill.....	15
Best Harrow.....	10
Best Horse Rake.....	10
Best Straw Cutter.....	10
Best six Hand Rakes.....	5
Best Grain Cradle.....	10
Best Hay Press.....	10
Best six Hay Forks.....	5
Best Bee Hive.....	10
Best Ox Yoke.....	10
Best assortment of Buckets.....	15
Best Nest of Willow Baskets.....	10
Best Chair.....	10
Best Cheese Press.....	16
Best Two-horse Wagon.....	20
Best One-horse Wagon.....	15
Best One-horse Carriage.....	20
Best Dry.....	10
Best set of Team Harness.....	25
Best set of Carriage Harness.....	25
Best Single Harness.....	15
Best Dry Harness.....	10

No premiums will be awarded for manufactured articles not produced in California, yet the Society will be happy to place such articles, with the names of the importers or exhibitors, on exhibition.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near Sacramento, and will take place on the third and fourth days of the Agricultural Fair.

Competitors for premiums on animals must deliver a list of these intended for exhibition to the committee, on or before the first day of the Fair.

Stock must be on the ground before 10 A. M. of the second day of the Fair, when proper places will be assigned them, and on the days of the Cattle Show must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best Imported or American Stallion.....	\$150
do do do.....	75
Best Imported or American Mare.....	50
do do do.....	25
Best California bred Stallion.....	50
do do do.....	25
Best California bred Mare.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best breeding Mare with her Colt.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best span of matched Draught Horses.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best span of matched Carriage Horses.....	25
do do do.....	15
Best Saddle Horse.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in cart).....	20
do do do.....	10
Best Express Horse and Wagon (shown together).....	30
do do do.....	15
Best Colt over one and under three years old.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best span of Mules.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best Bull.....	100
do do do.....	40
Best Cow with her Calf.....	50
do do do.....	25
Best yearling Heifer.....	15
Best six head young cattle, one pair under one, one pair under two, and one pair under three years old.....	30
do do do.....	15
Best yoke Working Oxen.....	40
do do do.....	20
Best Buck.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best Ewe and Lamb.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best six Lambs under one year old.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best Boar.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best breeding Sow with her pigs.....	20
do do do.....	10

Best litter of Pigs under five months old.....	10
do do do.....	5
Best pair of fat Swine.....	20
do do do.....	10
Best three Fowls (cock and pair of hens).....	10
Best pair of Turkeys.....	10
Best pair of Geese.....	10
Best pair of Ducks.....	10

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

Address the President or the Corresponding Secretary, at Sacramento.

Orchards, Apples, and the Market.

"DAVID, I am going to quit the nursery business. In twenty-one years fruit will be a drug in New York city. Why, every body is setting out orchards. Just look around this neighborhood! There is deacon Jones has just set out 500 trees; Tom Smith 400, and his brother Jim will have 1000 next spring, and soon at that rate all over the country—grafted fruit, too, none of it for cider. Now what do you suppose is to become of all these apples? I tell you what it is, David, we must wind up the nursery business or we shall break flat. Every body is going crazy about fruit. Every body will grow it, but no body buy it, a few years hence."

This prognostication was made more than twenty years ago by a sensible man engaged in propagating choice fruits for sale in Central New York, and no doubt the speaker honestly believed the days of the nurseryman were well nigh numbered. Brother David, however, was of a different opinion. He did not believe it was so easy to overstock the market with such fruit as no other than American soil and climate can produce. He did not believe ere twenty years' time would elapse every body would have an orchard, the products of which would be so unsaleable, and the business so unprofitable, the owner could have no desire to plant more or better, or newer varieties of trees; consequently he urged that the business should be perseveringly continued until the dawning of the evil day was more visible in the horizon.

What has been the result? A sale of 40,000 apple trees and 7,000 of other fruits during the planting season of last year, and the prospect for the next equally good. The very men who had planted 500, have increased 1000, and some of them have doubled that ten-fold; and yet the market is now better than it ever was before for all the choice varieties of the product of orchard, vineyard, or garden. The market is not yet glutted, nor can it be while millions of mouths continually water for the luscious fruits which contrast so advantageously with the sour crabs, "five to a pint," which filled the market twenty years ago. The market cannot be glutted with such fruit as the Newtown pippin, Roxbury russets, Rhode Island greenings, Baldwins, Bellefleur, Swaar, Domine, and a great variety of other excellent winter keeping apples; while the luxuriant months of old England are within two weeks (we have done counting distance by miles) of the fruit bearing hills of New England. Nay, not only New England and New York, but the ever bearing trees of the rich plains of that once far away western wild, known in our boyhood as New Connecticut. But still the market is not glutted, nor will it be, though all Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, shall pour in their golden treasures of golden pippins from their unbounded plains of the richest fruit bearing land the world ever saw, while that same world full of people possess the taste they now do for choice, delicious fruits.

Our advice, therefore, is, as it has always been, to every man who owns an acre of land—plant trees. Don't be afraid of overstocking the market with any kind of fruit, except such as your fathers used to grow, and some you still perpetuate; because the refined and improved tastes of the world demand, and will have, if it is procurable, the best that can be grown.—*Oswego Jour.*

DESTROYING RATS.—A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer gives the following method for destroying rats. He says: "One day a stranger came to the house to buy some barley, and hearing my father mention the difficulty he had in freeing the house of these disagreeable tenants, he said he could put him in the way of getting rid of them with a little trouble. His directions were simply these: mix a quantity of arsenic with any sort of grease, and plaster it pretty thick around their holes, and as, like all furred animals, they are very cleanly, and cannot endure any dirt upon their coats, to remove the offensive matter they would lick their fur and thus destroy themselves. This plan was immediately put in practice, and in a month's time not a rat was to be seen about the house or barn."

A New Kind of Silk-Worm.

The intelligent Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, gives the following account of a new species of silk-worm, which may be interesting to many in this vicinity:

"A great deal of interest is taken here in experiments making in Algeria, to ascertain the value of a new silk-worm, which is fed and thrives on the leaves of the Palma Christi. I have waited to learn the results. The experiments have been made in Piedmont, and in France as well as in Algeria. It appears this new species of silk-worm (which is a native of China,) can live in Europe, and can thrive not only on the leaves of the Palma Christi, but on lettuce and weeping willow, and even wild endive; and reproduce itself several times in the course of the year. The name given to this new species of the silk-worm is the Bombyx Cynthia. Every body is familiar enough with the silk-worm (thanks to the morus multi caulis fever,) to know that the silk in which the worm entombs himself, is composed of an uninterrupted thread, and that its numerous windings are connected together by a gum which is easily dissolved, and that the silk is readily wound upon reels, provided the worm is not allowed to pass through its chrysalis state, (which is prevented by exposing the chrysalis to a high degree of temperature,) if the chrysalis pierces the cocoon, the silk cannot be wound, and it is used as floss, and is carded (as cotton, which from the shortness of its fibres, cannot be spun until it has been carded,) before it is employed.

The cocoon of the Bombyx Cynthia is not entirely closed, and the chrysalis, after becoming a butterfly, may escape from its prison without injuring the value of the silk, consequently if the cocoon of the Bombyx Cynthia can be wound, the silk grower will not be forced to sacrifice the grub to save the cocoon. This reserved aperture is defended against dangerous curiosity, in a very singular manner. On the side of the grub, and through which it must come out, the cocoon is terminated in a sort of a point, which is formed by the convergence of a crown of still, continuous threads running in such a manner as to prolong the side of the cocoon, which renders this passage impassable from the outside; while it is easily traversed by the imprisoned grub, which, so soon as he is transformed, is engaged in a sort of a hopper. (like a mill hopper) the sides of which are stretched wider as it moves further on, at the same time that the "hopper" exerts, by its elasticity, a pressure favorable to development of the butterfly's newly acquired and large wings. The stiff threads which constitute the point of the cocoon are doubled, glued and folded on each other, so as to remain unbroken, in such a way that the cocoon remains in its integrity after the hatching and the flight of the butterfly. It is not yet known whether the cocoon can be wound; it is certain that Allen's process, (boiling), is inefficient to dissolve the gum, which unit is the thread, but experiments made with the alkali and water appear to succeed. I think the cultivation of this worm may be pursued with the greatest advantage in all our sea-board Southern States.

ENCOURAGING.—The Chronicle, in commenting on the "good time coming," says: It may be said with some degree of confidence, that the times in this city have reached and passed the deepest portion of the stagnant slough. We have found the bottom, probably, and henceforth shall wade toward the shore, finding shallower water at every step. The stringency has at length loosened its vice-like grasp, and many begin to breathe freer, easier, and deeper. Some already feel like one suddenly tumbled into the water and rescued by his own stalwart limbs, or by the assistance of friends, from his cold and strangling bath, when the first deep inspiration inflates his lungs. There is hope mingled with the pain of the trial. Business is reviving, goods are on the rise, confidence begins to be restored. There is money enough here, and at reasonable rates provided the security is undoubted. There's the rub. The ruinous influx of goods will not be as great for some time to come as heretofore. The crops, which will be abundant, from all accounts, will soon be coming into market. There will be a plenty of bread-stuffs. The poor will not starve. And although farmers may not realize the prices they could wish, the abundance of the yield may make amends for the moderate rate of prices.

MARBLE QUARRY.—A marble quarry was discovered some weeks since, between Illinoistown and Iowa Hill. A company of five stockholders was formed, who have been at work on the vein for the past month.

On Thursday last, we received a block of this marble from the quarry. It is nicely finished and is beautifully polished. It is of a dark and variegated color, and is of that class usually known as serpentine or magnolia marble. No better material can be procured in this country for mantle pieces, window caps, floors, &c., than this beautiful stone. We have the block at our office, where all who are interested, are invited to call and see it. The company have taken out and finished as yet but few slabs, which they have given away to their friends. They intend the public shall be thoroughly satisfied as to its fitness for building and other purposes, before erecting machinery. Success to the marble quarry, say we.—*Placer Herald.*

HEAVY TAX.—The authorities of New York have taxed the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hughes, as being worth \$17,000,000. Church property in that State, is not taxable, but the Board of Supervisors ruled that as the Catholic creed compelled the absolute transfer of all such property to the Bishop, it was his private property, and as such must pay its proper proportion of taxes.

Miscellany.

ONE GENTLE THOUGHT.
TO A LADY.

My soul thy sacred image keeps;
My midnight dreams are all of thee;
For Nature then in silence sleeps,
And silence hroods o'er land and sea;
Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,
How oft from waking dreams I start,
To find thee but a fancy flower,
Thou cherished idol of my heart,
Thou hast each thought and dream of mine—
Have I but one thought of thee!

Forever thine my dreams will be,
Whatever may be my fortunes here;
I ask not love—I claim from thee
Only one boon, a gentle fear;
May'er blest visions from above
Play brightly round thy happy heart.
And may the beams of peace and love
Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart.
Farewell! my dreams are still with thee,
Hast thou one tender thought of me?

My joys like summer birds may fly,
My hopes like summer blooms depart,
But there's one flower that cannot die—
The holy memory in my heart;
No dew that flower's cup may fill,
No sunlight to its leaves be given,
But it will live and flourish still,
As deathless as a thing in heaven.

My soul greets thine, unasked, unsought,
Hast thou for me one gentle thought?

Farewell! farewell! my far-off friend!
Between us broad blue rivers flow,
And forests wave and plains extend,
And mountains in the sunlight glow;
The wind that breathes upon thy brow
Is not the wind that breathes on mine;
The star beams shining on thee now,
Are not the beams that on me shine,
But memory's spell is with us yet—
Canst thou the holy past forget?

The bitter tears that you and I
May shed when'er by anguish bowed,
Exhaled into the moonlit sky,
May meet and mingle in the cloud;
And thus, my much-loved friend, though we
Far, far apart must live and move,
Our souls, when God shall set them free,
Can mingle in the world of love.
This wert no ecstasy to me—
Say—would it be a joy to thee?

Mending the World.

The world is full of reformers. Reform springs from discontent. They who do not fare well in the world, necessarily desire some change of arrangement for their own comfort. A considerable portion of reformatory impulse, therefore, arises from dissatisfaction and restlessness. Yet, at the same time that the dissatisfied demands a change for his own personal benefit, he will be apt to look about for the co-operation of others who may also desire a change, and extend his sympathies to other wrongs than his own. It is by no means certain that the spirit of reform is always philanthropic, for the philanthropy and justice of the movement may be a secondary consideration. The same sect which struggles for toleration when in the minority, will often indulge in intolerant persecution as soon as it has obtained political power.

In this business of mending the world, they who fare prosperously as the world is going on at present, are not very apt to desire any change, since they have little personal occasion for discontent. Reform, therefore, is never the fashion in the higher classes of society. The wealthy, the powerful, and learned, and they who belong to the higher classes by birth or association, are generally the opponents of reforms, while the poor, the unfortunate, the obscure, the half educated, the oppressed and despised classes, all have so strong a personal interest in reform, that thousands are ready to listen to the suggestions of the reformer. It is a necessary result, therefore, that conservatism be fashionable, respectable, and influential, while reform is unfashionable, humble in its origin, unpollished in its manners, vehement in its language, and perpetually engaged in a struggle with the leading influences of society.

In view of these facts, he who feels impelled by philanthropic motives, to become a reformer, can but expect to lose his influence with the more important classes of society, and cut himself off from the broad avenues of ambition. He must be content to take a humbler position, and find in his own internal sentiments, a compensation for the loss of his external advantages. He must expect, also, to be thrown into associations less pleasant and attractive than those which belong to conservatism. Instead of the courtesy, refinement and cheerfulness, which belong to the prosperous who have enjoyed all the advantages of life, he must expect discontent, impatience, jealousy, and fault-finding; for as the whole movement of reform is a matter of discontent and criticism, reformers are necessarily critical, captious, and liable to internal dissensions. Many a liberal spirit that would have been drawn into the ranks of reform, has been repelled by the captious strife, the personal jealousy, and censoriousness, prevailing among reformers.

These are deplorable evils, but according to the ordinary laws and operations of human nature, they cannot well be avoided. It is true there are occasionally slight reforms, which even the most conservative may approve, and which call forth none of that deep discontent and censorious denunciation, which belong to the discussion of greater evils. The slight reforms which do not excite the denunciation and persecution of the

higher classes, may be prosecuted without the fiery indignation and spirit of contention which are aroused among those who are persecuted. But all great reforms, which disturb the existing condition of society, the rights of different classes, or the doctrines of the leading professions, are necessarily accompanied by all the fierceness of moral warfare.

If this be the inevitable tendency of the laws of human nature, what lesson does it teach us? Does it not teach that reformers should especially beware of indulging too much the spirit of indignant denunciation, and censure, which their position naturally excites? Does it not teach that we should endeavor to look upon the world, not merely to find faults in men, but to recognize at the same time the good that is in them, in order that those whom we denounce and criticize, may feel that we are not unjust, nor void of human kindness? Does it not teach that we should cherish a spirit of hopefulness, to counteract the natural discontent of our position, and a spirit of kindly mutual appreciation, in order to prevent our jealous criticism from operating too severely upon each other, and introducing into our own camp a degree of discord fatal to our success?

It is wisely ordained that they who cultivate too discordant a spirit, shall be incapable of co-operation, and therefore, shall be deprived of their moral influence. Hence a reform prosecuted in a jealous and censorious manner, necessarily results in failure, as it should. And just in proportion as the jealous and censorious spirit is introduced, the power of reform is weakened and paralyzed.

When reform arises from pure philanthropy, its spirit is genial and comprehensive; it seeks not to destroy anything that is worthy, but to preserve all that is good. It engages in no mad ultraism, nor does it become the blind devotee of any single idea. With eclectic comprehensiveness, it embraces and cherishes all that is worthy of preservation, and makes no indiscriminate war upon parties, and their doctrines.

Perhaps the most important lesson to be drawn from the philosophy of reform, is that which relates to reformers themselves. They who would mend the world, and they who would mend themselves, are often sadly mistaken as to the true sources of the evils of which they complain. The majority of mankind, when they find serious evils accompanying their course of life, become indignant against the circumstances by which these evils are produced, and direct their attention to the outer world, instead of looking internally, to discover whether the source of evil is not in themselves. So common is this that a multitude of examples, at once rise before the mind, of those who execrate society, and denounce human nature, and the laws of the universe, because their own policy and course in life have been unsuccessful. There is not a greater delusion, nor a more universal source of human misery, than this very error of ascribing our misfortunes to external agencies instead of ourselves. Yet who among our moralists and divines, are earnestly engaged in correcting this lamentable error, or give it more than a passing notice?

A few familiar examples will illustrate its prevalence. Young men and women set forth in life, with an education designed rather to gratify vanity, than to serve the great ends of life. One is familiar with the dead languages, and another well supplied with light literature, music, and the accomplishments which ornament the parlor. They know almost nothing of the laws of nature, nothing of the laws of health, nothing of the constitution of their own bodies, nothing of the philosophy of their own minds, nothing of the principles of mental culture, and little of the practical, pecuniary, and industrial duties of life. Thus in the outset they have disregarded all the great laws or admonitions of nature, and the day of punishment is surely approaching, from which there can be no escape. From their profound ignorance of the principles of human nature, each contracts an unfortunate alliance and the remainder of their lives is embittered by discontent and blighted affections. How seldom do they ever reflect that the fault lay in themselves. They complain of their fate, but do not complain of their own blindness, and profligate disregard of the moral law. Hence they do not think of correcting the same evil in their offspring, by directing their attention to the science of man. Thus misery, crime and discord, are perpetuated, while the unfortunate victims blame their destiny, or denounce each other and the whole world, instead of denouncing their own folly.

The loss of domestic happiness is only a small portion of their sufferings. Ignorant of the laws of health, they blindly encounter diseases, which the study of their own constitutions would enable them to avoid. He suffers from dyspepsia, fevers, and inflammations, which cut short his life, and deprive him of half the energy of his constitution; while she falls a victim to neuralgia, headache, female disorders, and consumption, or a gradual failure of vitality, all the time regarding herself as terribly afflicted by divine providence, or by the agency of the devil, never dreaming that she is herself the sole cause of her own misery, and that she might be at any time relieved, by conforming to the laws of health.

Poverty, too, is among their afflictions; for neither has ever studied the moral principles which should govern the management of pecuniary affairs, and each lives with reference to fashion, and a false idea of respectability, sometimes spending their entire income, and sometimes running into debt, until, as old age, impaired health, and family responsibilities accumulate, they can only grumble at their bad fortune, and abuse the more opulent neighbors, instead of censuring themselves for their profligate disregard of the rigid economy which was necessary at their out-

set in life. Their children, too, are reared to consider it their leading object in keeping an elegant external appearance, without regard to ultimate poverty and suffering. Thus the race of grumbling unfortunates, is perpetuated. The constant pressure of misfortunes and annoyances, produced by their own imprudence, at length brings on an intense irritability of temper, which renders them unfit for social intercourse.

Young men and women with this peculiarity, are seldom guarded against its effects. Their captious remarks, and offensive manners, soon make them enemies, and all their ill temper is reciprocated with four fold increase. They find themselves badly treated, if not decidedly persecuted, and this enrages them the more against society. Their opinion of human nature grows worse and worse, from their own experience; their own deportment becomes more harsh and unpleasant, they live in continual warfare with society, and as they never look to themselves for the causes, they denounce mankind, and the very principles of human nature, and become firm believers in the doctrine of total depravity.

How easily might such individuals have been saved from their moral ruin, could they have turned their thoughts inward after their first conflict, and discovered that there was too much of harshness in their own nature, and that a little personal reform would enable them to live in harmony with mankind.

The laws of the universe are stern, inflexible and just, and whether we are satisfied with their operation or not, we have no alternative but to obey their admonitions, or pay their penalties. These laws, which operate upon all alike, indicate very plainly certain courses of action, which lead to health, to happiness, and to success. Others have obeyed these laws and succeeded in accomplishing all their objects—happiness, wealth, power and wisdom have been theirs. If we, living under the same laws, and possessing the same human faculties, cannot likewise attain satisfactory results, the fault lies in ourselves. It is but blind and brutal folly to rail against the laws of the universe, or the principles of human nature—to refer to the wrath of God or the power of the devil, in explanation of our own miserable failures, to accomplish what other men have accomplished, who lived under the same fixed laws, and exercised the same powers which we possess.

The principle should be impressed upon the mind of every young man and woman, that failure or success, in any of the desirable objects of life, is a matter which belongs entirely to ourselves; that in proportion as we fail, we should study more diligently the causes of our failure, not in the faults of the world or society, but in the faults of our own mismanagement.

Success is the just and inevitable reward of power rightly applied. He who fails to win success, either had not the power, or did not rightly apply it. He who does not rightly apply his power, has neglected the proper use of his intellect, which would have taught him the proper application. And he who has not the power necessary to win success, has neglected to exercise those organic energies, which every human being possesses, and which all may cultivate.

When you have failed, the fault may not be entirely your own, as an individual, but you represent your ancestors—you take their places—their virtue, powers, rewards, and punishments, as they were left by your predecessors. In speaking of your responsibilities, I speak of you as the representative not only of yourself, but also of the sum-total of your ancestors. But there are few, indeed, so utterly bankrupted by their ancestors, as to be incapable of putting forth that energy which is necessary to success in all the important ends of life: health, happiness, and intellectual growth. They are all within your reach. If you fail, the fault lies in yourself, and you should look to self alone for the cause.

Every twinge of pain, every hour of melancholy, every personal inconvenience and punishment which you experience, you should regard as a punishment inflicted upon you by the inflexible laws of nature, to compel you to fulfill those duties which you had neglected—to compel you to resume the work of physical, mental, and moral development, until you are lifted above the evils which now surround you.—*Buchanan's Journal of Man.*

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—This most popular song was written by Samuel P. Woodworth, while yet he was a journeyman printer, working in an office at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Near by, in Frankfort street, was a drinking shop, kept by a man named Mallory, where Woodworth and several particular friends, used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it, for, after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and, smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *caviar* was superior to anything he had ever tasted.

"No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was one whiff in both our estimations, far surpassed this in the way of drinking."

"What was that?" asked Mr. Woodworth, dubiously.

"The draughts of pure, fresh spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in summer."

A tear-drop glimmered for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True, true," he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and in half an hour the "Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

Rural Lays—No. 2.

OUR HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

NEAR where the Feather River's shores and tide
The "hunks and buns" on either hand divide,
My uncle Robbin, far from city and strife,
Enjoys the comforts of a country life;
His cottage home breaks a mountain's steep,
Embowered in beauty such as poet's dream,
For its built rustic walls may prove,
The reward seen in common country-ide:
The towering pine-clad hills by Nature made
Alike for grandeur, shelter, and for shade,
With grassy dells, and silver brooks between,
Now sporting freely, now again unseen,
As through the trees, all with low and song,
They dance or dally as they pass along,
Where fairs and well might trip with shrill feet,
And nymphs and naiads make the scene complete,
The opening vale extending all around,
Where buckeyes, limes and spreading oaks abound,
Where busy farmers turn the generous soil,
And boundless crops reward them for their toil,
And uncle Robbin, proud as the best,
Tis said by some, surpasses all the rest.

Ours is no cottage built for pride or boast,
But neatly planned, and done at little cost,
A sort of hybrid, of an emulation kind,
Of villa, cottage, farm-house all combined
In rustic style—a summer looking place,
Where elegance mixes with usefulness,
Back from the house, some half a mile between,
(Beside our orchard garden interview,) stand the out-buildings, neatly built and plain,
But so contrived as makes my mind rule;
Not straggling, nondescript, and out of place—
Their true and proper motto "I am agreeable!"
But so arranged by geometric rule,
As shows, at once, the builder's taste and skill;
By whose be-honored forethought, craft, and care,
They form exactly three sides of a square,
Point at the house no poor picture is seen—
Unkept, unglazed, dry, and ashen green—
But a broad lawn with "tall universal trees,"
Both perennials and short-lived;
Grown on the soil, when know our white nor slave
Our world of wonders o'er the western wave,
But monuments, by Nature raised, in show
Our children when to build and where to sow.

There, in this lovely vale, though far from noise,
But half-forgetting, and but half-forso,
We seek no phantom pleasure never found,
But find our hearts with all we want abound.

BETTY MARTIN.

Domestic Receipts.

RABBIT SOUP.—Begin this soup six hours before dinner. Cut up three large, but young and tender rabbits, in four small ones, (sewing the hunches) and dredge them with flour. Slice six mild onions, and season them with half a grated nutmeg; or more if you like it. Put some fresh butter into a hot frying pan, (you may substitute for the butter some cold roast veal gravy that has been carefully cleared from the fat,) place it over the fire, and when it boils, put in the rabbits and onions, and fry them a light brown. Then transfer the whole to a soup-pot; season it with a very small tea-spoonful of salt, a tea-spoonful of whole pepper, a large tea-spoonful of sweet marjoram leaves stripped from the stalks, and four or five blades of mace, adding three large carrots in slices. Pour on, slowly, four quarts of hot water from a kettle already boiling hard. Cover the soup-pot, and let it simmer slowly (skimming it well) till the meat of the rabbits is reduced to shreds and drops from the bones, which will not be in less than five hours, if boiled as gently as it ought. When quite done, strain the soup into a tureen. Have ready the grated yolks of six hard boiled eggs, and stir them into the soup immediately after it is strained, and while it is very hot. Add, also, some bread cut in dice or small squares, and fried brown in fresh butter. Or substitute for the fried bread, buttered toast, with all the crust removed, and cut into very small bits or mouthfuls.

Hare soup may be made in this manner. It is also an excellent way of disposing of old fowls. A similar soup may be made of fresh killed venison. For hare or venison soup, add (after straining it) about half an hour before you take it up, two glasses of Sherry or Madeira, and a lemon sliced thin.

CHICKEN SOUP.—Cut up two large fine fowls, as if carving them for the table, and wash the pieces in cold water. Take half a dozen thin slices of cold ham, and lay them in a soup-pot, mixed among the pieces of chicken. Season them with a very little cayenne, a little nutmeg, and a few blades of mace, but no salt, as the ham will make it salt enough. Add a head of celery, split and cut into long bits, a quarter of a pound of butter, divided into two, and rolled in flour. Pour on three quarts of milk. Set the soup-pot over the fire, and let it boil rather slowly, skimming it well. When it has boiled an hour, put in some small round dumplings, made of half a pound of flour mixed with a quarter of a pound of butter; divide this dough into equal portions, and roll them in your hands into little balls about the size of a large hickory nut. The soup must boil until the flesh of the fowls is loose on the bones, but not till it drops off. Stir in, at the last, the beaten yolks of three or four eggs, and let the soup remain about five minutes longer over the fire. Then take it up. Cut off from the bones the flesh of the fowls, and divide it into mouthfuls. Cut up the slices of ham in the same manner; mix the livers and gizzards; put the bits of fowl and ham in the bottom of a large tureen, and pour the soup upon it.

This soup will be found excellent, and may be

made of large old fowls, that cannot be cooked in any other way. If they are so old that when the soup is finished that they still continue tough, remove them entirely, and do not serve them up in it.

Similar soup may be made of a large old turkey. Also of four rabbits.

FROM THE NORTH.—From the Crescent City Herald of the 20th, we learn that news had been received there of an adjustment of the Indian difficulties, they having returned to the Reservation after giving up six of their number concerned in the murder of J. B. Hill, on Indian Creek, and also in the murder of Dyer and McHues, on Applegate.

The Herald says that Mr. B. F. Dorris, just in from Yreka, reports every thing quiet at Illinois Valley. He also confirms the statement of the surrender to the Indian Agent of the murderers of Hill, Dyer, and McHues, but says some soldiers and volunteers, however, were still out.

The Herald represents the mining prospects as very encouraging. On Scott's Bar, where mining is carried on more extensively than in other regions, all are doing well. One party took out as high as 162 ozs. one day, but this was after the ground had been thoroughly "stripped."

A party had been out prospecting in the region between the south and middle forks of Smith river, and report good prospects but no water.

OREGON SALT.—The Oregonian has been shown a fine specimen of salt, manufactured on the Willamette Slough, about fifteen miles below Portland. The salt is of the finest quality—of a pure white color—free from all impurities, and equal in every respect to the famous Salinas salt manufactured at Salinas, in the State of New York. The springs from which the water flows are said to be inexhaustible. Machinery is being prepared wherever to manufacture enough salt for our home consumption at a large reduction from the price now paid for it, and also large quantities for exportation.

CATTLE.—During the last week upwards of two thousand head of cattle from Salt Lake and Carson Valley, in line order passed through Placerville.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—Dr. Birdsell, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, furnishes the following statement of its operations for the first fifteen days of the present month: Deposits of gold, 11,357,884 ozs.; value at \$18.40 per oz., \$2,159,859 55. Coinage of gold, \$1,280,000 00; Coinage of silver, \$10,450 00; Fine bars, \$15,500 00; Unparted bars, \$135,255 98; Total for fifteen days, \$1,411,205 98.

MARRIED.

On the 19th June, at Mokelumne Hill, Eli Brannan and Miss Arcella Humphrey.
On the 21st June, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, James M. Parker, of New York, and Miss Caroline Stevens, of Boston.
On the 28th June, Richard Milner and Miss Catherine Asher, of California.
On the 21st June, in Placerville, Daniel E. Naupia and Miss Angelina Cox.

DIED.

On the 22d June, in Marysville, Bridget Rearding, aged 75 years, formerly of Memphis, Tenn.
On the 11th June, in this city, Capt. Geo. Brungard, late of Victoria, B. C., in the 41st year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Opinions of Regular Physicians.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

L. BOYDEN, Physician at Excelsior Corner.

Dr. William A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., writes:—"As Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only patent medicine which I have ever given my public recommendation, I shall not be suspected by the counsel of giving rash or precipitate testimony."

Sold by all druggists.

Agents for San Francisco, R. D. THAYER & CO.

Bleeding at the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, which left me with a troublesome cough and the usual debility consequent upon such an attack; and having cured myself by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to testify to its merits. My general health is in perfect condition; and for those who are suffering under pulmonary attacks, I am persuaded that the Balsam is an excellent preparation.

Yours, very truly, JONA. R. CHILDS,

Editor Chicope Telegraph.

Chicope, Mass., Feb. 20, 1854.

* No sure it is signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, R. D. THAYER & CO.

Sold by all Druggists.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

Important to the Dairywomen of California.

HORACE GUSHEE, No. 51 Washington Market, wholesale and retail dealer in Fresh Butter, Cheese and Eggs, having been engaged in the sale of the products of the dairy for the next two and a half years in San Francisco, would take this opportunity to return his thanks to those who have favored him with their business, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Consignments from any part of the State by way of the various packets or steamboats, directed to us, will meet with prompt attention, and proceeds of sale forwarded as directed. Liberal advances made, if required.

Dairywomen, wherever in the city, are invited to call and see the various kinds of Butter and Cheese which are received daily from the ranches.

BOOTH, CARROLL & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Provision Dealers,

No. 62 J street, corner of Third,

San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!

THERE is no use in throwing 50 per cent. away these hard times, when you can purchase the same articles at 50 per cent. cheaper than in any other house in California.

HILLER & ANDREWS.

These well known Jewelers will commence selling off their immense stock of rich and valuable

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewels, Silverware, &c., &c., At New York cost. We do assure the public that there is no humbug in this, and we are determined to close out our Immense Stock at Cost.

and invite the public to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. We have now, by far the largest stock in the State, and it is necessary that we reduce our stock.

Remember 59 J street, near the corner of 3d.

Latest Importation.

WE would again call the attention of buyers, wholesale and retail, to the large and magnificent stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

which have been received direct from the manufacturers and importers the past week, per clipper ship "Flying Cloud," "Samuel Russell" and "Steel Rover," which, in addition to our former stock, makes it by far the LARGEST IN THE STATE OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO. And for quality and cheapness, we defy competition; and we say, without fear of contradiction, we keep the greatest variety to be found in any house in California.

By the Two Last Steamers.

200 Patterns, new, rich and beautiful;
100 yds. latest style Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings;
50 yds. assorted colors, Bareges and Tissues;
85 patterns fancy Bareges and Tissues;
25 yds. plain and dotted Swisses;
40 yds. plaid, striped and plain Jaconet;
865 yds. Wash Linens, \$1 a Dress Pattern.

Mens', Youths' and Boys' Summer Clothing.

Manufactured by our House in New York, by the very best style.

BONNETS:—Mens' Flats, Boys' Hats, &c.

Together with a great variety of other Fancy Goods, for the Fourth of July celebration, too numerous to mention.

CHAS. CROCKER & CO.

346 J street, between Eighth and Ninth.

New Invention!

Now, Commit Your Chickens!

THE undersigned begs leave to offer to the public a new and improved machine for hatching the eggs of domestic fowls. After a series of costly experiments the proprietor has succeeded in perfecting a plan by which at a very trifling cost from four to five hundred eggs can be converted daily into young Chickens, Ducks, Goslings in Turkeys. After the first brood, &c., nineteen, or twenty days, this is the certain result; and it requires but little attention—once every twenty-four hours—the cost of fuel and preparation being only some \$2.50 to \$3 each day.

This invention will be in full operation at the State Fair at the city of Sacramento, in September next, when all information will be presented. They will soon be offered for sale. In the meantime information can be obtained at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER; or letters can be addressed to me at San Francisco.

JOHN J. FULTON,

346 J street, South Beach, near North Park.

The California State Agricultural Rooms.

THE Rooms of the State Agricultural Society are located on

Fourth street, between J and K, where all who are interested in Agriculture and kindred Sciences are invited to call.

Several hundred speeches in all departments are on exhibition constantly, and it is the object of the Society to make these rooms a place of resort for our citizens. The rooms are open daily, (Sundays excepted), and are free to all. They are under the charge of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will be pleased to render any information or assistance to further any interest connected with agriculture.

By order of the President, C. I. HUTCHINSON.

346 J street, South Beach, near North Park.

Chili Strawberry.

THE famous Chili Strawberry, which has elicited so much wonder and which was exhibited at the Society's Rooms, some two weeks since, has induced the proprietor of the plants to offer a few for sale.

Samples of the same, with the condition, culture and price, may be had on application to the Editors of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, at their office, on Fourth street, between J and K, they being sole agents for the same.

E. S. MARSH.

FOURTH JULY.

J. R. RAY, 70 J street, Sacramento, has just received from

New York, a large assortment of splendid

FIRE-WORKS.

They are arranged in lots of \$10, \$25, \$50, and \$100 in value.

Cash Orders, per letter, or orders given Wells, Fargo & Co., will meet with prompt returns.

Fourth July Committees should give their orders immediately.

346 J street, South Beach, near North Park.

The Wonder of the World!

THE MAMMOTH OX ECLIPSE!!

THE largest, most beautiful and perfect Animal in the

World! only 6 years old, measures 18 hands (6 feet) high,

and weighs 4,000 pounds!

On exhibition every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock, at No. 124

Commercial street, 4 doors below Montgomery.

Admission 50 cents.

346 J street, South Beach, near North Park.

Ferry Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the

underground will apply to the Board of Supervisors of

Sacramento county, on the 12th day of June, 1855, if said board

shall then be in session; if not, then on the first day thereafter

that they shall be in session, for a renewal of his license to keep

two ferries across the American river; one commonly known as

"Hoy's Ferry," near where 22nd street of Sacramento City

intersects said river; and the other commonly known as the

"Middle or Muldrow Ferry," about two and one-half miles from

said Sacramento City.

Sacramento, May 10th, 1855.

SAMUEL MORRIS.

346 J street, South Beach, near North Park.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the

best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State

Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to visit upon any one wishing a

PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and

lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgo-

mary streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to

Audin's.

16

CHAS. R. SCHEUNER respectfully informs the manufac-

turers of Saddles that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

stampings on California and Mexican styles of saddles, and

he is confident that his style of workmanship cannot be sur-

passed in this State.

Please call and examine specimens.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

170 K street, Sacramento.

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